

THREE WEEKS AFTER HITLER SPOKE, THE ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA, WITH 6,500,000 POPULATION, WAS PROCLAIMED.

THE SUDETEN GERMANS DEMANDED AUTONOMY OF THE PRAHA GOVERNMENT, AND NEGOTIATIONS OPENED ON PROPOSALS TO GRANT THE MINORITY GREATER RIGHTS. BUT NEGOTIATIONS HAVE MADE LITTLE PROGRESS.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT FEARS "IDEOLOGICAL FREEDOM" FOR THE SUDETENS WOULD MEAN AN AUTONOMOUS NAZI STATE WHICH WOULD WRECK THE PRAHA GOVERNMENT AND LOSE THE CZECHOSLOVAKS THEIR OWN INDEPENDENCE.

THE SUDETENS COMPLAIN OF A LONG LIST OF GRIEVANCES AGAINST THE CZECHOSLOVAK POLICE, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL POWER.

## Hitler and His Army Generals Confer With Sudeten Leader on Czech Proposal

### Henlein and Goering Take Part in Meeting at Mountain Retreat.

### DECISION IS NOT ANNOUNCED

### Stock Prices Rise in Berlin Because of New Optimism in Minority Crisis.

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Nazi Germany's high command today held what may prove a history-making meeting with Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, at Reichsfuehrer Hitler's Bavarian mountain retreat. It lasted three and a half hours.

The meeting, to which Hitler had summoned Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering and other military chieftains, had before it Czechoslovakia's latest proposals for averting open conflict over the Sudeten demands for autonomy.

The conference ended at 5 P. M. without the announcement of any decision. Goering and other Nazi leaders entrained to return to Berlin.

It was Henlein's fourth visit to the German mountain retreat.

The outcome of the conference was expected to be either acceptance or rejection of the Czechoslovak Government's latest proposals for a solution of the conflict between Prague and the autonomy-demanding Sudeten Germans.

Although these proposals have not been handed officially to Henlein's party, it was believed here that F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin of the British mediation mission, informed the Sudeten leader of their contents in a conference at Marienbad last night.

Henlein's departure for Germany to meet Hitler, his protection. It was not disclosed whether Henlein had yet reached the German Fuehrer's mountain home, scene of many history-making conferences in recent months.

The names of the generals summoned were not immediately announced.

PRAGUE, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Konrad Henlein, chieftain of the Sudeten Germans of Czechoslovakia, slipped off today to Berchtesgaden to see Reichsfuehrer Hitler, self-avowed protector of the Sudeten Germans in their demands for autonomy. Henlein's departure for the mountain retreat closely followed his conference at Marienbad last night with F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, chief aid of Viscount Runciman, British mediator in the Sudeten German negotiations.

Informed persons, though unable to say when Henlein would see his protector, expressed the belief that the conversation would deal with British proposals for a solution of the conflict between the Prague Government and Henlein's party, which most of Europe fears contains the seeds of war.

The search for a compromise went forward in Prague where Runciman conferred with President Edward Benes. Runciman talked with Henlein Sunday in an effort to impress him with the need of a conciliatory attitude toward the Government's compromise proposals.

### Hitler May See Henderson.

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Chancellor Adolf Hitler returned from inspecting military fortifications to his mountain home near Berchtesgaden today, setting the stage for a possible early conference with Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador, about the German-Czech dispute. British sources said Sir Neville was determined in the course of the day to see Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop or Secretary of State Count Ernst von Weizsaecker for a preliminary discussion. Afterwards, the inform-

ants said, an appointment with Hitler seemed likely.

Having completed his five-day frontier inspection tour, Hitler turned his attention to the speeches he is to deliver during the Nazi party congress in Nurnberg beginning next Monday.

The first of the Chancellor's party rally addresses will be his annual proclamation to the Nazi party, to be read at the formal opening on September 6, in which he customarily reviews Nazi achievements of the past and sounds keynotes.

### Prices Rise on Exchange.

Share prices on the Berlin stock exchange rose today by from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Traders ascribed the rise to the more optimistic view taken by German business concerning the German-Czech situation.

General interest in the proclamation this year centered about Hitler's possible references to Czechoslovakia. Informed sources believed the proclamation might contain Hitler's public answer to a message brought from British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain by Sir Neville. It was also considered equally possible Hitler might reserve discussion of the Czech conflict until September 12, when he is to give his final address before the Nazi convention.

The usual crop of rumors that the Reichstag would be summoned during the rally circulated today.

Hitler himself has described the rally as "a virtual Reichstag during which an account is rendered of the Government's and the party's stewardship."

### May Protest to Prague.

A German protest to Czechoslovakia—which would be the third within a week—appeared likely as a result of an alleged ambush yesterday when Czech customs officials were said to have shot at, but missed, a German frontier guard near Oelsen, Saxony. Foreign Office quarters said such a protest was being considered.

Although the German was not injured, the incident was reported by DNB, the official German news agency and furnished the text for screaming headlines calculated to

keep anti-Czech feeling at a high pitch.

Newspapers asked, "Who dares to absolve the instigators, especially in a case where Czech violence clearly begins to run over into disturbances of peace, the consequences of which cannot be calculated in advance?"

### Anxiety Grows Again.

LONDON, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Britain received with anxiety today the news that Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, had left Czechoslovakia to see Chancellor Hitler of Germany, his self-styled protector.

A section of the British press praised the United States' interest in the issue between Czechoslovakia and the autonomy-demanding Sudeten German minority. One newspaper predicted President Roosevelt might send Hitler a warning.

The fact that Henlein has gone to Berchtesgaden, Hitler's mountain retreat in Bavaria, was interpreted as meaning that Hitler—not the Sudeten German leaders themselves—would give the final answer on the Czechoslovak autonomy proposals, originally demanded by the Prague Government no later than tomorrow morning.

Peace Plea Reported. LONDON, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Informed persons in London said tonight that Viscount Runciman, unofficial British mediator in the Czechoslovak crisis, had sent a plea for peace to Reichsfuehrer Hitler through Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten leader.

These persons said that Runciman, believing in Henlein's "genuine desire for peace," asked him to deliver the message to the German Fuehrer, whom Henlein visited at Berchtesgaden today.

The message was said to express the hope that Hitler would approve of the continuation of unofficial British mediation in the Czechoslovak situation.

# HITLER BARS A CZECH TRUCE; HENLEIN TAKES PLANE HOME WITH NEW COUNTER DEMANDS

## Chancellor Insists Issue Be Settled Now, Ruling Out 3-Month Delay

## SEES CHIEFS AGAIN TODAY

## Sudeten Leader Is to Return to Berchtesgaden—British

## View Put Before Ribbentrop Henlein Takes Counter-Offer

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—High Nazi sources said tonight that Konrad Henlein had departed by plane for home, bearing Chancellor Hitler's rejection of an important part of Czech peace plans, but carrying new counter-proposals.

Hitler was understood to have rejected the part of Premier Milan Hodza's "Plan No. 3," calling for a three-month truce in Czech-German negotiations to permit passions to cool. Der Fuehrer's position, reached after a long conference with Henlein and highest Nazi officials, was said to be that a more prompt solution of the Sudeten minority question was desirable.

What counter-proposals Henlein carried with him to Czechoslovakia remained a mystery.

Great Britain's Ambassador to Germany, Sir Neville Henderson, meanwhile was reported tackling the same Czech-German problem with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop at Sonnenberg, the latter's country home near Berlin. Henderson, fresh from conferences with the British Cabinet in London, was believed to have laid before the Foreign Minister Britain's latest expressions for maintenance of peace in central Europe.

Reliable sources said Ribbentrop would come to Berchtesgaden tomorrow, when a conference of even greater importance than today's would be held. It was understood Henlein would return for the next meeting after quickly laying Hitler's counter-proposals before Czech officials.

The Sudeten "Little Fuehrer" wore

today. Henlein's adjutant said the visit was at the suggestion of Viscount Runciman, Britain's unofficial mediator in the central European quarrel.

Official quarters insisted that the really vital talks, from the German viewpoint, would take place tomorrow and that nothing official on results would be made known until tomorrow night.

Though still surrounded by secrecy, the Czech "Plan No. 3" was said to call for a canton system similar to Switzerland's, thus attempting to satisfy Sudeten German autonomy demands with authority divided between cantons and a federal government responsible for defense and foreign affairs.

The meeting recalled the fateful talk which Kurt Schuschnigg, then Chancellor of Austria, had with Hitler in the same Bavarian home just before the German army marched into Austria and that nation was annexed by Germany March 13.

Two preceding schemes offered by Czechoslovakia to meet the demands of the Sudeten Germans, a minority of 3,500,000, had been rejected.

Today's visit was Henlein's fourth to Hitler this year. He arrived soon after 1 p. m., and the conference lasted until 5 p. m. Goering, Goebbels and Hess then departed, Goering and his wife taking a special train for Berlin.

An unusual number of plainclothes detectives circulated in and around Berchtesgaden.

As the leaders conferred, hope gained ground that the present acute crisis might be solved by new concessions urged by Lord Runciman. These facts served to ease the tension.

1. Czechoslovak quarters in Berlin let it be known that the new Czech plan contained such sweeping concessions that, from their point of view, the Sudeten Germans could not reject it.

2. Henlein rushed to confer with Hitler just as soon as he was informed last night of the British-backed plan.

3. German officials in Berlin expressed belief that the British had advised the Czech government to make concessions which would break the crisis.

4. The Berlin Boerse reacted favorably to the resumption of negotiations and to the calmer tone of the German press. Leading stocks gained from three-fourths of a point to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

### May Be Decisive

But the Berchtesgaden conference held the center of attention since what Hitler and his aides decided may be decisive in determining whether the present war scare is to pass over.

In Berlin it was disclosed that Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Germany, had an informal occasion to tell German officials of Britain's attitude soon after his arrival from London last night. At a diplomatic banquet, Sir Neville met Count Ernest von Weizsaecker, Secretary of State.

Hitler's next task is the preparation of a series of speeches he will deliver during the annual Nazi party congress beginning Monday in Nuremberg. The congress will open formally on Tuesday, when his annual proclamation to the Nazi party, in which he customarily reviews Nazi achievements and sounds future keynotes, will be read.

The sharp press campaign against Czechoslovakia was halted today, but the public was informed amply of the alleged shooting at a German customs guard by Czech border guards near Oelsen, Saxony. Foreign Office quarters said a protest was being considered. The German was uninjured.

### Editorial Attacks Curbed

The sharp editorial onslaught against Czechoslovakia was halted today. The Diplomatische Korrespondenz, Foreign Office mouthpiece, confined itself to suppress other nationalities.

Of the attempts to meet the Sudeten German demands, it said:

"Only such proposals can be regarded as likely to bring peace as put a radical end to the present situation. . . . False compromises could not but raise the present struggle into serious conflicts."

Dr. Goebbels's newspaper, the Angriff, in an open letter to Viscount Runciman, British mediator in Prague, asked him to "visit the prisons," to gather a personal impression of alleged inhuman sufferings of incarcerated Sudeten Germans.

"Lord Runciman, you will be shocked and will ask yourself: 'Do we live in the twentieth century or maybe in the darkest middle ages?'" it said.

The newspaper added: "You have your own worries. But they are unimportant in the face of the human sufferings of the individuals in dreary jails who, with faithful hearts, believed the glowing words of the nation's right of self-determination."

"Wilson once mentioned this phrase and it shone like a beacon over the burning world—and today?"

Both army and navy manoeuvres passed without press notice. Tests by the anti-aircraft league, however, were seen by Berlin's inhabitants, who watched members of the blue-gray uniformed Air Protection Corps hoist anti-aircraft guns to the tops of the capital's downtown buildings.

## Praha Awaits Hitler's Answer To Concessions

Praha, Sept. 1 (AP)—Direct word from Adolf Hitler regarding Czechoslovakia's fate was awaited in Praha tonight. Sudeten German party leaders said they expected their chieftain, Konrad Henlein, to make an early return from his visit to Hitler at the Reichsführer's Berchtesgaden retreat. Sudeten leaders in Praha, meanwhile, met to close the ranks of their party.

At the conclusion of the session they issued a communique, regarded as hopeful by the Government, stating the party approved the conduct of its negotiators with the Government and Lord Runciman, Britain's unofficial mediator.

**Seen As Answer To Reports**  
The communique was regarded as the answer to reports that the party had split into conservative and radical sections on the question of negotiations with the Government.

"The attitude and work of party leaders conducting negotiations with the Government and the English mission is unanimously approved," it said.

A party spokesman said this was not to be interpreted as implied acceptance of the Government's compromise plan as a basis for negotiations.

He indicated that before Henlein's return and before receipt of some hint as to what was on Hitler's mind there could be no authoritative statement on the Government plan.

### Government Pleased

The Government took comfort, however, in the fact that there was no repudiation of its compromise and that the Sudetens were willing to talk.

A Sudeten committee is to be received tomorrow by Premier Milan Hodza at which the Government's plan was expected to be submitted. Sudeten leaders complained that they still had received no official draft of the compromise, although an outline had been supplied Runciman.

It was reported reliably the Government plan contemplates twenty-three cantons of which three would be one hundred per cent. German. Administrative officials of the purely German districts would be divided between Germans and Czechs on a fifty-fifty basis, but to compensate the Germans there would be some German officials in purely Czech districts.

Mixed cantons, under this reported setup, would be administered by Germans and Czechs in proportion to the population.

## BRITAIN LIKES OUR ATTITUDE

## Press Reflects Sentiments on Czechoslovak Crisis.

### HINTS AT ROOSEVELT WARNING

### Yorkshire Post Thinks President Might Send Note to Hitler.

LONDON, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Sections of the British press praised the United States interest in the Czechoslovak-German crisis today and one newspaper predicted that President Roosevelt might send a warning to Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Commenting on American Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy's visits to the Foreign Office and No. 10 Downing Street Tuesday and Wednesday the influential Yorkshire Post said:

"The conclusion is drawn that President Roosevelt is ready if need be to make a new declaration warning Germany of the dangers of seeking a violent solution of the Sudeten German problem."

Observing that such a declaration would be of tremendous value, the paper added:

"The President may, however, at least decide to see first whether the situation takes a turn for the better in the next few days. Should events take the reverse course, intervention from Washington would be practically certain."

The newspaper suggested a declaration by President Roosevelt that "once a war started no one could tell how widely it would spread" would be of help in easing the present situation, an outgrowth of the Nazi-supported Sudeten German minority's demands for autonomy in Czechoslovakia.

### More Praise for U. S.

The News Chronicle praised the attitude of the United States.

"Another encouraging sign is the continued interest taken by the United States in the Central European problem," it said.

"It would be a mistake to expect the United States to act other than slowly, but enough has been said to show where her sympathies lie and how they may develop. Even so much is a valuable factor for peace."

Ambassador Kennedy was understood to have booked a telephone call to President Roosevelt today in order to report directly to him on the situation.

There was much discussion in Government circles of the action of American ambassadors in Berlin, Paris and London. They met in Paris over the week end—ostensibly to discuss political refugee matters—but the meeting was taken to indicate clearly the extent of American interests in Czechoslovakia destiny.

### Tension Easing in London.

There was, meanwhile, for the first time in the last five days, noticeable easing of tension here. The Czechoslovak-German crisis was by no means over and probably had not reached its climax, political circles acknowledged, but the outward evidences of pressure were gone.

Still remaining was the undercurrent of uneasiness as all Europe awaited a decision from Chancellor Hitler which might mean peace or war.

Sir Neville Henderson, Britain's Ambassador to Germany, had returned to Berlin after his consultations since Saturday with Cabinet Ministers here.

Some diplomatic quarters believed he carried a personal message from Premier Chamberlain to Hitler, possibly embracing a plea for peace. With Hitler, it was believed generally in political circles here, rested the final decision whether the crisis should lead to another major war.

Until that decision was known, Government circles said, there could be no complete relaxation of vigilance.

### Washn. Sept 1--AP--

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull conferred today for the third time in as many days at the White House while the State Department kept close watch on developments abroad.

Hull went back to see the President this morning although he had talked with him late yesterday. The President also conferred with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury.

At his press conference Secretary Hull refused to attach great significance to his series of visits to the President. He said he was a slow worker and sometimes could not complete with the President all the business he had in mind when he went to see him and consequently had to return for another visit even when the question involved was a minor one.

### Subject Is Not Divulged

The only indication he gave as to the nature of the conference was that it did not concern the Anglo-American trade agreement.

Asked for a comment on reports from London that the British Government was seeking some statement of policy from the United States with regard to the German-Czech crisis, Hull said America's policy has been clearly stated in the President's and his recent speeches.

The belief here was that the United States would issue no further statement about the Central European crisis, at least for the time being.

Officials believe Great Britain is fulfilling the role of mediator as conscientiously as could be desired and that there is no point in the United

States taking any positive action at this time.

Consultation with Great Britain, however, is reported very close. Britain is keeping the United States informed of Central European developments.

### Austrian Ex-Chancellor In Dachau Prison Camp

### Dr. Ender Negotiated Abortive Customs Union in 1931

BREGENZ, Germany, Sept. 1 (AP).—Dr. Otto Ender, former Austrian Chancellor, transferred to the Dachau concentration camp, his family learned today.

Dr. Ender was arrested immediately after Germany annexed Austria March 13. Later he was transferred to Innsbruck. It was under his premiership that Austria concluded a treaty with Germany early in 1931 establishing a customs union between the two countries. This project, supported by Dr. Heinrich Brüning's Cabinet in Germany, was intended as an intermediate step toward Austro-German union. The Entente powers objected, however, and the project was abandoned.

Dr. Ender, now sixty-two, was Chancellor of Austria from December, 1930, until the middle of June, 1931. In 1933 he joined the Cabinet of the late Engelbert Dollfuss as minister without portfolio. He is married and the father of four sons and three daughters.

## Hitler Cites Need for Franco-Reich Amity; Tells Paris Reporter Peace Is Necessary

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Rightist newspaper the Journal today published an interview with Chancellor Hitler quoting him as saying that France and Germany have more reasons for reciprocal admiration than for hate.

The writer, Alphonse de Chateaubriand, said that Hitler told him at the Führer's Bavarian mountain retreat that the Nazi conception of the world is impossible without peace, concluding that "a long and profound peace is necessary."

Hitler opened the interview by stating that, before the coming of nazism, Europe's greatest danger was that Germany would go Bolshevik.

"Now I no longer believe bolshevism will accomplish its ends in nations like Holland, Belgium and France," he was quoted as saying. "Russo-Asiatic communism in these nations is conquered. Interior crises may be produced; there will be more of them; but France, for example, will never fall prey to this devouring principle."

Turning to Franco-German relations, Hitler was quoted as saying: "We have had plenty of differences with France in history, but we, nevertheless, are two peoples of the same family. I have said that to all Germany."

"There are bonds between us that have created an indestructible tie. We have exchanged ideals; we have given each other examples and les-

sons. "Let us be just—we have fewer reasons to hate each other than to admire each other reciprocally."

### Air Defense Exercises Are Held in Berlin

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—Exercises were held in Berlin today to test the capital's air defenses.

An official announcement merely disclosed the tests were being held today and tomorrow. It gave no further details, but the step indicated that Germans apparently were preparing for any eventuality in the uncertain European situation.

## Nazis to Close Schools Run by Austria Church

### Other Private Institutions Also to End Sept. 19 for New Education System; Co-Education in Disfavor

VIENNA, Sept. 1 (AP).—All religious and other private schools in German Austria will be closed September 19, it was announced today, and the State and the National Socialist

(Nazi) party will take over the education of youth.

The newspaper Wiener Voelkischer Beobachter, making the announcement, said the closed schools would be replaced by a "German upper school" for boys and girls. This, the newspaper said, would be the predominating type of higher school for German Austria for German Austria. The order will take effect at beginning of the next school term, Sept. 19.

The "German upper school" will have eight grades, the announcement said. In the sixth grade boys will have a choice between a more mathematical or a more linguistic education. English will be the principal foreign language taught. Both courses will permit entrance to universities. The upper school for girls also will have two sections, one stressing household matters and the other more general education. English will be an important subject in both sections.

### Co-Education to End

The gymnasiums emphasizing Greek and Latin will be reduced in number. Co-education also will be almost completely abandoned. Boys and girls will attend separate schools, except in smaller towns lacking facilities for separation. More attention will be paid to physical training.

Special provisions are to be made for Jews. In Vienna they will be given fourteen grammar schools and one higher school. Special attention will be given to fitting Jewish children for emigration, it was said.

Most private schools in German Austria have been owned by Catholic orders. High schools connected with Catholic Benedictine abbeys and Jesuit colleges have been considered of exceptionally high standard. Others belonged to Protestants and there were some secular schools which had no church connections.

The announcement followed a speech at Stuttgart yesterday by Joseph Buerckel, Chancellor Adolf Hitler's chief Deputy for German Austria, in which he said:

"We must take care of the preservation of our nation in this world. This is possible only if care is total care, therefore the school must belong to the state, upon which devolves the responsibility for the future. The state owns youth; the church can only act in a secondary capacity, in religious care."

### Can't Use Autos in Vienna

VIENNA, Sept. 1 (AP)—Jews here are being generally denied the use of their automobiles and they may not even transfer them to "Aryans."

The practice differs from that in Berlin where Jews are permitted to operate automobiles. Jewish owners are given license numbers above 355,000 to distinguish their cars.

## France Raises Army to 825,000

### New Conscripts Join Regular Forces—General Strike Threatened.

PARIS, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—France swelled her standing army to 825,000 men today while her Government struggled to appease labor opposition to its efforts to mobilize industry behind the national defense.

Tens of thousands of young conscripts started for the French frontier as part of the autumn half of a new class. Their numbers raised the standing army strength from the normal 700,000.

Crack troops of France's regular armed forces, meanwhile, reached the climax of mock warfare near the Burgundian Gate, at the junction of France's border with Germany and Switzerland.

### General Strike Threatened.

The threat of a general strike by 200,000 textile workers of northern France added to the Government's problems in mobilizing industry and labor.

The textile workers threatened to walk out soon unless their demands for continuation of the forty-hour week and higher wages were granted.

This menace followed a warning to Premier Edouard Daladier by

the General Confederation of Labor, representing 5,000,000 workers, that it would fight any move to establish what would amount to war-time control of all French industries.

### Plan Big Demonstration.

The General Textile Workers Union, representing employees in huge factories in the Lille and Robatx region, set September 8 as the tentative deadline. Some small groups, however, indicated they might walk out tomorrow.

The protesting unions in the confederation, meanwhile, went ahead with plans for a huge demonstration tomorrow night against the Cabinet's decree lengthening the work week.

Count Johannes von Welczeck, German Ambassador to France, backed with Georges Bonnet, French Foreign Minister, in what authoritative quarters said was an "information session."

The vigorous protest came after M. Daladier told a secret session of the Chamber of Deputies' army committee that French security depended upon greater production to meet the dangers of a general European war.

The Confederation's administrative committee formally declared it considered new decrees lengthening the work week beyond forty hours outside national defense industries, as null and void, and announced it

would support workers who refused to accept the extra hours ordered by the Government.

### Hope to Avoid Crisis.

A hope was seen, however, that the Confederation would take no action likely to create an internal crisis which might so weaken France as to make it possible for Germany to force Czechoslovakia to grant its Sudeten German minority's demands for autonomy.

A communique and supplementary statement reaffirmed the workers' willingness to accept the additional hours in the national defense industries, although they protested against the method adopted by the Government as illegal.

The Cabinet on Tuesday assumed by decree the right to extend working hours beyond the usual forty hours weekly in any industry which it might designate as essential to national defense.

Observers considered the decree so sweeping that no further powers

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would be needed by the Cabinet even in case of war.

#### Says France is Ready.

M. Daladier assured the army committee that the French armed forces were ready for any eventuality. Committee members disclosed that the Premier implied that Germany, Italy and Hungary were potential enemies of France in a possible European war. As allies he was said to have mentioned England, Czechoslovakia and Russia.

Members declared he described the other countries' armaments, materials and food supplies, gained from secret agents and diplomats, but what conclusion M. Daladier drew from the analysis was not disclosed, except that France was strong enough for an emergency.

The army committee was summoned to hear Premier Daladier's answer to a deputy's insistence that it was necessary to ascertain the French military position in the face of extensive German military maneuvers.

## France to Have 825,000 Under Arms in 4 Days

### 'Armistice Babies' Start for Camps Along Frontier to Begin Training, Swelling Army Far Above Normal

PARIS, Sept. 1 (AP).—Tens of thousands of young conscripts—World War "armistice babies" born in 1918—set out today for frontier training grounds, starting a movement which in four days will swell France's standing army temporarily to 825,000 men.

They were part of the fall half of the new conscript class, which numbers 125,000. Other conscripts are completing the two-year training period, and during the overlapping interval France's army will be far beyond its normal strength of 700,000—at a time of crisis between Germany and Czechoslovakia.

It will be a month or six weeks, in the normal course of events, before the army will release the seasoned half-class. This half-class will be kept on duty until the 125,000 raw conscripts, reporting to the colors today and for the next three days, are "acclimated" to army life.

Laughing, joking youths boarded trains at Paris's great East station and departed for the Maginot line area. Nothing in their gay farewells gave any indication that this year's call was any more than earlier ones.

Families and friends who saw them off, however, carried newspapers which published dispatches from Berlin "confirming" previously published reports that the German conscript class, which had been scheduled for release this month, would be held under arms for at least three months more.

Army officials said "Everything is as usual," and declared they had no plan to keep any "liberated" class in the army beyond the normal release date.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet and German Ambassador Count Johannes von Welczeck held what authoritative quarters termed an "information session" today. An official said the talk covered "every angle of the Czech problem." Bonnet was said to have reiterated France's eagerness for a quick, peaceful settlement.

The official informant said Bonnet had a similar talk with Stefan Osusky, Czechoslovak Minister, who also called at the Quai d'Orsay.

Meanwhile, Premier Edouard Daladier and Cabinet members sought to iron out labor opposition to government efforts to mobilize industry behind national defense by extending the work-week over forty hours.

Over their heads hung the threat of a general strike in the textile industry. Leaders of 200,000 textile workers in northern France threatened to walk out unless their demands for continuation of the forty-hour week and higher wages were granted. They set September 8 as the tentative deadline.

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PARIS-SEPT. 1

BONNET IS SCHEDULED TO MAKE TWO SPEECHES

THIS WEEK-END, ONE AT THE BORDEAUX CITY HALL ON SATURDAY AND THE

OTHER AT DEDICATION OF A MONUMENT TO HONOR OF FRENCH-

AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP AT VERDON, NEAR BORDEAUX, ON SUNDAY.

IT WAS SAID THAT THE SUNDAY SPEECH

MIGHT DEAL WITH THE CRISIS IF CIRCUMSTANCES WARRANT.

THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOR YESTERDAY WARNE

DALADIER THAT IT WOULD BATTLE ANY MOVE TO ESTABLISH

VIRTUAL WARTIME CONTROL OF ALL FRENCH INDUSTRIES. THE

CONFEDERATION REPRESENTS 5,000,000 WORKERS.

ORGANIZED LABOR FLATLY REFUSED TO CARRY OUT

THE TERMS OF TUESDAY'S DECREE PERMITTING SUSPENSION OF THE

10 HOUR WEEK IN INDUSTRIES OUTSIDE NATIONAL DEFENSE. THE

AN OPEN CHALLENGE TO THE GOVERNMENT'S POWER.

GOVERNMENT WAS WORRIED MOST BY THIS OPEN CHALLENGE OF ITS POWER.

DALADIER AND THE MINISTERS OF LABOR AND PUBLIC

WERE EXPECTED TO SUBMIT THEIR LABOR PROBLEMS BEFORE A

CABINET MEETING TOMORROW MORNING WITH PRESIDENT ALBERT LEBRUN.

WHILE CONFRONTED BY THESE WORRIES AT HOME

30.24 — 431

30.24 — 431

AND THE CRISIS BETWEEN PRAHA AND BERLIN, SOME 30,000 CROAT

TROOPS OF THE FRENCH ARMY REACHED THE PEAK OF THEIR

MOCK WARFARE NEAR THE BURGUNDIAN GATE/WHERE THE FRENCH,

SWISS AND GERMAN FRONTIERS MEET.

CHIEF-OF-STAFF GENERAL MARIE GUSTAVE GABELIN

AND HIS GENERALS TODAY WATCHED THE MANEUVERS WHICH WERE

CONSTRUED AS AN INDICATION OF HOW FRENCH FORCES WOULD

MOVE IF FRANCE WERE ATTACKED THROUGH SWITZERLAND.

THE BLUE "INVADING" ARMY FOUGHT ITS WAY TO

THE "MONASTERY OF THE BIG WOODS," EAST OF BESANCON WHERE

THE RED ARMY HELD STRONG POSITIONS INSIDE THE MONASTERY.  
OUTSIDE THE BUILDINGS, BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS  
AND ANTI-TANK MINES HAD BEEN LAID.

SUPPORTING FORCES IN THE BLUE "OFFENSIVE" TOOK  
NEW POSITIONS ON A LINE BETWEEN THE VILLAGES OF CHARBONNIERES AND  
TREPOT, WAITING FOR THE SHOCK TROOPS BEFORE THE MONASTERY TO  
BREAK THROUGH.

INFANTRY, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY AND AVIATION UNITS  
PARTICIPATED IN THE MANEUVERS.

HALF OF THE PREVIOUS CLASS, THAT OF 1936, WILL HAVE  
COMPLETED THE PRESCRIBED TWO YEARS OF TRAINING THIS FALL. IT WILL  
BE KEPT ON DUTY FOR A MONTH OR SIX WEEKS, HOWEVER, UNTIL THE RAW  
RECRUITS ARE "ACCLIMATED" TO ARMY LIFE.

AS THE FIRST DETACHMENTS BOARDED TRAINS FOR THE MAGI-  
NOT LINE -- FRANCE'S ROW OF SUNKEN, CONCRETE FORTS FACING GERMANY

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN SAYING  
A GERMAN WAR CLASS SCHEDULED TO BE LIBERATED WOULD BE HELD AT  
LEAST THREE MONTHS MORE.

FRENCH ARMY SOURCES, HOWEVER, DECLARED THEY HAD  
NO PLAN TO KEEP ANY "LIBERATED" CLASSES IN THE ARMY  
BEYOND THEIR NORMAL RELEASE DATE.

BESANCON, FRANCE, SEPT 1--(AP)--FRENCH WAR GAMES DESIGNED TO SHOW  
WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO AN ARMY INVADING FRANCE THROUGH SWITZERLAND  
ENDED TODAY WITH THE THEORETICAL INVADERS FLANKED BY MOBILE  
TROOPS AND STOPPED.

GENERAL RENE PRIoux, ONE OF THE JUDGES AT THE MANEUVERS, SAID  
THE MIMIC WARFARE SHOWED THE IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING HORSE  
CAVALRY AND MOTORIZED UNITS COOPERATING IN SWIFT RECONNAISSANCE WORK.

G935PED

BERLIN, SEPT. 1--(AP)--NAZI EXPERTS STUDIED WAYS OF  
MAKING GERMANY'S ECONOMIC PREPAREDNESS EQUAL THE EFFICIENCY  
OF HER WAR MACHINE TODAY AS ACCOUNTS OF CZECH "ATTACKS AND  
INSULTS" KEPT NERVES ON EDGE.

THEY AGREED THE OUTCOME OF ANY FUTURE WAR IS NO  
LONGER SOLELY DEPENDENT UPON ARMS SUPREMACY AND THAT A HEALTHY  
EXPORT TRADE, NOT ISOLATION-PRODUCING AUTARCHY, IS  
ANY COUNTRY'S ESSENTIAL PREREQUISITE FOR SUCCESS IN A LONG  
WAR--NOTWITHSTANDING THE NAZIS' ENERGETIC PROGRAM THAT HAS  
TRIED TO ACHIEVE ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORG (CORRECT) THOMAS, HEAD OF THE COM-  
MISSARY STAFF, MAINTAINED: "A NEW ORDER OF THINGS IN ECONOMIC

1938

LIFE MUST BE ESTABLISHED; IT MUST BE RELATED CLOSELY TO  
WORLD TRADE AND TO THE FULFILLMENT OF ALL SELF-SUFFICIENCY  
MEASURES NECESSARY TO SAFEGUARD THE NATION."

GERMANY, MEANWHILE, AWAITED THE REPORT OF SIR NEVILLE  
HENDERSON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, ON BRITISH EFFORTS  
TO EASE THE SITUATION ARISING FROM GERMANY'S SUPPORT OF  
THE GERMANIC MINORITY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THAT MINORITY OF  
3,500,000 SUDETEN GERMANS DEMANDS SELF-GOVERNMENT.

AT THE SAME TIME THE GERMAN NAVY CONDUCTED WHAT WAS  
CALLED ITS BIGGEST MANEUVERS SINCE THE WORLD WAR WITH THE  
26,000-TON BATTLESHIP GNEISENAU AND THREE 10,000-TON POCKET  
BATTLESHIPS NOW PARTICIPATING IN THE NORTH SEA EXERCISES AND  
60 UNITS MORE DUE TO JOIN THE MANEUVERS SOON.

GERMANY ARMY MANEUVERS WERE UNDER WAY, INVOLVING 900,000  
REGULARS IN 36 DIVISIONS, BESIDES AN ESTIMATED 500,000 RE-  
SERVES.

SIR NEVILLE ARRIVED LAST NIGHT BUT WHATEVER MESSAGE HE  
BROUGHT HAD TO BE DELAYED IN DELIVERY UNTIL FOREIGN MINISTER  
JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP RETURNED FROM HIS COUNTRY SEAT NEAR  
BERLIN. NO DEFINITE TIME HAD BEEN ARRANGED FOR A MEETING OF

1938

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RIBBENTROP, CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER, AND SIR NEVILLE.

SERVING TO JAR NERVES FURTHER WERE REPORTS BY THE  
OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY THAT CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER GUARDS SHOT  
AT, BUT MISSED, A GERMAN CUSTOMS OFFICER NAMED GERLACH NEAR  
DELSEN, SAXONY AND THAT THE CZECH NEWSPAPER AUTO OBRANA  
"RECENTLY" ATTACKED KONRAD HEIDLEIN, LEADER OF THE SUDETEN  
GERMANS, AS "UNPRINCIPLED AND INFAMOUS".

REGARDING THE ECONOMICS OF WARFARE, THE FINANCIAL  
WEEKLY/DEUTSCHE VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT SAID THE MOST DECISIVE FACTOR IN  
CONDUCTING A SUCCESSFUL WAR WAS ABILITY TO GET IMPORTS OF  
RAW MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS FROM FRIENDLY NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

GENERAL THOMAS DECLARED THE GERMAN POLICY OF SELF-SUFFIC-  
IENCY MUST BE BROUGHT INTO CONSONANCE WITH THE WORLD'S ECONOMIC  
LIFE THROUGH MORE EXPORTS.

"NEITHER WORLD TRADE ALONE NOR AUTARCHY AS SUCH CAN MEET  
THE GREAT DEMANDS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE," HE ASSERTED, ADDING  
"AN ADDITIONAL TASK X X X IS TO STORE THE COUNTRY'S RESERVES OF  
RAW MATERIALS NECESSARY FOR ECONOMIC AND MILITARY PURPOSES."

DER DEUTSCHE VOLKSWIRT EXPRESSED THE OPINION A FREE  
 FLOW OF FOREIGN CAPITAL IN THE FORM OF LOANS TO WARRING NA-  
 TIONS COULD NOT BE EXPECTED AFTER CREDITORS' EXPERIENCES IN  
 THE WORLD WAR.

SEP 5 1938  
 THE PAPER CALLED OF "SUPREME IMPORTANCE" THE CREATION OF  
 AMPLE RESERVES OF GOLD AND FOREIGN CURRENCY "AS AN EXTERNAL  
 MEANS OF FINANCING A WAR."

LONDON, SEPT. 1-(AP)-VISCOUNT RUNCIMAN, BRITAIN'S UNOFFICIAL MEDIATOR  
 IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK-GERMAN CRISIS, WAS AUTHORITATIVELY REPORTED TODAY  
 TO HAVE ADDRESSED A PERSONAL APPEAL FOR PEACE TO REICHSFUEHRER ADOLF  
 HITLER.

THESE REPORTS SAID THE APPEAL WAS SENT TO HITLER AT BERCHTESGADEN  
 THROUGH KONRAD HENLEIN, LEADER OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY, WHO  
 CONFERRED WITH THE FUEHRER AT HIS BAVARIAN RETREAT TODAY.

IT WAS SAID THAT RUNCIMAN, BELIEVING HENLEIN GENUINELY DESIROUS OF  
 PEACE, ASKED THE GERMAN MINORITY LEADER TO DELIVER AN APPEAL TO HITLER  
 TO APPROVE CONTINUATION OF NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH RUNCIMAN ON THE SUDETEN  
 GERMAN AUTONOMY DEMANDS.

RUNCIMAN'S ABILITY THUS TO REACH HITLER, WHO STANDS AS "PROTECTOR"  
 OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S 3,500,000 SUDETEN GERMANS, SURPRISED LONDON DIPLO-  
 MATIC CIRCLES. THEY FOUND IT HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT THAT HENLEIN HAD BEEN  
 WILLING TO DELIVER THE MESSAGE.

THERE WAS GENERAL HOPE THAT THE MESSAGE WOULD HELP INFLUENCE  
 HITLER IN A DECISION TO APPROVE THE LATEST CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT  
 PROPOSALS OF CONCESSIONS TO THE SUDETEN GERMANS AS A BASIS FOR FURTHER  
 NEGOTIATION.

EVEN SO, AUTHORITATIVE PERSONS FELT THAT "CHANCES ARE EVEN" THAT  
 HITLER WOULD ADOPT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING COURSES:

1.-CALL OFF THE NEGOTIATIONS AND THREATEN WAR UNLESS THE MINORITY'S  
 DEMANDS WERE IMMEDIATELY FULFILLED.

2.-TAKE THE VIEW THAT THE CZECHOSLOVAK PROPOSALS ARE FAR-  
 REACHING ENOUGH TO JUSTIFY ACCEPTANCE AS A BASIS FOR NEGOTIATION AND  
 AT THE SAME TIME ENABLE HIM TO SAY HE HAD OBTAINED "JUSTICE" FOR THE  
 MINORITY WITHOUT WAR, THUS DEMONSTRATING THE CONCERN FOR PEACE  
 TO WHICH HE IS PUBLICLY COMMITTED.

3.-TEMPORIZE BY DEMANDING A PLEBISCITE FOR THE SUDETEN GERMANS IN  
 RETURN FOR A GERMAN PROMISE TO KEEP THE PEACE FOR 20 YEARS OR SOME SUCH  
 TIME.

THIS LATTER COURSE WOULD BE REMINISCENT OF HITLER'S TACTICS AT THE  
 TIME OF THE RHINELAND OCCUPATION OF 1936 AND INFORMED PERSONS ASSER-  
 TED IT WOULD BE AN ASTUTE MOVE.

IF FRANCE AND BRITAIN APPROVED THE PLEBISCITE MOVE, IT WOULD LEAD,  
 IN THE VIEW OF INFORMED SOURCES, TO A VIRTUAL UNION OF THE SUDETENS  
 WITH GERMANY WHILE DISAPPROVAL WOULD LAY THE DEMOCRACIES OPEN TO A GER-  
 MAN CHARGE THAT THEY WERE UNCONCERNED FOR WORLD PEACE.

LONDON, HOWEVER, RETAINED SOME HOPE THE SECOND COURSE WOULD BE  
 FOLLOWED IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT GERMANY WAS AS MUCH INTERESTED AS  
 BRITAIN IN AMERICAN REACTION TO THE CRISIS AND WAS WORRIED BY THE  
 TONE OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.

A SECTION OF THE BRITISH PRESS TODAY PRAISED THE UNITED STATES'  
 INTEREST IN THE MATTER AND ONE NEWSPAPER PREDICTED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT  
 MIGHT SEND HITLER A WARNING SIMILAR TO BRITAIN'S--THAT ONE COULD NOT  
 BE SURE HOW FAR A MIDDLE EUROPEAN WAR MIGHT SPREAD.

THE INFLUENTIAL YORKSHIRE POST, COMMENTING ON U.S. AMBASSADOR  
 JOSEPH P. KENNEDY'S VISITS TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND TO THE PRIME  
 MINISTER'S RESIDENCE TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, SAID:

"THE CONCLUSION IS DRAWN THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS READY IF NEED  
 BE TO MAKE A NEW DECLARATION, WARNING GERMANY OF THE DANGERS OF SEEK-  
 ING A VIOLENT SOLUTION OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PROBLEM." W610 PED

# HITLER GIVES HENLEIN NEW PLEDGE OF FULL SUPPORT IN SECOND SECRET PARLEY

Führer And Sudeten Chief "In Complete Accord"  
On Czech Crisis, Says Communique Which  
Reveals Runciman Sponsored Their Meeting

Two Leaders Confer Alone, While Nazi Foreign  
Minister Waits At Berchtesgaden To Deliver  
Latest Word On Britain's Stand

BERCHTESGADEN—Hitler and Henlein "in complete accord" on Czech situation, says communique issued after Führer and Sudeten chief hold second conference within two days, this one private. Nazi Foreign Minister arrives with latest word from Britain.

PARIS—Two strikes, involving 14,800 workers, force Cabinet meeting to divide attention between international and domestic crises. Third labor dispute settled, but strikes by nation's big federations still threaten.

LONDON—Flurry of moves here and in Warsaw interpreted as British effort to wean Poland away from Nazis, "squeeze" Hitler into course of moderation.

[By the Associated Press]

Berchtesgaden, Germany, Sept. 2—Czechoslovakia's fate was considered today in an intimate meeting of the Führers of Greater Germany and the autonomy-seeking, Nazi-protected Sudeten Germans.

Adolf Hitler and Konrad Henlein were alone in the study of the German Chancellor's mountain home as they conferred for the second successive day on how to deal with the attempts of the Czechoslovak Government to placate Henlein and his followers.

An official announcement at the close of the meeting said Hitler "took cognizance with interest" of Henlein's report on

the crisis in Czechoslovakia and that the two were in "complete accord in their judgment of the situation."

## Full Text Of Communique

The communique said:

"The Führer today received Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germans, at Obersalzberg.

"Henlein came upon the wish of Lord Runciman (unofficial British mediator in the Czechoslovak crisis) to give the Führer a report on the

present status of the negotiations with the Praha Government.

"The Führer took cognizance with interest of the explanation. There resulted a complete accord in their judgment of the situation.

"Konrad Henlein left the Berghof (Hitler's home) this afternoon after taking lunch with the Führer."

Von Ribbentrop Arrives  
Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Propaganda Minister Paul

Joseph Goebbels and Rudolf Hess, deputy Nazi party leader, participated in the conference Hitler and Henlein held yesterday.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop arrived by train from Berlin with a report to Hitler on Britain's attitude. The Foreign Minister conferred last night with Sir Neville Henderson, the British Ambassador, who had discussed the crisis with officials in London earlier this week.

Ribbentrop Arranges To Stay  
Henlein stayed overnight at a Berchtesgaden hotel instead of flying back to Czechoslovakia after yesterday's conference, as Nazi quarters reported he had done.

Although Ribbentrop was at Hitler's home during the Führer's conference with Henlein today, officials said he was not present at their talk.

The Foreign Minister went to a hotel upon his arrival from Berlin and reached Hitler's residence several minutes ahead of Henlein. Ribbentrop installed himself at the hotel, apparently prepared to remain several days. He was overheard to say, "I intend to do some mountaineering."

## Believed Turning Point

This second attempt of Hitler and Henlein to decide how far to go with Sudeten demands was regarded in diplomatic circles as a possible turning point in the Czech-German crisis.

# HITLER DELAYS DECISION UPON CZECH ISSUE

Der Führer Is Believed To  
Have Advised Henlein To  
Stick To Demands

Communique Says Two  
Leaders Are In Com-  
plete Accord

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER  
Associated Press Correspondent

Berchtesgaden, Germany, Sept. 2—Adolf Hitler, high on a Bavarian mountainside, tonight reserved to himself alone the final decision on Germany's course in the quarrel with

Czechoslovakia.  
Today and yesterday he listened to on the status of negotiations between leaders of the 3,500,000 Sudeten German minority, presented by Konrad Henlein, head of the Sudeten German party.

Whatever advice the Reichsführer gave to Henlein today in their noon-time meeting in the study of Berghof, Hitler's mountain retreat, remained a carefully guarded secret.

Standing On April 24 Program.  
Circumstantial evidence, however, pointed to the likelihood that Hitler advised the Sudeten German leader to stick to his eight-point program of demands voiced April 24 before a congress of his party at Karlovy Vary.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—In essence, this program over which Henlein and the Praha Government have been in dispute ever since was a demand for autonomy with complete liberty in Sudeten German districts to profess the German Weltanschauung—world outlook or Nazi ideology. This, in the view of the Praha Government, if granted, would constitute official recognition of National Socialism (Nazism) in Czechoslovakia.]

Observers Left Guessing  
A cryptic communique stating that Hitler and Henlein see eye to eye left observers guessing what would be the consequences of the conferences be-

BERCHTESGADEN--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD HITLER X X X WITH THE FUHRER."

ANOTHER VISITOR TO HITLER'S BAVARIAN RETREAT WAS FOREIGN

MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, WHOM CAME TO BERCHTESGADEN BY TRAIN  
AFTER A CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT WITH SIR NEVILLE HENDERSON, BRITISH  
AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN.

VON RIBBENTROP FLEW BACK TO BERLIN THIS AFTERNOON. ALTHOUGH HIS  
VISIT COINCIDED WITH THAT OF HENLEIN, HE WAS NOT CALLED INTO THE  
CONFERENCE WITH THE SUDETEN LEADER.

(IN BERLIN THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY DECLARED THAT REPORTS THAT  
GERMANY HAD ASSURED GREAT BRITAIN THAT GERMANY WOULD NOT TAKE  
PRECIPITATE STEPS IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS WERE "PURE SPECULATION.")

FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN X X X AS PREVIOUS.

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tween the Reichsführer and his Sudeten German lieutenant.

Field Marshal General Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, and Rudolf Hess, deputy Nazi party leader, yesterday joined in the Hitler-Henlein conference. The meeting today was exclusively Hitler's and Henlein's.

The threads of British interest in mediating a solution of the German-Czechoslovak quarrel met in Berchtesgaden.

Von Ribbentrop Pays Brief Visit  
Joachim von Ribbentrop, who saw the British Ambassador, Sir Neville Henderson, yesterday at Sonnenberg, visited Berghof briefly, then left from Aining airport for Berlin. He said he intended to stay at Berchtesgaden four or five days for mountain climbing.

Sir Neville had seen the Foreign Minister from London where last Tuesday the British Cabinet was believed to have drafted a message of caution to the Berlin Government or to Hitler personally.

Henlein's visit itself was at least

partly the result of British mediation between the Praha Government on one hand and Hitler and the Germanic minority on the other.

## Text Of Communique

The communique on Henlein's visit said:

Henlein came upon the wish of Lord Runciman (unofficial British mediator in the crisis) to give the Führer a report on the present status of the negotiations with the Praha Government.

The Führer took cognizance with interest of the explanation. There resulted a complete accord in their judgment of the situation.

Konrad Henlein left Berghof this afternoon after taking lunch with the Führer.

No Deviation, Says Spokesman  
The circumstantial evidence that Hitler urged Henlein to stick to his Karlovy Vary program was based, among other things, on a remark by a spokesman of the Propaganda Ministry.

Asked whether the "complete accord" between Hitler and Henlein, spoken of in today's communique, meant they were adhering to the Karlovy Vary program, he replied:

"We have never deviated from it, the only differences of opinion could be over interpretation of some points."

Von Ribbentrop and Henlein were at Berghof at the same time but the Foreign Minister was not called into the Hitler-Henlein conference.

Officials admitted that no one but Hitler knew Germany's plans.

## Speculation Is Qualified

There was much speculation but always qualified with a shrug of the shoulder and words to the effect that "there's always one unknown quantity—der Führer."

Hitler may have counseled moderation in the dispute between Praha and the Germanic minority he contends he should protect. If so, he reversed his attitude for he had been opposed to compromise.

The whole tenor of the German press indicated, moreover, that Hitler had no intention to compromise.

Compromise would mean only a temporary solution, it was said, and would impede any possible friendship negotiations with Britain and France.

As one Nazi commentator stated, "There are enough problems to talk over with Britain and France. We do not want to see Europe in a continuous state of turmoil. There is much room for fruitful discussion with Britain and France."

"But wherever we turn the Czech problem stares us in the face. This cannot endure forever. There are more

important issues than Czechoslovakia."

In Germany the uncertainty was wet-blanketing many projects. Most prominent among these was the Leipzig Fair, Germany's best business barometer. Reports from visitors to the fair agreed that business was anything but brisk.

#### Reports New Incident

Berlin, Sept. 2 (AP)—The D. N. B. (official German news agency) reported a new incident today on the German-Czechoslovak border.

D. N. B. said a shot fired from the Czechoslovak side narrowly missed hitting a German customs assistant on patrol duty. It charged that the shot was fired by one of two Czechoslovak border officials observed leaving the scene shortly after.

#### Runciman To Continue Efforts Over Week-End

Praha, Sept. 2 (AP)—The British mission attempting to mediate German-Czech differences said tonight its peace efforts would continue over next week-end.

There was no hint whether the mission headed by Viscount Runciman had any intimation what Adolf Hitler's attitude might be after his Berchtesgaden conferences with Konrad Henlein, chief of the Sudeten German minority.

But there were assurances after Lord Runciman called on President Eduard Benes that discussions would continue next week.

Benes also received Sudeten leaders to discuss the minority's Nazi-supported autonomy demands. He talked with Ernst Kunst, a conservative Sudeten willing to undertake further negotiations with the Czechoslovak Government, and Alfred Rosche, an industrialist.

Both are considered opponents of Deputy Karl Hermann Frank, who follows the leadership of Hitler closely.

There was growing hope in Czech quarters in view of the Runciman mission's announcement of further talks that "Hitler had not closed the door" to a peaceful solution of the minority issue.

Lord Runciman was the dinner guest tonight of Premier Milan Hodza.

## BRITAIN WANTS HELP OF POLAND

Aims at Squeezing Germany Into Moderate Policy.

## BRITISH AWAIT HITLER REPLY

London Press Confident Nazi Chief Prepares No Surprise.

LONDON, Sept. 2 (A. P.).—Great Britain is seeking a new understanding with Poland in what was believed here today to be an effort to squeeze Germany into a policy of moderation in Central Europe.

A pro-British Poland or even a neutral Poland, informed persons felt, would be invaluable to the Anglo-French cause in any conflict with Germany. *4:45:30 5:50:30*

This was thought to be the main reason for recent visits of the British Charge d'Affaires to Col. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, in Warsaw, and the visit Wednesday of the Polish Charge d'Affaires to Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary.

Wedge between Russia and Germany, Poland would be in a difficult position in any major European conflict, it was pointed out. Poland has a ten-year friendship agreement with Nazi Germany, but the belief was expressed in informed London quarters that the main Polish hope in a war would lie in choosing the winning side.

#### Await Hitler's Reply.

Britain awaited Adolf Hitler's reply to the Czechoslovak Government's plan to end its conflict with its Sudeten German minority by granting a cantonal form of government and to the personal appeal for peace said to have been sent directly to Chancellor Hitler by Viscount Runciman, unofficial British mediator in the Czech-German crisis.

Reports here said the appeal was conveyed by Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German leader, who conferred with Chancellor Hitler yesterday, and aroused hope Hitler would be influenced thereby to approve Prague's gesture of pacification.

The London press seemed somewhat more confident Hitler was not preparing another of his Saturday surprises for this week-end. General opinion seemed to be the German Chancellor would permit Czech-Sudeten German negotiations to resume, but with some reservations.

#### British Labor Chiefs Stirred.

The urgency of the international situation has stirred British labor leaders. The general council of the Trades Union Congress and the national executive of the Labor party were called to meet Wednesday at Blackpool with executives of the Parliamentary party. It was suggested they might ask for an early meeting of the House of Commons.

Robert Boothby, Conservative member of Parliament, wrote a letter to the London Telegraph advocating a formal and immediate consultation among Britain, France and Soviet Russia on the Czechoslovak situation. He suggested also

that the President of the United States be kept informed of any decisions that may be jointly made.

## DOLLAR IN LONDON

### HITS 3-YEAR HIGH

Heavy Purchases Are Made By Investors Worried By International Situation

Government Control Over Exchange Is Abandoned Momentarily

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 2—Momentary abandonment of Government control over the foreign exchange market today permitted the freed dollar to hit the highest level in three years.

Much heavy buying was by investors who feared adverse repercussions in world economics from the tense international political situation.

Strength in the dollar arose from this and two other factors which were given free rein when control was lifted to permit "natural forces" to operate:

First—Aside from buying inspired by fears of political repercussions, an almost equally large volume was traced to normal needs which are particularly great at this time of the year for purchases from the United States, especially farm commodities.

Second—There has been a conviction among London financial and business authorities that sterling should be cheapened in terms of the dollar to enliven lagging British export trade.

#### Pound Drops Nearly 1 Cent

Last night one pound sterling sold for \$4.85½ while during some periods today the pound was nearly 1 cent cheaper. It closed at \$4.84½.

The exchange equalization fund released the bulk of the £1,198,000 in gold sold today on the open market. Most was earmarked for shipment to the United States, where it will be sold to the Treasury at a small profit to shippers.

Many individuals and organizations on the Continent with funds for investment preferred to place their money in gold instead of investing it in securities or commodities, which might collapse upon an outbreak of war.

They cannot get interest on a gold investment, but they can sell at any time to the United States Treasury and receive dollars which, in turn, could be invested in the United States.

#### Chance For Profit Presented

At the same time, a steadily mounting sterling price for gold—while the dollar strengthens—presented the chance for considerable sterling profit if the gold were resold in London.

When Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's intentions toward Czechoslovakia become known financial authorities believe most of this type of demand for gold and dollars will cease.

London relapsed into an anti-climax of waiting for the outcome of the Berchtesgaden conference between the German Chancellor and Konrad Henlein, leader of the autonomy-demanding Germanic minority in Czechoslovakia.

#### May Be Seeking Pact With Poland

Diplomatic visiting in Warsaw and London gave rise to a belief that Britain was seeking a new understanding with Poland to "squeeze" Germany into a more moderate policy in Central Europe.

The British charge d'affaires in Warsaw has made recent calls on Col. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, and on Wednesday the Polish charge d'affaires here visited Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary.

Poland has a ten-year friendship agreement with Germany but informed persons in London believe Warsaw's principal hope would be to choose the winning side in advance of any conflict directly affecting Poland.

## Prayers To Avert War Urged By Canterbury

Bishop Refers To Plans And Policies Of Some Rulers

London, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury called upon members of the Church of England today to pray that war would be avoided.

Writing in the Canterbury diocesan Gazette, the archbishop, who is Primate of All England, said:

"The plans and policies of some rulers are bringing them so near the precipice that some incident may occur which may plunge their own and other nations into the abyss.

"That is the danger which the continuance of what is called the present tension involves. At such a time there is one clear duty which the Church of Christ is called to fulfill. It is the duty of prayer."

## Use Of Common Sense Advocated By Kennedy

Aberdeen, Scotland, Sept. 2 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador, declared today that war could be prevented by "intelligent good neighborliness."

In two speeches in connection with

laying the cornerstone of a memorial to Samuel Seabury, America's first Anglican bishop, the Ambassador pointed to the value of "reawakening spiritual courage" and the use of "common sense" in settling world problems.

Addressing a luncheon gathering preceding the stone-laying, Mr. Kennedy referred to the recent accord between Britain and the United States under which two Pacific islands, Canton and Enderbury, will be used jointly as air bases. Sovereignty over them is in dispute.

#### Cites Pacific Island Accord

The Ambassador said: "We believe we have just witnessed an example of good-natured settlement—a profound difference of opinion between Great Britain and the United States—a cameo of what world settlement might be if the same intelligent good neighborliness were always exhibited by different nations. . . .

"The two governments saw alike in one thing—that the question of sovereignty must not be allowed to stand in the way of aviation's success. . . . President Roosevelt . . . had me suggest to British authorities that the islands be administered jointly by the two governments for a protracted period of time.

"During that time the question of their real utility would be settled and there would be time to investigate patiently and unheatedly the issue of their ownership. . . . The matter was settled along those lines."

#### Points To Fears Of War

Later, laying the cornerstone of an American-donated enlargement of the Cathedral of Aberdeen, Mr. Kennedy pointed to fears of war and said:

"We must give our young men and women who are just coming of age something else to hope for than a short life of carrying a gun. . . .

"Certainly the peoples of the world do not want to fight each other. Their leaders say that they themselves do not want war unless they are forced into it.

"In such circumstances it should not be beyond the reach of human intelligence to prevent the disaster everyone seems to fear.

"I believe it can be done by the application of principles we have been discussing—by faith, by spiritual courage, by loyalty to right dealing and by the exercise of common sense."

#### Mrs. Roosevelt Sends Message

He praised democratic principles, freedom of worship, mentioning certain parts of the world in which "men and women are being deprived of their natural-born citizenship" and attempts are being made to eliminate religion as a factor in human life.

Messages from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of President Roosevelt, and Judge Samuel Seabury, of New York, were read at the ceremony.

## ROOSEVELT KEEPS EYE ON SITUATION

Says Affairs Abroad Will Prevent Him From Taking Extended Trips

Secretary Hull Is Occupied With Troubles On Three Continents

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 2—President Roosevelt said today that the difficult—though not delicate—foreign situation was keeping him close to the Capital.

The President added at a press conference that he was accepting only engagements that placed him within a few hours of Washington, so that he could hasten back if necessary.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was occupied, meantime, with troubles on three continents: *X 95.30*

1. Western Hemisphere—Mexico's note, replying to Mr. Hull's request for settlement for expropriated American farm properties, arrived. On the basis of President Lazaro Cardenas' speech to the Mexican Congress yesterday, it was believed to reject the Secretary's proposal for inter-American arbitration, accept the idea of a two-man commission to evaluate the seized properties, and turn down Secretary Hull's request that Mexico begin making monthly payments toward reimbursing American property owners. The note is scheduled to be made public Monday.

#### Hull Silent Regarding Europe

2. Europe—Dispatches continued to pour in regarding the Central European crisis, and Secretary Hull maintained his policy of watchful waiting.

He disclosed this Government was making an investigation into the situation of the Italian Jews ordered expelled from Italy. The inquiry was to determine whether they might be brought into the Roosevelt-Hull international program of aiding German and Austrian refugees.

The United States immigration quota for Italy is 5,802 a year. Last year only 2,951 came in, leaving about fifty per cent. of the quota unfilled. *X 16.24*

#### Americans In Shanghai Complain

3. Far East—Secretary Hull received and studied the text of a cablegram sent him by the American Chamber of Commerce and American Community Committee in Shanghai, proposing that demands be made on Japan to cease

interfering with American rights in China and to restore those already impaired.

Officials said some of the demands already were being pressed by the State Department.

The nature and circumstances of the navy's announcement that it soon would form the first Atlantic fighting force since 1932 increased speculation today that the maneuver was decided on at least partly for its effect on the European crisis.

#### Prospective Base Kept Secret

The navy designated the ships, the commander and the date for assembling the new force. But inquiries as to its rendezvous, base and possible ports to be visited brought non-committal replies.

Similar reticence was in evidence six years ago when the main fleet was massed in the Pacific during the Sino-Japanese crisis of that time, with a mere statement that it would remain there "indefinitely."

The new "temporary" Atlantic squadron of seven new cruisers and seven destroyers will join the main fleet for war games in the Caribbean and Atlantic early next year. Whether it would then proceed to the Pacific Coast with the nation's armada of 150 or more other warcraft was another question the Navy Department left unanswered.

#### Has Forces In Four Areas

Despite the view of Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of operations, expressed to Congress this year, that the "fleet should not be divided," the United States now has naval forces in the Far East, on the American Pacific Coast, the Atlantic Coast, and in Europe.

The European squadron, formed likewise on a temporary basis soon after the start of the Spanish conflict, consists merely of a cruiser and two destroyers. The Asiatic fleet has only one modern warship, the cruiser Augusta, the twoscore other vessels being aging destroyers, submarines and gunboats.

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# GERMANY SET FOR 'SATURDAY SURPRISE' MOVE

Wonders How Long Hitler Will Keep Czech Plans Secret

Press Attacks On Praha Continuing Unabated After Parley

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 3—Millions of Germans failed today to find answers in their newspapers to the question they, like millions elsewhere in Europe have been asking—exactly what is the Hitler-Henlein accord on the Sudeten German problem?

There was only yesterday's curt announcement that the two leaders had an intimate discussion of the situation in the seclusion of the Chancellor's mountain home in the mountains above Berchtesgaden, and had "complete accord in their judgment of the situation."

"Saturday Surprise?"

Those who had expected an amelioration today asked themselves how long the tension would continue and whether they could expect another "Saturday surprise" like the announcement of German rearmament, remilitarization of the Rhineland or annexation of Austria—all of which had something to do with Saturday.

Official circles observed strict silence about the talks or possible interpretations of their results.

Nazis Meet Monday

Reichsmartin Bormer, Hitler's chief of staff, was busy today with preparations for the annual Nazi party day in Nurnberg Monday.

The supposition persisted today that Hitler told the leader of Nazis in Czechoslovakia to insist on official recognition of National Socialism by the Czech Government.

It was considered extremely significant that the anti-Czech press campaign the controlled Nazi press has waged the past months continued unabated today. Close followers of the present crisis and previous similar campaigns point out with assurance that had Henlein and Hitler arrived

at a complete decision to make peace with the Praha Government the attacks would have ceased today.

Eight-Point Program

It seemed logical to assume that the Czech Government would stick to his eight-point program enunciated April 24 and demanding in brief complete freedom in Sudeten German districts to subscribe to Nazi ideology. To the Czech Government that would mean official recognition of Nazism in Czechoslovakia.

Germany's controlled press holds Czechoslovakia responsible should the Sudeten German minority problem embroil Europe in conflict.

Almost daily newspapers present in varying degrees of intensity a picture of what a section of the public interprets as possible war causes—especially in the light of Hitler's pledges to protect Germans outside the Reich and to defend Europe against Bolshevism.

"British Don't Understand"

The papers hammer away at the thought that the British, who have sent an unofficial mission of mediators to Czechoslovakia, simply do not understand the situation when they demand sacrifices by the Sudeten Germans.

Typical was an editorial today in the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, which said: "As the Sudeten have-nots, deprived of their rights, have nothing to give, but, on the contrary, can claim restoration of the natural rights of any people, it is up to the Czechs to climb down from their high horse."

Praha Gets Blame

One thread woven through German reports on the Czechoslovak situation is that "responsibility for any consequence lies squarely on Praha's doorstep."

Six general themes predominate:

1. "Atrocities" against the Sudeten Germans by the Czechs.
2. "Evasions" and "an unbending attitude" on the part of the Praha Government toward solution of the problem.
3. "War-engendering hate" incited by the Czechs throughout the world.
4. Czechoslovakia's "provocations" against Germany by insults to Hitler and the German imperial army and by order violations.
5. "Red Moscow's hand sabotaging all efforts to reach a peaceful outcome."
6. "Praha no longer is master of the situation."

World War Guilt

This brings into the foreground the touchiness concerning the question of World War guilt.

Here is a typical quotation:

"The responsibility lies with the Czech authorities who daily are sowing hate in their own land, who have permitted this feeling to arise in which the Czech soldier and the man on the street believes he can attack Germany as he pleases."

Turning to the Praha Government's proposals to solve the minority problem, and England's attitude, another paper said:

"Forgotten are the enduring patience and superhuman discipline with which until today provocations and terror have been borne in their own (the Sudetens') homeland from strangers (the Czechs), all out of efforts not to endanger or block a peaceful and happy solution."

False Reports Charged

As an aftermath of the May 21 crisis, the first over the Sudeten issue, the German press accused Czechoslovakia of bringing Europe to the verge of war by spreading false reports on German mobilization.

Now again the Nazis have accused Praha of brewing another crisis in Europe by inventing the report that Germany had presented demarches to the Belgrade, Bucharest, Moscow and London governments to the effect that the Reich would support the Sudetens by every possible means.

## Anti-Nazi Feeling Flares In Poland

Warsaw, Sept. 3 (AP)—Anti-German sentiment flared in two sections of Poland last night.

At Bielsko, in Upper Silesia, Polish students stoned a book-store window where Adolf Hitler's book, "Mein Kampf," was on display. The sale of the autobiography in Poland was only recently permitted.

Stage Counter-Demonstrations  
The incident occurred during a demonstration by several thousand students against a meeting of the pro-Nazi "Young German Party" scheduled for today.

Shouting anti-German slogans, the demonstrators also smashed windows in the home of German Vice-Mayor Rudolf Wiesner, a Senator and the Young German Party leader. There were no arrests.

## British Negotiator Rushes To Henlein

Praha, Sept. 3 (AP)—F. T. Ashton-Gwatkin, trouble-shooter of the British mediation mission in Czechoslovakia, went to Marienbad today to see Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germans.

Henlein was returning from conferences in Germany with Chancellor Adolf Hitler, who backs the Sudeten Germans, and the British mission was eager to learn at first hand just what was the "complete accord" the two Fuhrers found.

Some Quarters Nervous

Despite the calm assurance of Viscount Runciman, head of the mission, some Czechoslovak quarters were nervous. They feared Ashton-Gwatkin was hurrying to Henlein "to save" the deadlocked negotiations.

The more optimistic Czechoslovak view, however, was that Lord Runciman already had started talks between President Eduard Benes and the Sudeten German party's steering committee and wanted as exact information as possible to help along the discussions.

Significant Retreat

Lord Runciman prepared to spend another week-end in the country, at Saar, in Sudeten German country.

The choice of his retreat possibly was significant because Saar is within quick automobile reach of Henlein's

home at Asch. There was the prospect that they might meet tomorrow. Czechoslovak newspapers still viewed the situation as critical.

"We actually have gone to the extreme limit of concessions beyond which we cannot go if we want to preserve the unity and independence of the republic," said the *Lidove Noviny*.

"In Hitler's Hands"

"Moreover, we know after Berchtesgaden that the decision lies in the hands of Hitler, not Henlein."

"It might be well before the Nazi conference at Nurnberg next week to understand in all quarters that Czechoslovakia is prepared equally for peaceful agreement or to defend herself."

Lord Runciman announced that Benes and the Sudeten committee would resume negotiations Monday.

## Berlin Boerse Shows General Advance

Berlin, Sept. 3 (AP)—For the first time in months week-end trading on the Boerse exhibited an upward tendency toward stability, with prices advanced on the average 3 per cent. volume, however, was small.

The upward movement and lack of tension among traders was attributed to a more confident attitude toward the political situation and reports of more favorable business for the German iron and steel industries.

# 50,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS MOVE INTO FORTIFICATIONS ALONG BORDER OF FRANCE

Reported Strung Along Frontier From Kehl To Luxembourg—Occupation Takes Place Although New Defense Line Is Incomplete

Sudetens Consider Sending Appeal To Berlin For "Help" In Crisis—British Labor May Ask Cabinet To State Definite Policy

## Regular Nazi Army Units Occupy Forts Near French Border

[By the Associated Press]

Metz, France, Sept. 3 German troops, believed to number between 50,000 and 60,000, moved today into the Reich's new Siegfried chain of fortifications facing France's steel and concrete Maginot line.

Frenchmen in the frontier regions were calm as generally accepted reports said the German troops were strung along the entire French-German border from Luxembourg to Kehl, opposite Strasbourg.

French officers said the 50,000 to 60,000 figure was the "normal garrison" for fortifications such as Germany has erected along the French frontier.

Regular Army Units

Although Germany tightened control of her side of the frontier, reports reaching France indicated all the troops were units of the regular army.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—In Berlin no information was available concerning such troop movements.]

Tank detachments rumbled along roads of the Saar basin to garages especially built as part of the defense

line, travelers said. Motorized and foot infantry could be seen from several points on the frontier moving along border roads in German territory.

Reports reaching Thionville, Montmedy and other French border towns said automobile owners of Oldenburg and the Saar basin had been instructed to register their autos and trucks with military authorities.

Watch Troops Marching

French officers said this was a natural move in any defended frontier zone enabling the high command in case of emergency to requisition all trucks and cars needed.

Strasbourg residents standing on the French side of the Kehl bridge saw troops marching through streets of the Rhine village to forts along the river's east bank. They bore the regiment numbers 1434 and 1435.

Since Adolf Hitler appeared at Kehl, August 28 and inspected work on the new fortifications down to a point opposite Basle, Switzerland, inhabitants of the French side had been expecting German troops to move into the new military works.

100,000 In French System

If the maximum figure of 60,000 men covers all the German troops manning the Siegfried line, it is far less than the 100,000 which ordinarily occupy France's Maginot line.

Furthermore French forces temporarily have been increased since September 1 as the result of movement of the new 1918 class of raw conscripts into army garrisons to begin their regular two year service.

Until they become "acclimated" the new conscripts' terms will overlap those of the retiring conscripts, thus temporarily raising France's army from a normal 700,000 to 825,000.

Artillery Arrives

Reports reaching Metz from travelers in Germany said heavy artillery had reached Wurtemberg, in southwest Germany, but that guns had not been placed in the positions laid out for them in the Siegfried line.

Advices from various parts of the French frontier reported the line was far from completed, now comprising a bare skeleton whipped into shape to permit occupation by troops while work goes on in secondary and other defense lines.

Four Austrian deserters crossed the frontier into French territory, but French officers who questioned them declined to say whether Austrian units were among the new troops sent to the French frontier.

The number of deserters entering France from Germany has increased considerably in the past few weeks, border officials said.

Paris Officials Not Surprised  
Paris, Sept. 3 (AP)—Officials of the Foreign Office said tonight they were "not surprised" at today's movement of German troops into the new line of Nazi fortifications on the Franco-German frontier.

A spokesman said the Foreign Office "knew all about the reports" of German movements. He said the French Government would "simply wait and see what it means."

This source said quarters close to the Foreign Office considered the occupation of the fortifications in the midst of tension over Czechoslovakia to be a part of Adolf Hitler's program for building up pressure prior to his speech before the Nurnberg Congress next week.

## Sudetens May Appeal To Germany For Help

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 3 (AP)—Numerous Sudeten German leaders tonight were urging that a direct request be sent to Germany for aid in their autonomy dispute with the Czechoslovak Government.

Such an appeal from Czechoslovakia's Germanic minority for help from their "German brothers" was

regarded in some quarters as a possibility.

One suggestion being discussed in the Sudeten communities in the wake of this week's momentous meetings between Chancellor Adolf Hitler and the Sudeten German leader, Konrad Henlein, was that the appeal be in the form of a petition to be submitted to Germany. There were unestablished reports that signatures were being solicited for such a document.

#### Henlein Returns—Silent

Henlein returned to Czechoslovakia and in the late afternoon went to his home at Asch, silent, as far as the public was concerned, about his two conferences with Chancellor Hitler at the Führer's mountain home near Berchtesgaden in Bavaria.

His followers greeted him joyfully on his return, many shouting "he has the answer." The town of Asch was gayly decorated for a harvest festival tomorrow.

But nobody apparently knew what Hitler and Henlein wanted, including F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, trouble-shooter of the British mediation mission here, who had gone to Asch earlier in the day and was waiting impatiently to see him.

By some misunderstanding in arrangements, Ashton-Gwatkin failed to see Henlein. He departed tonight for Prince Max Hohenlohe's castle Rotenhäus, near Komotau, where he expected to meet the Sudeten chieftain tomorrow.

The delay disarranged plans of the Czechoslovak Government which had hoped to have some intimation of Hitler's attitude today. Some Czechoslovak circles said the hitch caused postponement of the Government's plan to publish its compromise proposals Monday.

This unexpected turn of affairs possibly accounted for an unscheduled meeting late today between President Eduard Benes and Viscount Runciman, head of the British mediation mission.

An additional member was added to the British group with the arrival of David Stephens, formerly of the Secretariat of Britain's House of Lords.

#### "Moral Justification"

There was nothing to suggest that either Hitler or Henlein, in discussing the situation in Czechoslovakia at Berchtesgaden, had given the thought to the Sudeten Germans to send a petition to Germany.

Some Sudeten leaders, however, pointed out that an appeal from the Germans of the Czechoslovak republic would provide a "moral justification" for Germany to apply a form of direct pressure on the Czechoslovak Government.

It was recalled that before the annexation of Austria by Germany, the then Nazi Chancellor of Austria, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, had appealed for

German troops "to preserve order." This had followed Berchtesgaden meetings between Hitler and Austrian leaders.

Runciman Visits Cardinal  
Viscount Runciman, head of the British mission, changed his week-end plans and decided to go to the castle of Karl, Cardinal Rasper, Archbishop of Prague, a few miles from the capital. It was explained Lord Runciman wished to remain near the city. Earlier he had said he would spend the week-end in Saur.

Praha remained calm, but an intensification of interest was apparent. In the words of one small newspaper typical of the city's many, it was "a moment before grave decisions."

Such uneasiness as was depicted in official quarters was attributed to the fact that there was virtually no definite information regarding the Sudeten Germans' next move.

The Government has proposed numerous concessions, but the official Sudeten German program had not changed appreciably from the original demand for complete territorial autonomy for German districts within the republic.

## NAZIS ON MARCH TO NÜRNBERG FETE

Thousands Of Party Members  
Tramping To Tenth  
Annual Congress

Hitler May Announce His  
Decision On Czech Crisis  
Tuesday

[By the Associated Press]

Nürnberg, Germany, Sept. 3—Germans are on the march—from lively youngsters to husky, brown-shirted storm troopers—to rally around Chancellor Adolf Hitler in the tenth annual congress of the Nazi party at Nürnberg.

The congress will open Monday and will run for eight days, during which the Reichsführer will make several major speeches.

Tuesday will be marked by the reading of his keynoting proclamation which assumes special importance this year because of the possibility he may outline Germany's course of action in the dispute between Czechoslovakia and her Sudeten German autonomy-demanding minority.

Some Started July 16

Ever since July 16, the vanguard of

some 45,000 members of the Hitler youth organization has been on its way to attend the party rally.

First to start was a group from Bergen, on the Baltic sea island of Rugen, which had 500 miles to cover. Stops were made when possible in youth hostels and in Nürnberg a whole city of tents awaited them.

The Bergen boys were followed by similar groups from throughout greater Germany.

Some 2,000 picked and sturdy lads who have distinguished themselves in Nazi work started on the march, bringing with them the 500 standards of the Hitler Youth movement.

#### 9,000 From Austria

In Langwasser, near Nürnberg, they will find 43,000 of their comrades who were transported here by train and car.

Among the total 45,000 are 9,000 boys from Austria, who will be taking part in their first rally since Germany annexed their country last March 13.

In ancient Bamberg, the "Little Venice" of Germany, 8,000 Hitler girls will be quartered, among them 900 from Austria.

The Hitler Youth will have their great day at the rally next Saturday, when they will parade before Hitler and other Nazi leaders.

#### Others Going On Foot

They are not the only long-distance marchers, however.

From various sections of the country, brown-shirted S. A. men insist on going to Nürnberg on foot, including contingents from Saxony and Bavaria.

But the bulk of the S. A. men, some 80,000 of them, including 6,500 Austrians, will come here in special trains.

Another outstanding group will be the 150,000 political organizers distributed over the entire country. Among them will be 10,000 Austrians.

These organizers are the party wheel horses who do the daily work. Upon them, more than upon anybody else, Hitler relies for perpetuating his ideas. There always are more of them invited to the party rally than of any other group.

ALSO, WHILE THE OTHER FORMATIONS—SA, SS (OR ELITE GUARD), LABOR SERVICE, MOTOR CORPS, HITLER YOUTH, AND EVEN THE ARMY—ARE BROUGHT TO NURNBERG OR THE VICINITY ONLY THE DAY BEFORE THEY MARCH PAST HITLER OR CHEER HIM IN ONE OF THE GIGANTIC DEMONSTRATIONS AND THEN ARE MOVED OUT AGAIN THAT NIGHT, THE POLITICAL ORGANIZERS ARE GIVEN THE TASK OF ROPING OFF THE STREETS THROUGH WHICH HITLER PASSES. THAT MEANS THAT THEY CAN STAY FOR MOST OF THE CONVENTION. TO HOUSE ALL THESE CONTINGENTS, 22 TENT CITIES HAVE BEEN ERECTED IN THE VICINITY OF NURNBERG. MORE THAN 2,600 HUGE TENTS HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED TO HOUSE 346,000 PERSONS IN THESE COMMUNITIES.

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THE REMAINDER OF THE 150,000 OFFICIAL PARTICIPANTS IN THE VARIOUS CONVENTION MEETINGS WILL BE HOUSED IN HOTELS, SCHOOLS, BARRACKS AND OTHER AVAILABLE SPACE.

NURNBERG THROUGHOUT THE PARTY CONCLAVE WILL BE A CITY OF MARCHING FEET. AUTOMOBILES, EXCEPT OFFICIAL CARS, MUST DETOUR OR PARK FAR OUTSIDE THE CONFINES OF THE CITY.

BY HARRY T. MONTGOMERY SEP 6 1938

(ADVANCE)--NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3--(AP)--THE SUDETEN GERMANS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FOR WHOSE "PROTECTION" MANY IN EUROPE FEAR ADOLF HITLER MAY RESORT TO ARMED FORCE, NEVER HAVE BEEN A PART OF THE MODERN GERMAN STATE.

BUT NEITHER HAVE THEY BEEN WILLING CITIZENS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC, TO WHICH THE WORLD WAR SETTLEMENT ALLOTTED THEM. RESTIVE EVER SINCE THAT SETTLEMENT, THEIR CLAIMS HAVE COME TO BE EUROPE'S GREATEST ANXIETY SINCE HITLER AND HIS SUDETEN LIEUTENANT, KONRAD HENLEIN, ROSE TO POWER.

THE SUDETEN GERMANS ASSERT NEARLY ALL THE 3,500,000 GERMAN-SPEAKING CITIZENS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA FOLLOW THEIR BANNERS.

THEY ARE A GERMANIC PEOPLE WHO HAVE LIVED FOR CENTURIES AROUND THE HORSESHOE WHICH NOW IS THE GERMAN-CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER LAND. BOTH GERMANS AND CZECHS ASSERT THEY WERE THERE FIRST. GERMANS SAY THEY CAME EVEN BEFORE THE SLAVIC MIGRATIONS OF THE FIFTH AND SIXTH CENTURIES; CZECHS SAY THE GERMANS CAME MERELY AS COLONISTS.

THE SUDETEN REGION WAS IN THE ANCIENT KINGDOM OF BOHEMIA AND AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WORLD WAR BOHEMIA WAS A PART OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE. THE WAR PROVIDED THE CZECHS WITH AN OPPORTUNITY TO ATTAIN INDEPENDENCE AFTER BEING A SUBJECT PEOPLE FOR NEARLY 300 YEARS. THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC WAS PROCLAIMED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1918 BY CZECH AND SLOVAK EXILES WORKING TOGETHER. IN OCTOBER OF THAT YEAR CZECHS AND SLOVAKS IN EUROPE SEVERED RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY AND THE FRONTIERS OF THE NEW STATE WERE FIXED BY THE PEACE TREATIES OF ST. GERMAIN, VERSAILLES AND TRIANON.

AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE THE CZECHS AND SLOVAKS CLAIMED THE "HISTORIC FRONTIERS OF THE BOHEMIAN CROWN"--BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, AND AUSTRIAN SILESIA. THE CONFERENCE GRANTED THE CLAIM FOR STRATEGIC AND ECONOMIC REASONS.

FOR STRATEGICAL REASONS THE BOUNDARY WAS FIXED AT THE SUDETEN MOUNTAINS IN THE NORTH AND THE ORES MOUNTAINS ON THE SOUTH, TWO HALVES OF TODAY'S HORSESHOE. THE PEACE CONFEREES THOUGHT THIS MOUNTAIN BARRIER NECESSARY FOR PROTECTION AGAINST INVASION.

AN ECONOMIC CONSIDERATION WAS THAT IN THE SUDETEN GERMAN REGION WERE RICH INDUSTRIES THE STATESMEN AT VERSAILLES FELT NECESSARY FOR THE NEW COUNTRY'S EXISTENCE.

THE GERMANS OF THE REGION UNSUCCESSFULLY TRIED TO ATTACH THEMSELVES TO THE NEW AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC -- NOW PART OF GERMANY-- PROTESTING AGAINST WHAT THEY TERMED A VIOLATION "OF THE WILSONIAN PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION." THEY DEMANDED A PLEBISCITE OR SUBMISSION OF THE MATTER TO INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION, BUT THE PEACE CONFERENCE TURNED THEM DOWN.

THE CONFERENCE DID REQUIRE THE NEW STATE TO PROMISE "TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF INHABITANTS OF THAT STATE (CZECHOSLOVAKIA) WHO DIFFER FROM THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION IN RACE, LANGUAGE, OR RELIGION."

THE GERMANS DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE DRAWING UP OF THE NEW STATE'S CONSTITUTION ON FEB. 29, 1920. THE CONSTITUTION PROMISED EQUAL CIVIC AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, LIBERTY AND RESPECT OF RELIGIOUS CONFESSION, AND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC ASSEMBLY.

THE CONSTITUTION FURTHER GUARANTEED MINORITIES COMPLETE LIBERTY IN USE OF THEIR OWN LANGUAGE IN PRIVATE AND BUSINESS CONCERNS AND EQUAL CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS.

SINCE THEN THE SUDETEN GERMANS OFTEN HAVE COMPLAINED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS THAT THEIR MINORITY RIGHTS HAD BEEN VIOLATED.

IN 1922 THE GERMAN PARTIES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA SPLIT INTO TWO GROUPS, A "WORKING FRONT" INCLUDING GERMAN AGRARIANS AND CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS, WHO FAVORED COOPERATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT, AND A "FIGHTING FRONT" COMPOSED OF GERMAN NATIONALISTS AND NATIONAL SOCIALISTS WHO HELD TO

# A POLICY OF NON-COOPERATION.

THIS LATTER GROUP, CALLED NEGATIVISTS, IN 1934, A YEAR AFTER ADOLF HITLER HAD COME TO POWER IN GERMANY, FORMED THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY OF TODAY. THEY MERGED WITH THE NEW GERMAN HEIMATFRONT, A CULTURAL ASSOCIATION HEADED BY KONRAD HENLEIN, UNTIL THEN LEADER OF THE GERMAN TURNVERBAND, OR GYMNASIAC FEDERATION.

AT THE NEXT ELECTION, ON MAY 15, 1935, THE PARTY SURPRISED THE COUNTRY BY POLLING 67.4 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL GERMAN VOTE. THE PARTY CONTINUED TO GROW AND IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, LAST MAY AND JUNE, IT POLLED MORE THAN 90 PER CENT OF THE GERMAN VOTE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE 3,500,000 GERMANS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S POPULATION OF 15,000,000 FORM EXCEPT FOR THE UKRAINIANS IN POLAND THE LARGEST MINORITY IN EUROPE.

SEP 6 1938

THERE IS NO EXACT LINGUAL OR RACIAL BORDER BETWEEN THE SUDETEN GERMAN REGIONS AND THE REST OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA. WHEREVER THE LINE BETWEEN GERMANY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA MIGHT BE DRAWN, THERE WOULD BE A MINORITY ON ONE OR BOTH SIDES OF THE BORDER. THE PEACE CONFERENCE AFTER THE WORLD WAR THOUGHT THE MOUNTAIN RANGE THE BEST ANSWER.

BUT GERMANY AND THE FOLLOWERS OF HENLEIN DO NOT AGREE WITH THIS. THEY WANT AUTONOMY FOR THE SUDETEN GERMANS, PUTTING FORWARD A LONG LIST OF CULTURAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL GRIEVANCES.

THE FIGHT IS OLD AND DEEP-ROOTED. LAST FEB. 20 HITLER TOLD HIS REICHSTAG HE WAS THE "PROTECTOR" OF "10,000,000 GERMANS" NEIGHBORING ON GERMANY'S BORDERS----"THOSE PEOPLE OF GERMAN ORIGIN WHO ARE NOT IN POSITION THROUGH THEIR OWN EFFORTS TO SECURE ALONG THE BORDERS RIGHTS TO GENERAL, HUMAN, POLITICAL, AND IDEOLOGICAL

THE 10,000,000 GERMANS MENTIONED BY HITLER, 3,500,000 ARE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. THE ANNEXATION OF AUSTRIA MARCH 13 SETTLED THE PROBLEM OF "PROTECTION" FOR NEARLY ALL THE OTHERS. SMALLER GROUPS ARE FOUND IN THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG, ALREADY NAZI-DOMINATED, AND THE

## MEMEL REGION OF LITHUANIA.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE, SENT SEPT 2)

FD-G1055PED

## Sudeten Leader Asserts Hitler Wants No War

Decision Made in Germany Held Secret, but Prague Hears Negotiations With Runciman Are Continuing

By The Associated Press  
PRAGUE, Sept. 4.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler wishes to avoid war, Deputy George Wollner, an influential leader of the Sudeten German party inner circle, said today in a possibly inspired address.

Assurance of Hitler's devotion to peace was given to Czechoslovakia at the moment his attitude toward the critical negotiations between the government and the Sudeten Germans was being transmitted to the British mediation mission. Viscount Runciman, head of the mission, hurried back to Prague from the home of Karl Cardinal Kasper, a few miles outside the city, and tonight all members of the mission were in conference at the Alcron Hotel.

President Eduard Benes, who has been resting at his castle, near here, also returned, although it had been his intention not to remain in the country until tomorrow. There was no positive indication that the

President was in touch with the mission, but messengers left Runciman's headquarters at frequent intervals. What Hitler and the Sudeten party wanted remained an official secret, but all activity indicated negotiations were continuing.

The assurance that Hitler wants to preserve peace was given in a speech at Asch, the home of Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten Fuehrer, by Deputy Wollner. He spoke at a harvest festival in the presence of Henlein, and the impression prevailed that Henlein, who returned yesterday from a conference with Hitler at Berchtesgaden, had authorized Wollner's remarks.

While wishing to stop short of war, Hitler and the Sudeten Germans, who before the World War were subjects of Austria-Hungary,

had little disposition to modify their demands for territorial autonomy, according to Wollner.

"In our fight there can be no compromise," the deputy said. "The autonomy demands as laid down by

Konrad Henlein in his Carlsbad (Karlovy Vary) address are only the beginnings of our requirements—they are not our maximum demands.

"The Sudetens are not alone in this fight. Behind them stand 76,000,000 Germans. Their leader does not want war. But he wants 3,500,000 Sudetens, who are a part of the great German people, to have rights to which they are entitled."

Wollner demanded that Czechs living in the Sudeten districts be resettled in Czech regions. He charged there was "unusual and unnecessary" military activity in the the Sudeten regions and asked the British mission to investigate.

Frank Trelawny Arthur Ashton-Gwatkin, economic expert of the Runciman mission, conversed for two hours with Henlein at Asch, where the Sudeten chieftain participated in the harvest festival but made no speech. At the Runciman headquarters it was said that "the

conversation with Henlein was not satisfactory."

Most residents of Czechoslovakia forgot the tense international situation in taking part in harvest festivals proceeding throughout the country today. There had been some concern that the festivals might result in clashes between Czechs and Sudetens, but authorities said they had heard of no serious incidents. At Bruenn dozens of Czechs chased youths who were wearing white shirts, regarded as a Nazi symbol. The youths escaped.

"Nothing to report" in London  
LONDON, Sept. 4.—(P. M.) By religious Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, missed church today to travel 200 miles to London and then learn from officials he called to the Foreign Office that there was "nothing to report."

Britain waited vainly for the third anxious day to learn what Chancellor Hitler had decided about Czechoslovakia, and officials prepared to face another week of tension and gloom. In the absence of any report from Viscount Runciman, they commented hopefully, "at least there has been no breakdown yet."

## 500,000 Nazis Await Hitler At Rally Today

Nuremberg Congress to

Hear Chancellor Six Times in 8 Days, With Czech Issue Dominant

## Anschluss Forms Secondary Theme

New Party Badge Stresses Austria's 'Liberation'; Visitors Crowd City to Eclipse Past Records

By The Associated Press  
NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 4.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler will make a grand entry into Nuremberg tomorrow for the Nazi party congress, with Czechoslovakia the issue in the foreground and Austria in the background.

Der fuehrer will lead the party, which he founded and used as a springboard to world power, through eight days of speech-and-policy-making. His annual keynoting proclamation will be read Tuesday, reviewing Nazi achievements and pointing the way to the future, and Hitler himself will make at least half a dozen speeches during the congress.

The convention, always an event of superlative figures, will eclipse its past records because of the addition of participants from Austria, annexed March 13. Five hundred thousand Nazis in all will be there officially; hundreds of thousands of visitors are expected.

Advance information indicated that much would be heard during the congress on the matter uppermost in the minds of Nazis—the alleged maltreatment by Czechoslovakia of the Sudeten German minority, over which Hitler has proclaimed himself "protector." Second only to this will be the inclusion of Austria into Greater Germany.

Hundreds of thousands of Nazis will welcome Hitler when he arrives at 1 p. m. (8 a. m. New York time) tomorrow to preside at the sixth party convention since his assumption of power. Before the congress closes on September 12 with an address by the Chancellor, there will be a crowded program of speeches and displays.

Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy in party matters; Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda;

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Alfred Rosenberg, ideological leader of the party; Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front; Otto Dietrich, leader of the Nazi press; Kurt Von Schirach, youth leader, and Walther Darré, Minister of Agriculture—each will be heard on matters under his care.

Of the top men in Germany, the only one who will not speak will be Field Marshal General Hermann Goering, who holds more power than any man in Germany except Hitler himself. Goering consistently has clung to the view that this is a party affair and that, since he holds no active party office, he should be seen but not heard.

The badge for the congress symbolizes the creation of Greater Germany. A Germanic hero is depicted leading his troops from the East, the Austrian, toward the West. The Austrian is shown carrying the remnants of a broken chain. The goal of the two wanderers, Greater Germany, is symbolized by an iron block bearing the swastika.

Italian Fascism will be represented at the congress, and a delegation from insurgent Spain is expected.

is our desire that you help us safeguard and organize peace."

Mr. Bullitt had caused a sensation at a banquet in the Bordeaux City Hall last night when he declared extemporaneously that France and the United States were "united in war as in peace." But when the Ambassador followed M. Bonnet to the rostrum today he declared that "no human being could undertake to state or to prophesy whether or not the United States would become involved" in a general European war.

Throngs of tens of thousands, including high French government officials, heard the addresses, which were punctuated by salvos fired from the French cruiser Gloire and destroyers Bordelais and Trombe, cruising just off shore.

French-American friendship, M. Bonnet declared, "gains in fervor

when other people are associated with it." As "proof," he asked when the close ties between the nations were "more evident than today" and "when relations between France and Britain had been closer."

M. Bonnet said France "did not seek to hide the gravity of the Czechoslovakian problem." He ex-

posed the "Pershing room," containing exhibits showing the United States' participation in the war, and the "Lafayette room," with relics of the marquis.

Lafayette sailed from Pointe de Grave to aid the colonies in the Revolutionary War and some American troops landed on the same spot on their way to trenches on the western front in the World War.

## France Cancels Army Leaves to Bolster Rhine

**Troops Recalled to Posts as Reich Troops Continue to Move Into River Forts Opposite Maginot Line**

PARIS, Sept. 4 (AP).—France took military measures today to guard against any eventuality as German troops continued to move into the new Siegfried chain of fortifications opposite the French Maginot Line.

Officials at the War Ministry refused to say whether the orders were general, but many officers and soldiers on leave in Paris from French northeastern garrisons were recalled to their posts by telegraph or messenger. Officers at Nancy, French army headquarters for the 20th military district, including the frontier zone from the Saar to the Rhine below Strasbourg, said all soldiers and officers on leave were recalled. Orders also were issued, at least in Nancy garrisons, that only married soldiers be permitted to take scheduled leave, and that they not leave the town.

**Garrison at Least 50,000**

Reports from Metz yesterday estimated the number of German troops who moved into the Siegfried chain at 50,000 to 60,000, which French officers said was the "normal garrison" for fortifications such as Germany has erected along the French frontier.

A number of units of French soldiers in the Paris region were sent north to reinforce the troops in the concrete and steel Maginot Line. Most of the 20,000 fighters who participated in the Besancon maneuvers, many of them from garrisons in central France, were sent to the Maginot Line area at the end of the war games on Thursday.

The official number of troops in the Maginot Line area remained the secret of the War Ministry. However, considering the normal garrison of 100,000 men which has been swollen by the Besancon troops, some units from central French garrisons and part of a new class of conscripts beginning their regular service, there appeared to be well over 200,000.

**Train Workers Searched**

## Bonnet Asks U. S. to Aid France In Safeguarding Europe's Peace

**Bullitt Hears Minister Say at Dedication of Statue for U. S. War Aid Paris Does Not Want to Fight**

By The Associated Press

POINTE DE GRAVE, France, Sept. 4.—Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet appealed to the United States today to "help us safeguard and organize peace."

M. Bonnet and William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, spoke at the dedication of a towering monument on the windswept hook of land at the mouth of the Gironde River to the United States' participation in the World War. The Foreign Minister, referring to the tension over Czechoslovakia, linked solidarity between France and the United States with the close co-operation of France and Great Britain.

"I have been moved, but not surprised, often to hear your compatriots tell me that if France were again attacked they would come to her defense," M. Bonnet, speaking first, declared. "But that is not what we want of you. It is not our desire that any one help us in case of war, for we do not want war. It

the crisis could be the world's desire for peace, rather than by Prague and Berlin of international responsibility" and by the co-operation of France and Britain. He added, however, that France would remain faithful "in any event" to all her engagements and treaties. His statement was interpreted as a reaffirmation of France's pledge to fulfill her treaty obligations to aid Czechoslovakia in event of invasion.

Mr. Bullitt suggested the possibility of an international agreement for the abolition of bombing planes and asked, if such an accord were reached, if it might not also be possible to conclude "a general treaty of limitation of armaments."

There is "perhaps only one nation in which the government would be afraid to accord freedom, even o

trade, to its enslaved people," Mr. Bullitt said. He gave no name, but Frenchmen considered he was referring to Germany. "The other nations," he declared, "plead that they have been forced to measures of autarchy only by lack of access to raw materials and by shrinkage of their international trade. Is it impossible to take them at their word and begin negotiations for their reintegration in the economic body of the world?"

French sailors and colonial infantry regiments stood guard around the monument amid billowing French and American flags during the elaborate exercises. Inside the base of the 246-foot-high monument

A Foreign Office spokesman carefully said only that France "simply is waiting and watching" the German movements.

French railroad employees on international trains crossing the French-German frontier through the Saar basin reported on their arrival in France that they were searched when they left Germany and were watched closely while they traversed the frontier region.

Reports from Metz said that heavy artillery which was sent recently to Wuertemberg still remained there, although many emplacements in the Siegfried line were ready. Roads running along the Rhine on both sides of Kehl across the river from Strasbourg were closed to all except military traffic.

IN AN ADDRESS AT KRUMAN, A SUDETEN GERMAN SENATOR, ANTON PRAGA-SEPT. 4  
PFROGNER REFERRED TO HITLER AS "OUR FUEHRER."

THE POPULATION REMAINED IN THE DARK, HOWEVER, AS TO WHAT HENLEIN--AND BACK OF HIM, HITLER--DEMANDED OF THE REPUBLIC.

PAST PARTY CONVENTIONS DEALT CHIEFLY WITH INTERNAL AFFAIRS BUT THE SUBJECT OF GERMANS ABROAD NEVER HAS BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE NAZIS TO BE PURELY A FOREIGN AFFAIR.

THERE WILL BE GREAT ARMY DISPLAYS HERE BUT THESE WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH THE REGULAR ARMY MANEUVERS NOW PROCEEDING SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH NAVY MANEUVERS.

TROOP MOVEMENTS ALONG THE FRENCH-GERMAN FRONTIER WERE SAID BY AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN IN BERLIN TO BE "NORMAL ONES CONNECTED WITH THESE MANEUVERS."

(PARIS DISPATCHES REPORTED GERMAN TROOPS WERE MOVING INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE ALONG THE GERMAN BORDER FACING FRANCE'S MAGINOT LINE.)  
GOERING FAILS TO MARCH AT THE HEAD OF THE BERLIN BROWN-SHIRTED SA (STORM TROOPS) WHEN THEY MARCH PAST HITLER ON THE SUNDAY PRECEDING THE CLOSING DAY OF THE CONVENTION.

IN AN EDITORIAL LAUDING NAZI MIGHT IN THE FACE OF UNSETTLED EUROPE, THE OFFICIAL NAZI ORGAN, WESTDEUTSCHER BEOACHTER SAID TODAY:

"NO ENEMY SUPERIORITY OF ARMAMENTS CAN EVER BRING THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO THEIR KNEES AGAIN.

"LIKEWISE, THE MOST PERFIDIOUS WEAPON--THE BLOCKADE--HAS BEEN WRESTED OUT OF THE ENEMY'S HANDS.

"THE JEWISH WORLD BOYCOTT AND THE BARRING OF ACCESS TO RAW MATERIALS ARE DOOMED TO FAILURE BY THE PRODUCT OF GERMAN GENIUS--THE FOUR-YEAR PLAN (FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY)."

ITALIAN FASCISM WILL BE REPRESENTED AT THE NAZI PARTY CONGRESS AND A DELEGATION FROM INSURGENT SPAIN IS EXPECTED. SPECIAL FACILITIES WERE GIVEN A PARTY OF JAPANESE JOURNALISTS TO SYMBOLIZE THE GERMAN-ITALIAN-JAPANESE TIES IN THEIR ANTI-COMMUNISM PACT.

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WASHINGTON, SEPT 4--(AP)--SECRETARY OF STATE HULL INTENDS TO FOREGO THE LABOR HOLIDAY TO KEEP IN CLOSEST TOUCH WITH THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

HE IS SCHEDULED TO GO TO HIS OFFICE TOMORROW MORNING TO READ THE LONG DISPATCHES COMING IN FROM AMERICAN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN EUROPE.

SPECULATION AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS CENTERING AROUND WHAT CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER WILL SAY IN THE SPEECHES HE IS SCHEDULED TO MAKE THIS WEEK AT THE NURNBERG CONFERENCE OF THE NAZI PARTY.

ON THE ONE HAND, IT IS FEARED HITLER MAY MAKE BELLIGERENT ORATORICAL ATTACKS ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA; ON THE OTHER, IT IS HOPED HE MAY UTTER A WORD OF MODERATION TO CALM THE JITTERS THAT HAVE RECENTLY AFFLICTED EUROPE.

MANY OFFICIALS HERE, BOTH MILITARY AND POLITICAL, SAY THAT IF HITLER HAS ANY INTENTION OF VARRING ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA HE WILL HAVE TO PUT IT INTO ACTION WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS. OTHERWISE AUTUMN WILL COME, HERALDING WINTER. HIS ONLY HOPE OF SUCCESS, THEY CONTEND, IS A SWIFT UNANNOUNCED INVASION. AND THIS, TO BE SUCCESSFUL, HAS TO BE DONE IN SUMMER OR EARLY AUTUMN,

THEY SAY; OTHERWISE WINTER WILL SLOW IT UP AND THE CZECHS WILL FIGHT ON IN THE HOPE THAT FRANCE, SOVIET RUSSIA AND EVENTUALLY GREAT BRITAIN WILL GO TO THEIR AID.

IN THE OPINION OF THESE OFFICIALS, IF EUROPE CAN GET THROUGH THE NEXT FEW WEEKS WITHOUT CONFLICT, THERE MAY BE PEACE FOR MANY YEARS. THEY SAY THAT BY NEXT SUMMER BRITAIN'S REARMAMENT WILL HAVE PROCEEDED TO SUCH A POINT THAT HITLER WILL BE MORE CAUTIOUS.

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## Czechs Draw 'Final Offer' To Sudetens

Cabinet, in Session of 4½ Hours, Decides on Last Terms 'Consistent With Honor' to Save Peace

Won't Drop France And Russia as Allies

Sudetens' First Statement After Henlein Talk to Hitler, Insist on Full Granting of Demands

By The Associated Press

PRAGUE, Sept. 5.—Political ministers of the Czechoslovak Cabinet tonight formulated what was described as "a last and ultimate offer" to the republic's autonomy-demanding Sudeten German minority.

The ministers, after a four and one-half hour session in Hradchany Palace, the residence of President Eduard Benes, issued a communique stating:

"In a meeting tonight, attended by the President of the Republic, the government united upon definite suggestions which in the next day or two will be presented to representatives of the Sudeten party."

It was a calm and unexciting statement, betraying no hint of the earnestness which characterized the meeting or of the realization of all the participants that the session may vitally influence decisions on the question of war or peace.

A Foreign Office spokesman issued

the statement that the undisclosed suggestions to the Sudetens would be the last concessions which might be expected from the government.

"All responsible elements of the government are filled with the conviction that in this European crisis Czechoslovakia must demonstrate solidarity with its allies and is obliged to make every contribution consistent with the national honor to uphold peace," the spokesman said.

There was nothing, either official or unofficial, to indicate that any military measures were discussed by the ministers. It was known, however, that the international situation was reviewed fully, and that the government received detailed reports of military developments in France, where an undisclosed number of reserves were called up today.

It was indicated in government circles that many of the demands contained in the Sudetens' eight-point autonomy program had been "met half way."

But it was stated that Czechoslovakia has answered with a definite "No" the insistence in some German quarters that the republic abandon its alliances with France and Soviet Russia. Nor is it willing to give its 3,500,000 Germanic population much greater voice in determining military policy.

One well informed source said before the meeting that the government was holding out the suggestion to reorganize the state on a canton system, giving virtual autonomy to three 100 per cent German districts.

An entirely unsupported rumor was heard that Russia had made representations urging against further concessions, particularly in foreign policy.

F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, a member of Viscount Runciman's mediation mission, had another conference with Premier Milan Hodza.

Prior to the Cabinet meeting, the Sudeten party said in a communique that "only by speedy adoption" by the

Government of its eight-point program "can the situation be remedied."

The communique was the first official announcement by the party since its leader, Konrad Henlein, conferred

with Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany in Bavaria last week. It was issued after Henlein had called his party subleaders to his home at Asch in the afternoon.

Concrete 'Abuses' Considered

The statement said that the subleaders and Henlein had considered "concrete abuses" of the Sudeten German population. Then it continued:

"All incoming reports indicate that only by speedy adoption of the Sudeten program laid down by Henlein at Karlsbad (Karlovy Vary) can the situation be remedied."

It was reported from Berlin last week that Chancellor Hitler had told Henlein to stand pat on the Karlovy Vary program, advanced by Henlein in a speech April 25.

The Sudeten party leader today issued a second communique in which it insisted that the Government knew the party's attitude toward its peace proposals before Henlein saw Chancellor Hitler.

Atmosphere Again Supercharged

Apparently the communique was a move to counteract the Czechoslovak contention that Chancellor Hitler, and not Henlein, must make the final decision for the party.

Today's developments indicated Sudeten Germans and the Czechoslovak Government were deadlocked again. Negotiations were continued in a supercharged atmosphere.

Berlin Awaits Move By Praha  
Czechoslovakia and Germany were engaged in trying to pin on each other responsibility for preserving peace.

From Berlin came reports that the next gesture of conciliation must come from Praha, and Sudeten German speakers at party meetings were stressing Chancellor Hitler's expressed desire for peace.

But the Czechoslovak Government

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countered with the contention the Sudeten party must recede considerably from its original demand for complete autonomy for Czechoslovakia's Sudeten German districts and for the right to introduce totalitarian social and political ideas there.

#### Other Developments Of Day

Among other developments today were:

Viscount Runciman, head of the unofficial British mission to mediate the Sudeten German issue, visited President Benes and talked with him for more than an hour.

Lord Runciman then went to the British legation where he was said to have used the diplomatic code for an important communication to London.

A scheduled conference between Benes and a committee of Sudeten Germans was postponed, possibly until tomorrow or Wednesday.

#### Hitler Reported Undecided

In Sudeten German circles it was expected Henlein would make another report to Chancellor Hitler before the Führer addresses the party congress at Nürnberg on foreign affairs.

According to this version of what is going on behind the scenes, Chancellor Hitler's mind is not yet made up and he wants to know the Czechoslovak and British reaction to suggestions he has imparted to Henlein.

## HITLER MAY DELAY SPEECH ON CZECHS

Expected To Wait Until Monday To Address Nürnberg Congress On Dispute

Official German News Agency Warns France Against Further Moves

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER  
Associated Press Correspondent

Nürnberg, Germany, Sept. 5—Nazis by the hundreds of thousands rallied around Chancellor Adolf Hitler today in the curtain-raiser of the tenth annual Nazi party congress.

The Führer arrived at 11 A. M. and the eight-day convention began officially with a half-hour tolling of bells of all churches starting at 2.30 P. M.

As the ringing ceased, he drove in state to the city's medieval City Hall through streets thickly lined with Nazis and other visitors. There, in the candle-lighted festival hall, with only the inner circle of Nazi leaders present, Nürnberg's traditional welcome to

the Führer was extended.

#### French Move Acts As Wet Blanket

News of the French calling out "certain reserves" acted somewhat as a wet blanket on the festive spirit of the party rally, although official commentators professed no feeling of uneasiness.

The French move, however, was the liveliest topic of conversation in hotel lobbies and party headquarters.

Hitler was informed of the action as he attended a performance of Wagner's "Meistersinger," and he apparently inspired immediately a communique of D. N. B. (official German news agency, issued in Berlin).

#### Warning Note Sounded

The communique, granting that France had the right to construct defense works such as the Maginot Line, warned the French, however, they "would do well to avoid all measures going beyond these limits."

Government spokesmen, elucidating upon the communique, said they regarded the French action as a move in the great European chess game which did not alter the general position of the figures on either side.

"We wonder at the French move and their attitude of professing on the one hand that the situation is eased, but calling out the military reserves on the other. We refuse, however, to get excited about it," one spokesman said.

#### Silent On Czech Problem

Neither Hitler at this ceremony nor State Secretary Otto Dietrich, the Führer's personal press chief and head of the Government press department, speaking at a reception to the world press, referred to the situation in Czechoslovakia.

Informed sources went further to indicate it was not likely that Hitler would lay his cards on the table tomorrow's proclamation in which Nazi progress will be reviewed and the party's future tasks envisaged.

That Germany wants peace was emphasized today and will be emphasized in the ensuing seven days.

"Anybody who expects a startling message tomorrow will be mistaken," a Propaganda Ministry spokesman predicted.

If this prediction proves true, forty-five foreign diplomats, including Hugh R. Wilson, United States Ambassador who arrived here tonight from Berlin, may be doomed to disappointment.

#### Gathering Of Foreign Diplomats

Never before has there been such an aggregation of foreign diplomatic chiefs. Never before has an American Ambassador attended a Nazi party congress here, although last year the United States was represented by its charge d'affaires.

The Papal Nuncio and the Soviet Ambassador are the only major foreign representatives in Berlin who declined to attend the congress.

If Hitler should say anything vital on Czechoslovakia's dispute with her autonomy-demanding Sudeten German minority, Government spokesmen insisted it would be in his final speech on the night of September 12, when the convention closes.

By that time it is likely all the diplomats, except possibly the Italian and Japanese, will have left.

#### Will Visit Diplomats' Train

If the present convention runs true to form, Hitler will be so busy with rally after rally and demonstration after demonstration that he will not have time for long talks with the diplomats.

As in other years, however, he is scheduled to visit them in their special train at the earliest possible moment.

Hundreds of thousands of Hitler partisans assembled here spoke today of Austria, rather than of Czechoslovakia.

Dietrich, in his address to the press, gave the keynote of the 1938 party rally as "the congress of Greater Germany," for this is the first convention to be held since Germany annexed Austria.

Late in the afternoon there was a gala performance of Wagner's "Meistersinger" and tomorrow the congress proper will be opened at 11 A. M.

## FRANCE INCREASES FRONTIER FORCES

Calls Up Undisclosed Number Of Reservists To Match German Move

SEPT 6 1938  
Cancels All Leaves In Air Corps—War Ministry Calls Action Precautionary

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 5—France moved an undisclosed number of her 8,000,000 trained reserves toward German frontier fortifications today as a "precautionary measure" in connection with a concentration of Nazi troops in the Reich's new defense works.

The War Ministry announced "certain reserves" had been called to the colors last night after Germany had sent an estimated 60,000 troops into the new Siegfried Line of fortifications, lying just opposite France's famed underground Maginot Line.

Coincident with the calling up of the reservists, the French air corps canceled all leaves.

Denies There Is Cause For Alarm

Although the War Ministry described its move as a "precautionary measure," it stressed that there was no immediate cause for alarm.

The War Ministry added:

"We can give no information concerning the number or location of these reserves. We are watching the situation closely and will continue to do so."

Havas, French news agency, said in a semi-official communique that the reserves had been called to strengthen fortifications facing the German frontier against "eventualities" which might develop as a result of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's pronouncements at Nürnberg.

#### Full Strength In Maginot Line

The Havas statement said:

"Because of the international situation and due to important reinforcements of men and materials by Germany on our northeastern frontier, the Government has found it necessary to take a certain number of security measures."

"Thus it was that to maintain at their complete strength the fortress (Maginot Line) troops, reserves were called to the colors. Soldiers on leave—officers and men—also received orders to rejoin their garrisons. It was a question of inevitable measures of precaution."

"These measures should not incite public opinion, calmness of which is one of the essential elements for the maintenance of peace."

"Also, from the latest information the general situation seems rather to be relaxing."

#### Bonnet And Phipps Confer

Government officials said "France's position is clear—she must be ready in case Hitler decides to use force against the Czechs."

Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, conferred lengthily with Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador, as well as the Rumanian Minister, the French Minister to Yugoslavia and Rene Doyne de St. Quentin, the Ambassador to the United States.

Sir Eric was said to have told Bonnet of the program of Viscount Runciman, head of the British mediation mission at Praha, for the next few days.

This program was said to include a presentation of the mediator's own plan if negotiations are deadlocked. Both parties would then be called upon to accept the Runciman plan or reject it and take the responsibility before the world.

## British Fleet Starts North Sea Games Today

## Home Fleet Will Engage in Torpedo and Gunery Exercises as Nazi Navy Cruises in Same Waters

PORTSMOUTH, England, Sept. 5 (AP)—Great Britain's home fleet was groomed tonight for a ten-week fall cruise, starting tomorrow. The cruise, described by the Admiralty as "absolutely normal," will take an impressive array of warcraft to the North Sea, off Scotland, for intensive exercises in gunnery and torpedo firing.

Residents of Britain's three main naval stations—Portsmouth, Chatham and Plymouth—reported the arrival of abnormally large supplies of fuel oil at the dockyards.

Officers and men worked until late at night loading big stocks of ammunition.

(The German navy began "routine" maneuvers in another part of the North Sea on August 26. It was said then they might last until the middle of September. The number of ships participating was not disclosed.)

The flagship Nelson, 35,000-ton battleship, will be accompanied by the battleships Royal Oak, Revenge and Royal Sovereign. Britain's newest aircraft carrier, the Ark Royal, and the older Courageous and Furious also will steam to the north to release a swarm of bomb and torpedo-carrying planes to participate in the realistic trials. Also, there will be six cruisers, thirty-six destroyers, five submarines and a score of auxiliary craft.

Most of the ships will leave their home ports tomorrow and steam to Invergordon, the virtually landlocked harbor on Cromarty Firth, where the British Grand Fleet was stationed during the greater part of the World War. From that base, the fleet will operate most of the next six weeks.

Fleet exercises, testing the navy's newest strategical and tactical methods, are scheduled for October 17 and 18. A second series of maneuvers is scheduled for October 25 and 26, and a third in mid-November, when the ships are returning to home ports, where most are due November 17.

## Belgian Cabinet Alarmed, Asks King to End Holiday

SEPT 6 1938  
The Associated Press.  
Brussels, Sept. 5.—The Belgian Cabinet, notified that France had called up army reserves, asked King Leopold tonight to return immediately from vacation in Italy.

The action was taken at a special Cabinet session. The King is due tomorrow night. Another meeting probably will be held then to study the international situation.

Lieut. Gen. Henri Denis, National Defense Minister, told the Cabinet that measures had been taken to preserve the nation's territory and independence.

Cabinet Ministers viewed with concern military activities in Germany, where from 500,000 to 1,000,000 Germans are under arms in fall manoeuvres.

NURNBERG, GERMANY, SEPT 5-(AP)—CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER CAME

TO NURNBERG TODAY TO OPEN THE TENTH ANNUAL RALLY IN HIS NAZI PARTY'S HISTORY AND, IN THE LIGHT OF WORLD EVENTS, PERHAPS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT.

TODAY WAS FILLED WITH GALA FESTIVITIES--THE RINGING OF CHURCH BELLS FOR THE CHANCELLOR'S ARRIVAL, THE CIVIC RECEPTION, HIS RECEPTION FOR PARTY LEADERS, AND A PERFORMANCE OF WAGNER'S OPERA DIE MEISTERSINGER.

TOMORROW WILL BEGIN MORE SERIOUS BUSINESS, WITH THE ANNUAL READING OF HITLER'S KEYNOTE PROCLAMATION, WHICH ASSUMES SPECIAL IMPORTANCE BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBILITY IT MAY OUTLINE GERMANY'S COURSE OF ACTION ON THE SUDETEN GERMAN MINORITY'S DISPUTE WITH ITS CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT.

THE PROCLAMATION USUALLY OUTLINES AIMS OF THE FUTURE AS WELL AS ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR, AND SO ALSO PRESUMABLY WILL DEAL WITH THE JOINING OF AUSTRIA TO GERMANY.

ADOLF WAGNER, GOVERNOR OF BAVARIA, IS TO READ IT.

NEARLY 500 SPECIAL TRAINS YESTERDAY AND TODAY BROUGHT NAZI PARTY MEN AND WOMEN, HITLER YOUTHS AND GIRLS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE REICH TO PAY HOMAGE TO THEIR LEADER.

NURNBERG'S NORMAL POPULATION OF 500,000 WAS DOUBLED OVERNIGHT, AND 2,000,000 PERSONS WERE EXPECTED TO ATTEND DURING THE EIGHT DAYS OF CELEBRATION, SPEECH AND POLICY-MAKING.

LABOR FRONT MEN ERECTED 22 TENT CAMPS IN THE VICINITY OF THE CITY, THE CAMPS ALONE PROVIDING SLEEPING ACCOMODATIONS FOR 180,000 PERSONS.

NO UNAUTHORIZED AIRCRAFT WILL BE PERMITTED TO FLY OVER NURNBERG DURING THE CONVENTION, AND IT WAS ANNOUNCED ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WOULD BE FIRED AT ANY PLANE THAT DID SO INADVERTENTLY IF IT IGNORED A PRELIMINARY RED ROCKET WARNING TO LAND.

MILITARY AIRCRAFT, HOWEVER, WILL HAVE A BIG PLACE IN DISPLAYS BY THE ARMED FORCES AS PART OF THE SCHEDULED PROGRAM. THESE WILL NOT, HOWEVER, INTERFERE WITH REGULAR ARMY MANEUVERS NOW UNDER WAY THROUGHOUT THE NATION.

AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN SAID THAT TROOP MOVEMENTS ALONG THE FRENCH-GERMAN FRONTIER WERE "NORMAL ONES CONNECTED WITH THESE MANEUVERS." (PARIS DISPATCH REPORTED GERMAN TROOPS MOVING INTO THE SIEGFRIED LINE AT THE BORDER OF FRANCE'S MAGINOT LINE OF DEFENSES.)

THE PROGRAM FOR THE RALLY: TODAY, GALA OPENING; TUESDAY, THE KEYNOTE PROCLAMATION; WEDNESDAY, A DEMONSTRATION BY THE LABOR SERVICE; THURSDAY, ATHLETIC COMPETITION AND A TORCHLIGHT PARADE BEFORE HITLER BY POLITICAL LEADERS, INAUGURATING SPECIAL MEETINGS OF NAZI OFFICIALS; FRIDAY, POLITICAL RALLY AND CONTINUED DEPARTMENTAL CONFERENCES

WITHIN THE PARTY; SATURDAY, HITLER YOUTH AND THE GERMAN LABOR FRONT REVIEWED BY TOP NAZIS; SUNDAY, HONOR DAY TO VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE PARTY IN A MARCH BEFORE HITLER; MONDAY, A MILITARY DISPLAY AND CLOSING SPEECH BY THE CHANCELLOR, WHO IS TO SPEAK AT LEAST SIX TIMES DURING

THE EIGHT DAYS.

TO CARE FOR THE CROWDS, TEMPORARY POSTOFFICES WERE SET UP, SOME OF THEM PORTABLE; 100 LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE LINES WERE INSTALLED FOR NEWS SERVICE; CAMPS AND PARTY OFFICIALS WERE PROVIDED WITH SPECIAL TELEPHONE LINES; 400 FREIGHT TRAINS WERE NEEDED TO DELIVER MASS QUANTITIES OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

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DIETRICH'S RECEPTION FOR THE PRESS ALWAYS PRECEDES FORMAL OPENING OF THE CONGRESS AND TODAY HE EXPRESSED "CHEERFUL HAPPINESS THAT DESPITE ALLEGED TALK OF WAR AND UNREST AND RUMORS OF PANIC YOU HAVE ASSEMBLED SO PEACEFULLY HERE."

HE PAID TRIBUTE TO INHABITANTS OF THE FORMER AUSTRIA, WHICH GERMANY ABSORBED MARCH 13, AS PEOPLE "FOR WHOM A NEW AND HAPPY LIFE BEGAN WITHIN OUR GREAT, STRONG GERMAN REICH."

DIETRICH THEN PRAISED THE NAZI POLITICAL SYSTEM WHICH HE SAID PROVIDED THE BEST SELECTIVE PROCESS YET KNOWN FOR CHOOSING CAPABLE LEADERS.

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SEP 6 1938

BERLIN, SEPT. 5-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES WILL BE REPRESENTED AT THE NURNBERG CONGRESS OF THE NAZI PARTY BY HER AMBASSADOR FOR THE FIRST TIME.

HUGH R. WILSON, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY, WAS AMONG 45 DIPLOMATS WHO LEFT FOR THE CONGRESS TODAY AS CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER'S PERSONAL GUESTS. LAST YEAR, PRENTISS GISEPTE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, ATTENDED OVER THE PROTEST OF WILLIAM C. DODD, THEN THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

THE DIPLOMATS, INCLUDING TEN AMBASSADORS, 22 MINISTERS AND 13 CHARGES D'AFFAIRES, WERE THE LARGEST GROUP EVER TO ACCEPT HITLER'S INVITATION. THEY WERE SPURRED IN GOING TO NURNBERG BY THE POSSIBILITY OF HEARING AT FIRST HAND WHAT GERMANY'S FUTURE POLICY MAY BE TOWARD CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

1938

30.24-445

30.24-445

CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER VOJTECH MASTNY WAS AMONG ~~THE~~ WHICH  
WILL LIVE IN TWO SPECIAL SLEEPING-CAR TRAINS.

THE BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN AND JAPANESE AMBASSADORS ALSO  
ACCEPTED THE FUHRER'S INVITATION. **SEP 6 1938**

MIRAGARD

BERLIN, SEPT. 5-(AP)-DND (GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS  
AGENCY) TONIGHT CAUTIONED FRANCE AGAINST FURTHER <sup>R</sup> DEFENSIVE  
MEASURES ALONG GERMANY'S WESTERN FRONTIER.

COMMENTING ON THE FRENCH WAR MINISTRY'S ANNOUNCEMENT  
TODAY THAT IT HAD CALLED UP FRESH RESERVES IN VIEW OF GERMAN  
TROOP MOVEMENTS IN THE RHINELAND, THE NEWS AGENCY <sup>said</sup> GRANTED FRANCE  
<sup>anted</sup> ~~THE RIGHT TO CONSTRUCT~~ THE MAGINOT LINE FACING THE FRONTIER  
**SEP 6 1938**  
BUT ADDED:

"IT (FRANCE) WOULD DO WELL TO AVOID ALL MEASURES  
GOING BEYOND THESE LIMITS."

<sup>The agency</sup> ~~DND~~ CLAIMED FOR GERMANY THE SAME ~~RIGHT~~ PRIVILEGE  
OF BUILDING FRONTIER FORTIFICATIONS AS A "COUNTERPART" OF THE  
MEASURES TAKEN BY FRANCE. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

"THE REPORT OF MILITARY MEASURES TAKEN BY FRANCE  
ON OUR WESTERN BORDER IS ALL THE MORE STRIKING BECAUSE AT THE  
SAME TIME THERE IS A NOTICEABLE DECREASE IN THE GENERAL TENSION

TALKED OF, "DND SAID.

"GERMANY NEVER HAS CONTESTED THE RIGHT OF ANY  
NATION TO RESORT TO NECESSARY MEASURES FOR ITS DEFENSE. THIS  
ATTITUDE ALSO HOLDS TRUE AS REGARDS THE MAGINOT LINE.

"ON THE OTHER HAND, GERMANY CAN CLAIM THE SIMILAR  
RIGHT IN ORDER TO FORESTALL DANGERS AND THEREFORE HAS UNDERTAKEN  
SIMILAR DEFENSIVE MEASURES ON ITS WESTERN BORDER.

"JUST AS GERMANY DID NOT CONSIDER PRECAUTIONARY  
STEPS ON THE FRENCH SIDE AT THE TIME AS AN IMMEDIATE AND  
DELIBERATE THREAT, SO NOW FRANCE CAN NOT DERIVE A THREAT OF  
ANY SORT FROM GERMAN MEASURES CONCERNED WHICH ARE A COUNTERPART  
TO FRANCE'S. **SEP 6 1938**

"FRANCE WOULD DO WELL TO AVOID ALL MEASURES GOING BEYOND  
BEYOND THESE LIMITS. //

IRRITATION, HOWEVER, WAS EXPRESSED IN NEWSPAPER  
HEADLINES OVER YESTERDAY'S SPEECHES AT <sup>POINT DE GRAVE,</sup> ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ FRANCE,  
BY UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM <sup>SEP 6 1938</sup> ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ AND FOREIGN  
MINISTER GEORGES BONNET, IN WHICH BONNET SPOKE OF FRANCE'S

"MORAL ENTENTE WITH THE UNITED STATES."

THE NEWSPAPER DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG HEADED  
A LONG ACCOUNT OF THE SPEECHES WITH THE WORDS "MEMORIAL  
UNVEILING WITH THREATS; UNFRIENDLY SPEECHES  
AND AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT INAUGURATION OF INTERVENTION  
MEMORIAL."

OTHER QUARTERS OF THE NAZIS WERE SILENT ON THE  
FRENCH MINISTRY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.  
(THE OCCASION OF THE SPEECHES BY BULLITT AND  
BONNET WAS DEDICATION OF A 225-FOOT  
SHAFT NEAR BORDEAUX TO MARK THE SPOT WHERE LAFAYETTE  
EMBARKED FOR THE NEW WORLD IN 1777 AND WAS THE FIRST  
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE DETACHMENTS LANDED IN 1917.)

# HENLEIN AND HITLER CONFER ON NEW OFFER ADVANCED BY CZECHS

DER FUHRER SAYS REICH  
DOES NOT FEAR BLOCKADE

Tells Nazi Congress At Nürnberg Such A Move  
Would Be Ineffective As Germany Now

Hitler on latest proposals made by Praha. Der Führer tells Nazi congress Germany no longer fears blockade by foreign powers.

PRAHA—Sudeten German leaders and Czech officials study latest peace proposals pending reaction of Hitler. Details of proposal are kept secret.

LONDON—Germany is reported as doubting Great Britain will intervene if Nazis attack Czechoslovakia. Officials fear extremists are in saddle at Nürnberg.

PARIS—France places port of Marseilles under arms to assure communications with North African possessions. Pours reservists into Maginot Line.

## Hitler Says Germany No Longer Fears Foreign Blockade

Associated Press Correspondent  
Nürnberg, Germany, Sept. 6—Adolf Hitler, in a fifty-minute address on German culture tonight, said the cultural realm was the only one left in which foreign opponents of the Nazi regime hoped successfully to attack. He denied vigorously that Nazism aimed at establishing a new religion or performed "cultic rites."

The address was preceded by his report read at the opening of the tenth annual party rally in which he kept silent on Czechoslovakia and made few references to foreign affairs except to declare Germany now so strong she would prove immune to any war-time blockade.

Henlein Arrives At Nürnberg  
"The idea of blockading Germany can even now be buried as an entirely ineffective weapon," he asserted.

The Czechoslovak negotiations were brought to Nürnberg, however, by Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German leader, who arrived in the afternoon.

He was closeted first with the German Minister to Czechoslovakia, Ernst Eisenlohr, and then with Hitler.

In his culture address the Führer asserted:

"We aren't building cultic homes, but people's halls.

"We aren't constructing cultic groves, but sports arenas and playgrounds."

Not Performing Cultic Rites

"We aren't performing cultic rites, but organizing popular demonstrations," he shouted.

"Men who would reveal to us the mystic of the life beyond aren't tolerated in our midst."

Hitler spoke rapidly with nervous quick gestures to an Opera House audience comprising diplomats, members of the Cabinet and high party leaders, rectors of all German universities and technological institutes, artists, musicians, scientists and technicians. Also in the audience was Hugh R. Wilson, United States Ambassador.

Ridicules Foreign-Born Jews

The Reichsführer ridiculed nations for being so reserved about taking ousted German Jews into their fold.

"Why, if they are such pioneers of art, aren't the Jews welcomed elsewhere?" he asked amid loud laughter among his followers.

"Criticism from the Jewish-Marxist international democratic circles is not only indecisive but immaterial," he added of the warfare in the cultural realm.

"We National Socialists are concerned solely about what our own people think of our art."

Before the Führer spoke, Alfred Rosenberg, head of the Nazi party's

foreign political division and chairman of the evening, took sharp issue with Pope Pius' recent observations on the race question, but without mentioning him by name.

"Racial science was not discovered by preaching priests," he said. "They therefore are scarcely competent to sit in judgment on it."

Defiant and confident in tone, Hitler's words were read as customary at the congress opening by the Governor of Bavaria, Adolf Wagner, officially beginning plenary sessions in this medieval city packed with thousands on thousands of uniformed Nazis from all parts of the Reich.

Takes Up Internal Affairs

Hitler's attention was devoted largely to internal affairs and he ignored the Czechoslovak minority problem and the calling of French army reserves to man border forts facing Germany.

Hitler asserted Germany's firm internal economy and large food reserves made her immune from the blockade terror which in the World War proved the undoing of Imperial Germany. Much of his proclamation hammered at this single thought.

Whether he desired primarily to impress foreign countries represented by the forty-five frock-coated foreign diplomats present, including Hugh R. Wilson, United States Ambassador, or his own German people remained a matter of conjecture.

Diplomats Disappointed

The diplomats, however, had hoped from some clue in the Reichsführer's statement as to what policy Germany may pursue in regard to Czechoslovakia's Nazi-backed Sudeten German minority and its self-government demands. They were doomed to disappointment.

Hitler declared Germany was prepared in not only military and political ways but also economically to surmount blockade hazards.

With Germany's reserves plus "the rich yield of this year's crops we shall be without worries for food for years to come," he said.

"However, we want to remain careful and collect a reserve of bread grain, which would protect us under all circumstances from need."

Will Negotiate No Pacts

The Reichsführer repudiated any intention of negotiating a pact with foreign powers, declaring: "I have never had nor have this intention."

It was almost his only word on foreign affairs except for attacking the "international world Jewish enemy" which he linked with the "world pest" of Bolshevism.

"More threatening than ever, the Bolshevik danger of the destruction of nations rises above this world," he said.

Object of special attention at the congress sessions were delegates from Italy headed by Roberto Farinacci, extreme Fascist newspaper editor, and from Insurgent Spain. Every reference to them in welcoming speeches drew frantic applause.

The sunny weather almost traditional for Nürnberg congresses was missing, as it turned bleak and cold after a rainy morning.

Takes Indirect Shot At Hull

Emphasis of Hitler's proclamation, which brought cheers from the Nazi thousands, was on Nazi achievements which he contrasted with irony to what he termed the failures of democracies.

One statement was interpreted by listeners as referring at least in part to Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of Commerce.

"So long as statesmen, instead of worrying about their production and bringing their own economics into order, prefer to argue with authoritarian states in general phrases of partly schoolmasterly, partly fault-finding content, they not only do nothing for restoration of so-called world economy and especially world trade but they, on the contrary, harm it."

[Associate Press Editor's Note—In a radio speech August 16, Secretary Hull set forth a seven-point program urging arms reduction, economic reconstruction through world trade and strict adherence to international law]

saying the world was in danger of being "sucked into a maelstrom of unregulated and savage economic, political and military competition and conflict."

Lack Of Labor Chief Worry

Hitler's proclamation indicated Germany has no economic worries except finding enough skilled labor and farm hands.

He said German finance had been relieved "by our enemies" from the "nonsense of so-called gold currency and gold coverage" leaving Germany's financial structure in tip-top order.

"Politically, as well as economically, the period of our isolation is over," he declared.

As proudest achievement of the year since the last party congress, he cited annexation of Austria March 13.

"I am facing you, my old comrades, not with a pact but with seven new districts of my old homeland," he said.

"It is greater Germany that during these days for the first time makes its appearance in Nürnberg."

Soviet Not Represented

Never had so many foreign diplomats listened to the Reichsführer speak at the party congress. Forty-five heads or acting heads of foreign missions accepted invitations to Nürnberg, including all the great powers except Soviet Russia and the Holy See. Even Czechoslovakia's representative was there.

When Hitler first came to power

Is Immune  
SEP 7-1938  
Berlin Doubts Britain Would Intervene If Germany  
Attacks Czechoslovakia. London  
Is Informed

NURNBERG—Konrad Henlein, leader of Sudeten German Czechoslovakia, arrives for conference with Chancellor

only pronounced friends of the new regime attended. Each year since then the number has increased until today the diplomatic corps generally takes the position that to decline Hitler's invitation is to decline an invitation from the head of the nation to whom the diplomat is accredited.

An exception to this view was William E. Dodd, former United States Ambassador, who last year declined to attend on the ground the Nürnberg congress is purely a party affair.

#### Praises Cooperation With Italy

Referring to Italy today Hitler praised the "mutual spiritual conception" which "leads us more and more humanely together."

"... how deeply happy we are in face of the fact that another great European power, out of its own experience, its own decision and its own road, shares the same conception and with admirable determination has drawn the most far-reaching consequences."

The Nazi congress was opened in the huge converted machinery hall which serves for party conclaves until completion of an even larger structure with a capacity of 50,000 persons.

As Hitler, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister; Rudolf Hess, Nazi party deputy, and other figures drove from their hotels in a long procession they were cheered by crowds lining both sides of the winding streets.

Black-uniformed guards alternately facing the crowd and the procession, kept the crowd in careful check.

There were 20,000 delegates in the hall to greet the leaders in a riot of scarlet, gold and white decorations.

On the whole the audience seemed quieter this year than previous occasions.

Only the mention of Spain, Austria and Italy brought them to their feet applauding.

One possible explanation was that many had spent last night in tents and barracks in weather that is the coldest and clammiest of any party rally.

## SUDETEN CONFLICT IGNORED BY HITLER IN PROCLAMATION

### Omission in Nuremberg Manifesto Disappoints European Diplomats.

NÜREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler ignored Czechoslovakia in his proclamation today to the tenth annual Nazi Congress, disappointing

anxious European statesmen who had hoped for an inkling of Germany's intentions in Central Europe.

Almost his whole 5,000-word proclamation dealt with inner conditions of Germany, particularly economic ones, which the Fuehrer assured his followers were so healthy that the nation "will be without worries for food for years to come."

Through the voice of District Leader Adolf Wagner, who read the Fuehrer's proclamation in Congress Hall, Hitler repudiated any intention of forming a pact with foreign Powers.

"I have never had nor have this intention," the Chancellor declared. The statement was cheered thunderously.

Instead, he declared he was offering the people a "greater Germany"—referring to the absorption last March 13 of Austria—and the union of "six and a half million Germans who today spiritually unite here... stronger than ever... in a great indissoluble community."

#### Praises German Industry.

Hitler praised German industry for its absence of strikes. He said he was contributing his share to improving world trade by keeping

German production at a high tempo.

"World trade will not be revived," he said, "through seemingly learned but in reality meaningless phrases of democratic statesmen; it can only be aided through the putting into order of the slowly dying economic life of their own democracies."

From economics, the Reichsfuehrer switched to his favorite theme, Bolshevism, for his concluding remarks. He said:

"More threatening than ever, the Bolshevik danger of the destruction of nations rises above this world. A thousand-fold we see the activity of the Jewish virus in this world pest."

"I think I can say in my name and in yours how deeply happy we are in the face of the fact that another great European Power, out of its own experience, its own decision and on its own road, shares the same conception and with admirable determination has drawn the most far-reaching conclusions."

[Here Hitler evidently referred to Italy's recently announced anti-Jewish measures.]

Even if the Fascist and the National Socialist revolutions were born independently, Hitler said, "it is fortunate for all of us to find this mutual spiritual conception and position, which in this world of unreason and destruction leads us more and more humanely together."

#### Wilson in His Audience.

The absence of any word on Czechoslovakia undoubtedly was disappointing to the forty-five

rock-coated foreign diplomats who had accepted Hitler's personal invitation to attend the congress. They were an island in a sea of uniforms in the packed hall.

Among them was Hugh R. Wilson, United States Ambassador to Berlin. Never before had an American Ambassador accepted the invitation to Nuremberg.

Greater Germany, its inner

strength and the annexation of Austria provided his main themes.

Germany's house is in order, he declared, and he advised the democracies to follow her example if they wanted to revive world trade.

"We went to Nuremberg this year more deeply moved than ever before," the proclamation read.

"For many years the party conventions have not only been a festival of joy and pride but have become one of inner consciousness."

"The old fighters come here in joyful hope and see again many old acquaintances of the long struggle for power and thus they greet themselves in this city as fighting comrades of the greatest German revolution. This year for the first time the circle has been drawn much wider. (Referring to Austria)."

#### What Started the Decay.

"The national Socialist Reich has absorbed new German fellow citizens. Many of them are in our midst for the first time in this sacred hour... It was in these months twenty years ago that Germany's internal decay began. It was not an external enemy that broke our front but a creeping poison in the interior that started the decay."

"The weakness of a half-way government thus became the greatest catastrophe for the people and state in our history. A few months later Germany already seemed lost forever... period of deepest depression..."

"One year after this catastrophe a new symbol arose from the chaos of misfortune and despair. Destiny had called me to carry this. Four years later the first party convention of the Nazi movement was held... now we meet again for the tenth time. What, however, my fellow citizens, has become of Germany!"

"Does it not nearly seem as if destiny prescribed this road for the German people and the Reich in order to purify and ripen us all for this greater community of all Germans which alone in all the future is to be looked upon as a prerequisite for the continuation of our people."

"Perhaps in the future one may speak of a miracle which destiny worked on us. Be it as it may, at the beginning of this miracle stood belief! Belief in the eternal German nation."

#### Inspired by Steel Core.

Only the belief in the German soldier and the "steel core" of Ger-

man farmers and laborers, Hitler said, gave him courage to carry on his fight for the liberation of Germany in the face of many difficulties.

Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy in party affairs, opened the congress. This was followed by the customary reading of the names of all men who had died for the Nazi cause since the founding of the party.

Julius Streicher, Nazi leader for the Nuremberg district, followed Hess on the program. Gov. Wagner of Bavaria, who traditionally reads Hitler's message, came next.

A historical outline of the party's origin and growth, the proclamation asserted.

"There has been one change since: The German leadership has again become different. In the sifting process, National Socialism has built it up."

"So far as this leadership springs from years of fight, it represents a high value which cannot be substituted by any external or material power of political or military character."

"This leadership has become the bearer of the German revolution."

#### Hopes Fulfilled.

National socialism, "the creative bearer of this upheaval" had to recognize the "eternal values of blood and soil" and "begin to fight against the biggest enemy which threatened to demolish our people—the international Jewish world enemy."

"After fifteen years," Hitler said, "we have fulfilled all these hopes." Wagner, whose voice is very simi-

lar to Hitler's, often sounded like the Fuehrer himself as he read the long proclamation.

Hitler then made his first reference to foreign affairs.

"Several weeks ago an English paper wrote that I had a burning desire to conclude a pact with several States on various subjects because otherwise it would not have been possible for me to appear before the party convention this year. 'I never had nor have this intention.'"

Hitler apparently referred to reports he intended to propose a five-Power European pact.

#### Crown Jewels Returned.

"I come before you, my old party comrades, not with a pact but with seven new German districts of my own homeland (Austria)," the Fuehrer said.

"It is a greater Germany that in these days appears for the first time in Nuremberg, as the insignia of the old Reich now have returned into this old German city."

The Nazis symbolized the union of Austria and Germany by returning the crown jewels of the Holy Roman Empire, for centuries the prized possessions of the Hapsburgs, from Vienna to Nuremberg.

the favorite residence of German sovereigns in the middle ages.

"They were carried here and accompanied by six and a half million Germans who today spiritually unite here with all other men and women of our people," Hitler continued.

"Stronger than ever, they are embraced by the happy consciousness of membership in a great, indissoluble community. What every man carries within himself, all carry..."

"The return of Austria into the great German Reich (state) gives us additional tasks for the coming year."

He referred to the rebuilding of Austria politically, economically and culturally, predicting that by the end of next year "the unemployment crisis in Austria will have been completely overcome."

Lack of man power in industry

and on the soil is "Germany's only economic worry," Hitler declared.

"If I see in the lack of man power the only economic difficulty in Germany, this is Germany's only economic difficulty," he said.

He gave two reasons:

1. Abundance of the 1938 harvest.
2. The energetic measures of Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, to whom Hitler intrusted the four-year plan for achieving German economic self-sufficiency.

He said these have made it possible to enter the new year with great reserves despite bad crops of past years.

"With these supplies and the rich yields of this year's crops," Hitler declared, "we will be without worries for food for years to come."

"However, we want to remain careful and collect a reserve of bread grain which will protect us under all circumstances from need."

He said the four-year plan was showing "astounding results."

He sarcastically remarked that Germany had been believed in a painful manner of a "consensus of so-called gold currency and gold coverage, thanks to the efforts of our enemies."

He said this had been replaced by the "primitive national Socialist (Nazi) economic and currency policy which permits us, in a time of general currency swindles, to keep the value—that is the buying power—of the German mark stable."

"While at the same time in democracies, wages and prices chase each other in a wild fury as production declines steadily, national Socialist economic leadership shows a picture of continuously increasing production, and thus the picture of permanent growth of consumption and stable currency."

## CZECH SUDETEN PLAN BELIEVED

## SATISFACTORY

### Reuters News Agency Says

## Acceptance Is Virtually Written in the Books.

### 'PRINCIPLES' SENT TO KUNDT

### Prague Anxiously Awaits the Reaction to Its Sweeping Concessions to Germans.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The Prague correspondent for Reuters, the British news agency, reported from a "usually well-informed source" today an outline of the Czech government's new offer to its Sudeten German minority.

The agency said the offer approved by the cabinet yesterday took the form of several principles. These, it stated, are considered to satisfy the demand of the Sudeten negotiators for preliminary acceptance of their own principles prior to continuance of the talks about rights to autonomy.

The principles were listed as:

1. Recognition by Prague of territorial autonomy of the Sudeten German region of Czechoslovakia.
2. Recognition of full equality of Sudeten Germans in the Czechoslovak State.
3. Recognition of the equality of the German language as the official language in the Sudeten area.

These principles were being communicated to Ernst Kundt, Sudeten leader, by Premier Milan Hodza today.

Says Sudetens Will Accept

Acceptance by the Sudetens was regarded as practically certain, Reuters said, because the three principles mentioned are essential features of Sudeten chief Konrad Henlein's Karlovy Vary demands.

The Reuter story continued: "Territorial autonomy will give the Sudetens complete liberty they have demanded to organize their affairs after their own wish."

"Point two, the equality of status, has been one of the chief demands of the Henleinists. It will give the Sudetens special recognition as Germans, no matter in what part of the country they live."

"Equality of language has for long been an ardent aspiration of the Sudeten party."

#### 'Shadow' Ministries.

"Despite allegations by the Sudetens that they have been victims

of terrorism and oppression, it may be said they have been permitted to organize themselves very thoroughly in the smallest details of life in their own area.

"The party has a regional system of government already organized to take over administration as soon as their demands are granted."

"For some time past they have been organizing what may be described as 'shadow' ministries, dealing with principal subjects of government. The announcement yesterday that the party decided to create an office of public health, wherein doctors and others would be registered, is characteristic of the thoroughness of their plans."

"The Sudeten Germans also have their own police organization which is modeled on the German SS (German Schutz Staffel guards)."

"In addition, large numbers of motor vehicles are registered and the service of the party in the same way as the Nazi party in Germany has a motor transport system affiliated to it."

A Reuters dispatch also said that the Sudeten German party had decided to conduct on October 15 at Aussig a congress similar to the Nazi party convention now in progress in Nuremberg, Germany.

#### Prague Awaits A War.

PRAGUE, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—The Czech Government anxiously awaited reaction today from two quarters to its sweeping concessions to the German population of the Republic.

The first question was, "would this 'last and ultimate offer,' formulated at a 4½-hour cabinet session last night, satisfy the Sudeten German party which in long-winded negotiations has been insisting on a degree of autonomy amounting almost to independence?"

The second question: "How would the Czechs, who have been aroused to nationalistic fervor by the patriotic press, receive the news of a Government retreat under German pressure?"

There appeared the possibility that the Government had sought to avoid danger from abroad by risking an internal danger.

In quarters close to the Government it was contended that Czechoslovakia had sacrificed much at the insistence of her friends and allies.

It was known that both England and France, earnestly striving to avoid war, had urged Prague to make all possible concessions.

But while the Sudeten Germans were elated and the Czechs were worried, neither had a substantial basis for judging how the situation was altered by the Cabinet meeting last night.

#### Details Not Formally Revealed.

The Government had not revealed details of its plans, and the Sudeten German party had not indicated whether it would take less than its original demands, which included

primarily the recognition of the Sudetens' right to profess the Nazi ideology.

After the session in the Hradčany Palace residence of President Eduard Benes, the Ministers issued this communique:

"In a meeting tonight (Monday) attended by the President of the Republic, the Government united upon definite suggestions which in the next day or two will be presented to representatives of the Sudeten party."

A Foreign Office spokesman said the suggestions would be the Government's final concessions.

"All responsible elements of the Government are filled with the conviction that in this European crisis Czechoslovakia must demonstrate solidarity with its allies and is obliged to make every contribution consistent with the national honor to uphold peace," he said.

#### Some Demands Refused.

The Cabinet reviewed the international situation and heard reports of military developments in France, but there was no indication whether military measures were discussed.

Government circles hinted many of the Sudetens' eight points were met half way, but it was believed demands that Czechoslovakia abandon alliances with France and Soviet Russia were definitely refused. It was also thought Czechoslovakia was unwilling to grant the Sudeten Germans greater voice in determining military policy.

A well-informed source said Czechoslovakia had wanted to reorganize the State on a system of cantons, like Switzerland, and that three all-German districts would get virtual autonomy.

The Sudeten Germans issued two communiques. One declared that "only by speedy adoption" by the Government of the eight-point autonomy program "can the situation be remedied." That was the first party statement since Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten leader, conferred with Adolf Hitler last week.

The second communique insisted the Government knew the party's position before Henlein went to see Hitler in Bavaria. This seemed to be a move to counteract the Czechoslovak argument that Hitler, and not Henlein, determined the Sudeten Germans' stand.

Sudeten German circles expected Henlein to report again to Hitler before the Fuehrer discusses foreign affairs at the annual Nazi party congress in Nurnberg, Germany. One version was that Hitler's mind was not fully made up about the situation, and that he wanted to learn Czechoslovak and British reaction to suggestions he gave Henlein.

By The Associated Press

PRAGUE, Sept. 6.—The Sudeten Germans' "little fuehrer," Konrad Henlein, set out quietly on another trip to Germany today, less than twenty-four hours after the Czechoslovak government had formulated

"last and ultimate" offer to his autonomy-demanding followers.

Without comment, Henlein heard the government's new offer, which makes sweeping new concessions to the Sudeten German minority. Then he put on his familiar trench coat and started a long automobile drive for Nuremberg, Germany, to participate in the Nazi party congress.

Sudeten German circles had made it clear yesterday they expected Henlein to report to Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany again before Hitler discussed foreign affairs—and probably the Czechoslovak minority crisis—at the Nuremberg congress. In two conferences with Henlein at Berchtesgaden, Bavaria, last week, Hitler was understood to have advised the Sudeten leader to stand pat on the eight-point autonomy platform advanced by Henlein April 24 at Karlovy Vary [Carlsbad].

#### Concessions Still Secret

The government's new concessions to the Sudeten Germans, agreed upon at a Cabinet meeting last night, were still kept secret, although it was known they had been transmitted to the British and French Legations here. Both Britain and France were understood to have urged the government to make concessions in the interests of world peace. Whether the concessions were great enough to satisfy Henlein—and Chancellor Hitler—remained an unanswered question.

[A United Press dispatch from Prague said that Henlein, before departing for Nuremberg, where he was to be a guest of honor, convoked the first Sudeten German party congress, modeled on the Nazi formula, for October 15 at Aussig, a town forty-five miles north of Prague whose Czech name is Usti-nad-Labem.]

An unproclaimed armistice settled over the dispute today as both sides studied the government's far-reaching concessions. Both sides were deeply interested in the Nuremberg congress, however, anxious to know whether Hitler in the next few days would say something about the fate of Czechoslovakia.

The little sparring which did occur on a quiet day revolved about the government's refusal to grant recognition to the German populace as a "legal entity," which the Sudeten party had demanded. The government desired a more specific definition of the term. It wanted to be sure that the Sudetens as an independent "legal entity" did not propose to adopt independent customs or independent economic and military policies.

President Eduard Benes conferred separately with Viscount Runciman, head of the unofficial British mediation mission, and the Sudeten negotiator, Ernst Kundt.

## FRANCE POURS SOLDIERS INTO MAGINOT LINE

### 300,000 Reservists Now on Watch for Trouble at German Frontier.

#### FRONTIER ON WAR FOOTING

### Paris Cancels All Army Leaves—Vast Military Supplies Roll Into Fortresses.

IN THE MAGINOT ZONE, Northeastern France, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Tens of thousands of troops and thousands of tons of military equipment arrived in northeastern France and vanished into the Maginot Line today.

France's border population talked of little else besides the calling to the colors of an estimated 300,000 reservists to "watch for trouble from over there."

"Over there," to Frenchmen in the Maginot zone, means the German side of the frontier where the new Siegfried Line was manned with a strong force of Germany's crack troops.

In the main streets of Metz, Verdun, Nancy and other Maginot zone centers there were fewer troops visible than usual. The answer was that all leaves were cancelled and that the troops remained in the underground fortifications and garrisons of the Maginot zone.

Troop trains brought thousands to these centers, but most of them dropped off at tiny hamlets which are only dots on tourist maps, but of vital importance on military maps.

#### Frontier Now on War Footing.

"He"—that means Adolf Hitler in the frontier zone—"would think a long time if he knew what waits under these fields," said an officer near the border.

The highways and byways of the Maginot area showed travelers who knew what to look for that France's northeastern frontier was on a war footing.

Whenever civilian motorists stop on the roads in certain regions armed soldiers suddenly appear from the middle of apparently deserted pastures and tersely order the travelers on.

"We only warn you once," the sentries say.

#### African Troops Lend Color.

Since last Friday activity on the Maginot roads has been particularly heavy. Whole truck trains of supplies come and go. All along the roads little groups of soldiers re-

turning from leave march back to their posts.

"Reservists do not take the highways," an officer said. "They get off their trains and step right into the line."

Sentries seen along the roads were a cross-section of the forces which France now has in the Maginot zone. There were bearded Algerians in dusty gray tunics; regular fortress troops in smart blue uniforms and blue berets, all with gas masks in tin boxes at their hips; dusky dark Moroccan troops with khaki turbans; conscript soldiers in horizon blue uniforms; Central African troops with red sashes around their waists, and tall, broad-shouldered Senegalese sharpshooters.

#### Trained Reserves Now at Border.

PARIS, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—France rushed trained reserve troops into her Maginot line today to give full fighting power to those famous fortifications along the German border.

Reports from frontier towns said all roads were under strong guard. Patrols were thrown out last night between the line and the boundary, on the other side of which Germany moved troops on maneuvers into her new Siegfried line of fortifications during the week end.

All corps commanders on duty at general headquarters in Paris were instructed to return to their commands. Leaves were canceled throughout the army and air force.

The order summoning an undisclosed number of her 8,000,000 trained reserves to the colors was announced as hundreds of thousands of Nazis gathered in Nurnberg, Germany, where the French feared Chancellor Adolf Hitler might issue a virtual ultimatum to Czechoslovakia, a French ally, seeking to force maximum concessions for autonomy-seeking Sudeten Germans.

#### Army Committee Called.

The Chamber of Deputies' sub-committee on army affairs was called to meet tomorrow in an urgent session to be devoted to the question of production of war material.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet and Premier Edouard Daladier were in constant contact. The foreign Minister kept in touch with the allies of France, conferring with Ambassador Sir Eric Phipps

of Great Britain and the Ministers of the Balkan and Little Entente nations (Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria).

A few hours after the reserves were ordered to the colors dispatches reached Paris saying the Czechoslovak Cabinet had reached a decision to offer new concessions beyond which it would not go.

Usually well-informed sources here indicated these unannounced concessions were made under pressure from Great Britain.

France was said, also, to have agreed to the pressure in a determined effort to reach a peaceful settlement of the Czecho-German dispute over minority rights.

In return, these sources said, Britain promised Prague would not

be asked to compromise any farther.

These reports were without official confirmation as the new Prague plan was not disclosed.

French spokesmen emphasized that the calling up of the reserves was in no way mobilization—not even unofficial mobilization such as

that by which the French estimate Germany has 2,000,000 men under arms.

At the same time, however, Premier Daladier was making sure France would be ready for any emergency.

The official German news agency said: "Germany never has contested the right of any nation to resort to necessary measures for its defense. This attitude also holds true as regards the Maginot line."

On the other hand, Germany called the situation in order to install dangers and therefore has undertaken similar defensive measures on its western border.

"Just as Germany did not consider precautionary steps on the French side at the time as an immediate and deliberate threat, so now France can not derive a threat of any sort from German measures concerned, which are a counterpart to France's. France would do well to avoid all measures going beyond these limits."

Maxim Litvinov, Foreign Commissar of Soviet Russia, was reported on his way to Paris for a conference, en route to a League of Nations session opening in Geneva Monday—the same day Hitler is to make his final address to the Nurnberg Nazi party convention.

The reservists who were summoned were described officially as specialists trained for service in the great underground line of border fortresses.

They were drawn from several classes. Reports from the frontier said there were no other movements of troops from the interior.

#### Country Remains Calm.

The country appeared completely calm. Paris newspapers mostly limited their news of the reservists

to short semi-official communiques.

A War Ministry official, clarifying the calling of the reserves, said it would be "absolutely inexact" to term the border a "mobilization."

"Recalls which have been made," he said, "concerned only specialists

themselves and not classes to which the specialists belong.

"That is why men of different ages and from different sections of the country received the order."

Army sources defined specialists as officers and men trained in specific mechanical and technical services for such branches as artillery, communications and transport.

IN THE MAGINOT ZONE—FIRST ADD TROOPS X X X SENECAUSE  
THE MAGINOT LINE IS REALLY AN AREA BETWEEN 250 AND 300 MILES LONG,  
RUNNING FROM THE BELGIAN FRONTIER TO THE SWISS BORDER. ITS WIDTH  
VARIES AND IS KNOWN ONLY TO FRENCH ARMY EXPERTS.  
IMPORTANT TOWNS INSIDE THE MAGINOT AREA INCLUDE THIOVILLE,  
METZ, MORHANGE, SARREGUEMINES, BITCHE, HAGENAU, STRASBOURG, COLMAR  
AND MULHOUSE.

## FRENCH ARMY PUT IN CONTROL OF MARSEILLE

### Government Acts To Assure Communications With North Africa

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 6.—The French Government tonight ordered the army to take over the great Mediterranean port of Marseille, control point for communications with its North African reservoirs of troops and raw materials for war.

The decree providing for the move has been drafted almost since the beginning of the Marseille dock workers' week-end strike movement early in July.

It was put into effect, however, only as numbers of reserves were called to the colors to strengthen the garrisons of fortifications on the German border.

#### Considered Strategic Necessity

While the move ostensibly was made to assure ordinary operation of the port, it was considered a strategic necessity to make sure of uninterrupted communication with North Africa should a war come as a result of the crisis over Czechoslovakia.

The decree itself is based on the law for "general organization of the nation in time of war," published July 11.

It followed closely cancellation of vacations for French Governors of north African possessions.

#### Ordered Back To Posts

Gen. August Nogues, High Commissioner for Morocco, and Armand Guillon, Governor General of Tunisia, at an interview with Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, received instructions to return to their posts. General Nogues was reported going first to Tunis to make a survey of the North African military situation.

Some French newspapers in recent days have published statements that Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy would accentuate his attack on Tunisia if a general war should come.

The Government's action putting Marseille under military rule followed weeks of fruitless efforts of Premier Edouard Daladier to get dock workers to unload ships on Sunday—which they refused to do because of their forty-hour week.

It was not made known immediately

whether the dock workers would be mobilized and required to work under military order, but the decree gives the Premier that power.

Sengalese troops have been used on the week-ends to keep perishable merchandise moving, but the Government decided the army should take over entire control.

The action was seen as closely connected with the Czechoslovak crisis.

Smooth operation of French communications with its North African reservoir of troops and raw materials is vital to the national defense. Requisition of the port came only a few hours after the highest ranking French officials of Tunisia and Morocco were ordered to cut short their vacations in France and go back to their posts.

change, for which Admiral was solely responsible, was a give the Royal Oak a shake following a number of changes in personnel, including a new captain.

#### German Fleet in North Sea.

The ten weeks' fall cruise started today. It was described by the Admiralty as absolutely normal and will take many craft off the Scottish coast for fleet exercises in gunnery and torpedo firing in the North Sea. (The German fleet began routine maneuvers in another part of the North Sea August 26).

The Royal Oak will not make an actual shakedown cruise but will remain in Portland to enable the new personnel to get accustomed to the ship before proceeding north to Invergordon on Cromarty Firth, where the British grand fleet spent

## 50 British Warships Begin Drill

### Part of Home Fleet Starts Usual Cruise of Ten Weeks in North Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Half a hundred warships of Britain's home fleet steamed out of Portsmouth and other home bases today for a cruise of ten weeks in the North Sea, fully provisioned and armed for active service at any moment, as usual.

The 33,500-ton battleship *Queen Elizabeth*, flagship of Admiral Sir Charles M. Forbes, fleet commander-in-chief, led the procession of fighting ships northward.

Until November 17 the fleet will operate from its old world war bases, Invergordon, Rosyth and Scapa Flow—the last famous for the sinking there of Germany's wartime fleet. (The rebuilt German navy began "routine" maneuvers in another part of the North Sea on August 26.)

#### Gun Practice Chief Object.

For the first time, the fleet had with it the aircraft carrier *Argus* carrying radio-controlled "Queen Bee" planes, targets for actual anti-aircraft fire. Informed sources said that anti-aircraft practice would form the principal problem of these maneuvers.

Conforming with the practice of recent years, all ships were fully equipped with stores and ammunition for any emergency.

The Admiralty announced a last-minute change in the program of the cruise—described as the usual fall exercises—to make sure that both the eastern and western approaches to the English Channel will be closely guarded during the next two weeks.

Admiral Forbes, commander-in-chief, decided to send the battleship *Royal Oak* and the Fourth Destroyer flotilla to Portland, the powerful naval station almost directly opposite Cherbourg, France. The Admiralty said the sudden

change, for which Admiral was solely responsible, was a give the Royal Oak a shake following a number of changes in personnel, including a new captain.

The decision to send the Fourth Destroyer flotilla to Portland for anti-submarine exercises before going north was not explained officially.

The anti-submarine training school at Portland is being built into an armed base to guard western approaches to the English Channel.

#### Sailing Data Not Given.

Besides the flagship *Nelson* and the battleships *Revenge*, *Royal Oak* and *Royal Sovereign*, and the aircraft carriers *Ark Royal*, *Courageous* and *Furious*, there will be six cruisers, thirty-six destroyers, five submarines and a score of auxiliary craft in gunnery and torpedo practice the next six weeks.

Under the original plans for the home fleet cruise, the *Royal Oak* would have left Devonport today with the *Revenge* to join other ships in the North Sea. The fourth destroyer flotilla was scheduled also to sail for Rosyth today.

It was presumed the other cruise warships started northward on the original schedule, although the Admiralty said it was unable to give sailing data.

All official sources emphasized the cruise was a normal, annual maneuver planned weeks ahead.

## Big French and German Forces at Border; Soldiers Gibe at Moves on Opposite Sides

By The Associated Press.  
STIRING-WENDEL, France, On the Maginot Line, Sept. 6.—The reinforced armies of France and Germany, their exact strengths closely guarded secrets, stood watch over the border zones tonight, awaiting the outcome of the Czechoslovak crisis.

Germany and France have taken military measures unparalleled in recent years. The French have even gone so far as to mine a number of railroad and highway bridges along their frontier zone. This precaution caused loud laughter from Germans talking to Frenchmen from behind the high wire barricades that mark the frontier at Rosbruck, near Forbach.

"We have no intention of attacking France," a husky German customs guard at Rosbruck said, "but we are taking plenty of defensive precautions."

German troops garrisoned in the new Siegfried line apparently were engaged in manoeuvres around their new positions. At Stiring-Wendel frontier station several rounds of machine-gun fire and occasional rifle shots could be heard in the hills above Saarbrücken.

"They have been doing a lot of that in the last few days," a chief of French Mobile Guards at the

border said. "They should know they can't scare us."

One of the most striking things in the Maginot zone is the few troops that are seen moving along the roads. The normal garrison of the line is generally given at about 100,000 men, but officers in the zone said they thought 350,000 would be a "conservative" estimate of the garrison's strength.

Along the frontier part of the fortified line, however, the biggest group of soldiers seen marching in uniform was below 100. But the barracks are filled to capacity, and the underground forts were said by officers to have all the troops they could accommodate.

Troop trains brought thousands of reservists up to the line but dropped them off at tiny hamlets where they disappeared underground. While truck trains of supplies moved up.

But with the real fortifications of the Maginot line several miles from the border, the only French soldiers Germans could see were a few sentries around the little cement pillboxes along the Rhine, at Strasbourg and in the Moselle Valley. The only German soldiers Frenchmen could see were the few stationed at the new blockhouse beside each road leading into Germany.

#### THE 8 KARLSBAD DEMANDS

Henlein Asked Autonomy for Sudeten Territory

The Henleinist party's eight demands on the Czechoslovak Government, which have figured so prominently in the Prague negotiations, were put forward by Konrad Henlein in a speech at the conference of his Sudeten German party in Karlsbad April 24. They were:

1. Full equality of Sudeten Germans and Czechs, that is, abandonment of the fundamental conception that Czechoslovakia is a Czechoslovak State with a German minority.

2. Recognition of "the Sudeten group of the German race" as a unified "legal personality" to enable it to defend its position of equality in the State.

3. Establishment and recognition of the boundaries of the territory in Czechoslovakia settled by Germans.

4. German autonomy throughout this territory in every department of public life.

5. Particular legal guarantees for those settled outside "the closed settlement area" of their race.

6. Removal of "all injustices done to the Sudeten Germans since 1918 and reparation for all damage they have suffered thereby."

7. German State employes for all German districts.

8. Full liberty for Germans to proclaim their Germanism and their adherence to "the ideology of Germans."

ment for our people had begun.

#### First Party Convention

One year after this catastrophe a new symbol arose from the chaos of misfortune and despair. Destiny had called me to carry this. Four years later the first party convention of the Nazi movement was held . . .

Now we meet again for the tenth time. What, however, my fellow citizens, has become of Germany since!

Does it not seem as if destiny prescribed this road for the German people and Reich in order to purify and ripen us all for this greater community of all Germans which in the future is to be looked upon as a prerequisite for continuation of our people? . . .

Perhaps in the future one may speak of a miracle that destiny worked on us. Be that as it may, at the beginning of this miracle stood belief—the belief in the eternal German nation. . . .

The creative bearer of this rebirth is the National Socialist party. . . .

It had to cleanse Germany of all parasites for whom the distress of the Fatherland and of the people was a source of personal enrichment.

It had to recognize the eternal values of blood and soil and raise

## Excerpts From Hitler's Proclamation to Party

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Outstanding passages from Chancellor Adolf Hitler's proclamation today at the tenth annual Nazi party congress follow:

We came to Nuremberg this year more deeply moved than ever before. For many years the party conventions have not only been a festival of joy and pride but have become one of our consciousness.

Old fighters come here in the joyful hope to see again many old acquaintances of the long struggle for power, and thus they greet themselves in this city as fighting comrades of the greatest German revolution.

This year, for the first time, the circle has been drawn much wider.

The National Socialist Reich has absorbed new German fellow citizens. Many of them are in our midst for the first time in this sacred hour . . .

It was in these months twenty years ago that Germany's internal decay began. It was not an external enemy that broke our front, but creeping poison in the interior started the decay.

The weakness of a half-way government thus became the reason for the greatest catastrophe for the people and the State in our history. A few months later, Germany already seemed lost forever. A period of deepest depression and shameful discouragement

for our people had begun. . . .

tion, our race and our culture from this enemy. . . .

#### No Pacts Desired

Several weeks ago an English paper wrote that I had a burning desire to conclude a pact with several States on various subjects, because otherwise it would not have been possible for me to appear before the party convention this year.

I never had nor have this intention.

I come before you, my old party comrades, not with a pact but with seven new German districts of my own homeland.

It is a greater Germany that in these days appears for the first time in Nuremberg, as the insignia of the old Reich have returned into this old German city.

They were carried here and accompanied by six and a half million Germans who, today, spiritually unite here with all other men and women of our people.

Stronger than ever, they are embraced by happy consciousness of membership in a great, indivisible community. What every man carries within himself, all carry. . . .

The return of Austria into the Greater German Reich gives us an additional task for the coming here. Politically, the construc-

tion of National Socialism in this territory can be regarded as essentially completed.

#### Hopes to End Unemployment

Economically, its [Austria's] incorporation in the large sphere and powerful rhythm of German life will make rapid progress.

Several months ago I expressed the confident hope that we would succeed in removing unemployment in this section of the Reich in from three to four years.

Today, I can be more precise about this hope: already at the end of next year the unemployment crisis in Austria will be completely overcome.

Today, we are only suffering from two real economic troubles: First, the need of laborers, and especially skilled laborers in industry and, second, the need of farm hands. . . .

Through the grace of God, this year we have an abundant harvest. Through the energetic measures of Goering [Field Marshal Hermann Goering, head of the Four-Year Plan for German self-sufficiency] it has been possible in spite of bad harvests in preceding years to enter the new year with large reserves.

With these reserves and the rich yields of this year's crops we

without food worries for to come. However, we want to remain frugal. It is our will to store a reserve of bread grain which, under all circumstances, will protect us from every need. . . .

In addition, I ask you, my fellow countrymen, to consider: Whatever the future may bring, one thing is certain—one cannot foretell what world economic relations will be. For if it should occur to other people instead of

increasing their production to destroy it, then a shortage of exchange goods will sooner or later ruin this so-called world trade.

#### Assails Democratic Plans

It is, therefore, more important to keep one's own economy in order, which is, at the same time, the best contribution for possible betterment of world trade. World trade will not be revived through seemingly learned but in reality meaningless phrases of Democratic statesmen, but only can be aided through the putting into order of their own slowly dying Democratic economic life.

So long as statesmen, instead of worrying about their production and bringing their own economies to order, prefer to argue with the authoritarian States in general phrases of partly schoolmasterly and partly fault-finding content, they not only do nothing for restoration of the so-called world economy, and especially world trade, but on the contrary harm it.

Germany in any case can say of itself that thanks to its continued increasing internal production it has become not only an increasing buyer of its own products but also of foreign products. . . .

On the whole, German economy is being so constructed that at any time it can be completely independent from other countries and stand on its own feet.

#### No Fear of Blockade

And this is succeeding. The idea of blockading Germany can even now be buried as an entirely ineffective weapon. The National Socialist State, with energy that is peculiar to it, has drawn conclusions from the lessons of the World War. And now as before we hold to the fundamental principle that we would rather limit ourselves in this or that field should it become necessary in order to make ourselves independent from foreign countries.

Above all, the following decision always will stand at the top of our economic actions: security of the nation goes ahead of everything else.

Its economic existence is, therefore, to be secured materially in its fullest measure with our own standard of life and our own liv-

ing space. For only then can the German Army be in a position at all times to take the freedom and interests of the Reich under its strong protection.

And then Germany will be also of higher value as a friend and ally for any one. If I say this on the occasion of the tenth party

congress, then I do it in contented satisfaction that also politically, as well as economically, the period of German isolation is over.

The Reich has great and strong world powers as friends.

#### Pleased by Italian Program

Party comrades! More threatening than ever, Bolshevik danger of the destruction of nations rises above this world. A thousandfold, we see the activities of the Jewish virus in this world pest. . . .

I think I can say in my name and yours how deeply happy we are in face of the fact that another great European power, out of its own experience, its own decision and on its own road, shares the same conception and has drawn the most far-reaching conclusions. . . .

Whatever the way and developments the fascist and National Socialist revolutions must take because of their own obvious needs, and however independently the two historical revolutions originated and developed, it is fortunate for all of us that in all great, vital questions of our

time we find this mutual spiritual attitude, which in this world of unreason and destruction leaves us more and more humanly together.

This new spirit brings the two peoples together according to their inner convictions. . . .

#### Rejoices Over Annexation

We want to give our deepest thanks to the Almighty for the success of the union of old Austria with the new Reich. Through His bounty He has allowed the German nation a great victory without its being necessary to stake the lives or the blood of our people.

May Germans never forget that this never would have been possible without the united strength of the entire nation in National Socialism!

For when on the morning of March 12 the flags of the new Reich were carried over the frontiers they were no longer, as before, the insignia of a conqueror but a symbol of the all-encompassing unity of all Germans.

The war flag carried by our young army into the new districts had become the standard of victory in the hard struggle in Austria. This time an idea first conquered and united a nation!

For us and for all who come after us the country of the Germans will now always be only Greater Germany!

TRANSPORTATION. IN A SPEECH HE MADE AT THE TIME OF HIS ABSORPTION OF AUSTRIA HE SAID GERMANY WAS SO GLAD TO GET RID OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN JEWS SHE WOULD PLACE EVEN HER DE LUXE LINERS AT THEIR DISPOSAL.

GERMAN JEWS ARE NOW COMING TO THE UNITED STATES AT THE RATE OF NEARLY 100 A DAY, BUT THEIR EMIGRATION TO MOST OTHER COUNTRIES HAS BEEN COMPARATIVELY SMALL.

# ADOLF HITLER TURNS TO DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH ENGLAND

ASSERTS PRAHA OF AFFAIR NOW

NOT MASTER Charges Dilatory Tactics

WASHINGTON, SEPT 6-(AP)—SECRETARY OF STATE HULL IS SEEKING, THROUGH THE PERMANENT REFUGEE COMMITTEE SET UP IN LONDON, TO INDUCE CHANCELLOR HITLER TO PERMIT JEWS TO LEAVE GERMANY ON A METHODICAL, REGULAR QUOTA BASIS.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LONDON COMMITTEE HAVE DESCRIBED THE PRESENT TREATMENT, EXPULSION AND EMIGRATION OF JEWS AS CHAOTIC.

SPECIFICALLY, THEY WANT HITLER TO REFRAIN FROM THRUSTING SOME THOUSANDS OF JEWS UPON THE WORLD ONE MONTH AND ALLOWING ONLY A FEW GO OUT ANOTHER MONTH.

AT THE SAME TIME THEY WANT HITLER TO LIBERALIZE HIS TREATMENT OF EMIGRATING JEWS BY PERMITTING THEM TO TAKE MORE OF THEIR CAPITAL WITH THEM. THEY ARE NOW LIMITED TO EIGHT PERCENT OF THEIR HOLDINGS.

THE COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVES (MYRON C. TAYLOR, FORMERLY HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION IS THE AMERICAN VICE-CHAIRMAN) HOPE ALSO THAT HITLER MAY PROVIDE THE JEWS WITH FREE

suspended.

On the other hand, Hitler now will deal more intensively with Britain in an effort to convince her that the Czechoslovak Government is the master of the situation in its own state. Hitler's intention, the Sudeten Germans cannot be expected to owe loyalty to such a state.

News of the Mährisch-Ostau incident reached Henlein as he lay abed with an attack of grippe. He arose immediately and got in touch with Hitler.

#### Hitler Enraged

The Führer, according to informed sources, was so enraged at the news that he ordered the Sudeten Germans to break off all negotiations with the Czechoslovak Government.

The thunderbolt from Czechoslovakia

the labor service whose ranks he reviewed today.

#### Speaks To Conscripts

Speaking to Germany's conscript army today, Hitler told them their spades "being wielded in the east, north and south, but especially in the west"—on the French border—were playing a vital part in German defense.

His speech culminated a labor rally on the Nazi Congress' third day as 40,000 conscripts stood before him in pouring rain.

Observers interpreted his reference to labor battalions' work "especially in the west" as admission Germany has been perfecting new fortifications on the border facing France.

The bleachers were crowded with

#### And Failure To End Border Incidents

Sends Henlein Back To Probe Clash Which Led To Newest Rupture

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Associated Press Berlin Correspondent  
Nürnberg, Germany, Sept. 7—Chancellor Adolf Hitler turned tonight to direct negotiations with Great Britain in an effort to end the border incident and avert a European catastrophe over the Czechoslovak minority crisis.

The Führer made the move in exasperation over what he charges are dilatory tactics on the part of the Czechoslovak Government in its negotiations with the Sudeten German minority and over the Government's failure to prevent further incidents in the German border regions.

At the same time he sent Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germans, back to Czechoslovakia for a personal investigation of today's incident at Mährisch-Ostau over which Sudeten German-Czechoslovak negotiations were broken off today.

Henlein, who had just arrived at the Nazi party congress here yesterday, was ordered to return in a few days. He did not give up his hotel room.

#### Negotiations Broken Off

Pending Henlein's report on the border incident to Hitler, the minority negotiations in Czechoslovakia will be

came shortly after a high Government spokesman had reported Hitler in effect previously had told Henlein concerning Prague's latest offer of concessions:

"Don't accept—ask for more and you'll get it."

In dealing directly with Britain now, Hitler's aim would be to get the British to put sufficient pressure on Praha to gain maximum concessions for the Sudetens.

#### British Envoy To Stay

Significantly, Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador, alone of the foreign envoys attending the Nazi congress, plans to remain at Nürnberg during the rest of this week.

While some, including Hugh Wilson, United States Ambassador, are returning tonight to Berlin and others are to be guests of the German Government on an excursion into Austria, Henlein's diplomatic representative is holding himself in readiness for a summons from Hitler.

If Hitler knew anything about the Mährisch-Ostau reports late this afternoon when he entertained foreign diplomats at tea, there was nothing in his demeanor to betray it.

#### Avoids Politics

He studiously avoided talking politics and in a brief welcome merely expressed belief that what is happening in Nürnberg is important not only to Germany but to all Europe.

The French Ambassador, Andre Francois-Poncet, responding in behalf of the diplomatic corps, said that though the diplomats represented many views they had two things in common—a great interest in Germany and a desire for peace.

Hitler then spoke individually to the diplomats, chatting animatedly about

100,000 spectators despite the down-pour.

#### Half Hour Of Meditation

After the review of drenched labor conscripts, only a sample of the hundreds of thousands enrolled in the Labor army, and Hitler's five-minute speech to them, the marching conscripts returned to Zeppelin Field for a half hour of "meditation."

Individual youths recited verses with chanted choruses that glorified Hitler as the man who awakened a sleeping Germany and to whose service all labor youths now are devoted. The words stronger than any enemy power, and whatever wishes to be German must belong to Germany," the battalions chanted.

Germans were heard to mutter, "That means the Sudetens."

#### Nazi Press Shows Ire Over Border Incident

Berlin, Sept. 7 (AP)—Angry outbursts reverberated again tonight in the German press over the border incident at Mährisch-Ostau, Czechoslovakia, which led to rupture of negotiations between the Czechoslovak Government and the Sudeten German minority.

Part of the press ire was based on the fact the incident occurred while the Sudeten Germans were making counter-proposals in Praha to avoid—according to inspired German comment—a definite breach.

"The situation in Czechoslovakia has become extremely acute," said the National Zeitung, organ of Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering.

#### Runciman Hoodwinked

The inspired Deutscher Dienst

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response service, said, "Either public opinion and especially Viscount Runciman is to be hoodwinked, or the Praha Government no longer has the situation in hand."

The Czechoslovak Government's latest offer to its German minority, described in Praha dispatches as far-reaching concessions, are spoken of by *Deutscher Dienst* as "meant to throw dust into the eyes of the world."

**NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 7 (A. P.).**—A high Government spokesman said today that the purport of Adolf Hitler's admonition to Konrad Henlein on the Czechoslovak Government's offer of concessions was "don't accept; ask for more and you will get it!"

Henlein, leader of the autonomy-demanding Sudeten Germans of Czechoslovakia, came here to confer with his avowed protector, the German Fuehrer, who is presiding over the Tenth Annual Congress of the Nazi party.

[A dispatch from London said that the Sudeten Germans have accepted the Czechoslovakian Government proposals as a basis for negotiation.]

"The chief point at issue," said the Government spokesman, "is the Czech scheme for dividing the republic into cantons so small that Germans will be spread over three of them."

#### Hopes for Pacific Solution.

"Hitler and the Sudetens say this again begs the whole question. What the Sudetens need and want is a complete section of Czechoslovakia in which they will be masters, where they can profess the Nazi Weltanschauung (political philosophy) and where Germans will be governed by Germans."

"If the Czechs accept this minimum demand the rest will be relatively easy. Speaking purely privately I am under the very definite impression that much direct negotiation between Britain and Germany is going on behind the scenes."

"We are now really hopeful of a pacific solution."

Nazi sources predicted that Henlein would negotiate anew with Czechoslovak Government leaders by the end of this week, disclosing whether a basis satisfactory to the Sudetens can be found and permitting Hitler to discuss the subject in his speech closing the Nazi Congress next Monday night.

Today's Congress program produced a declaration by Hitler to Germany's conscript labor army that its spades were as important in the creation of the new Germany as any other factor.

#### Rain Drenches Marchers.

Drenched and drab, their spades lacking the luster of sunny days, battalion after battalion of the labor army goosestepped past Hitler's limousine. In these 40,000,

brawny, tanned, healthy-looking men, the spectators saw only a sample of the hundreds of thousands of youths, too young for military conscription, enrolled in the labor army. There they receive a training which makes it possible to turn them quickly into soldiers—drilling, setting up exercises, learning to execute military commands, presenting spades as they would rifles, becoming accustomed to life in barracks and tents.

After the march past and the Fuehrer's five-minute speech the labor battalions reappeared on Zeppelin Field, one large section stripped to the waist despite the cold rain. With them marched 1,600 labor camp girls. Ten brass bands were combined into one vast band of 1,200 instruments which played the official march of the labor service, "We Carry the Banner in Our Hands."

Verkes Glorify Hitler.

Then followed half an hour of "meditation"—recitation of verses by individual labor youths with choruses chanting responses, glorifying Hitler as the man who awakened a sleeping Germany and to whose service all labor youths now are devoted. The recitations especially praised his creation of greater Germany—through the annexation of Austria—without shedding blood.

Omniously the battalions sang, "Blood is stronger than any enemy Power and whatever wishes to be German must belong to Germany." German listeners were heard to mutter, "That means the Sudetens," and this belief was strengthened a few minutes later when this chorus was chanted:

"There is still much misery and our prayers go to the Almighty to alleviate this dire need. God, listen to this prayer; please let our Fuehrer act."

Hitler told the conscript labor army today that its spades, "being wielded in the east, north and south, but especially in the west"—on France's borders—were playing a vital part in defense of the Reich.

"You are fighting for the defense of the Reich and its independence," he told 40,000 labor conscripts as

he stood in a pouring rain.

His speech was the climax of the annual labor rally at Zeppelin Field, the main event of the third day of the annual Nazi party congress.

Most of his audience interpreted his reference to the work of labor battalions "especially in the west" as a public admission that they have been perfecting Germany's fortifications facing France. Many considered it an indirect reply to France's calling of reserves into her Maginot line.

"Your spade creates new soil besides securing the old," the Reichsfuehrer declared. "Your spade is being wielded for securing and maintaining the Reich."

Before speaking Hitler stood for ninety minutes to review the march past of the 40,000 youthful labor conscripts.

Bad weather did not prevent 100,000 spectators from crowding the grand stand and bleachers to witness the spectacle.

From one bleacher hundreds of voices rang out: "We Sudeten Germans greet the Fuehrer of the Germans"—voices from the Germanic minority in Czechoslovakia over which Hitler has declared himself protector.

Meanwhile foreign diplomats attending the congress looked forward to the Reichsfuehrer's reception for them later today, many believing it might be the occasion for an important meeting between Hitler and the British Ambassador.

The general feeling in Government circles was that Hitler was going to wait the rest of this week for the Czechoslovak Government to present a peace plan acceptable to the Sudeten Germans.

If by Monday, the closing day of the eight-day convention, he is convinced the Sudetens and the Czechs can not get together, he may attempt some way other than negotiations to end the deadlock, many here believe.

The Czech problem was in the foreground today because of the arrival yesterday of Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German leader, and his conference with Hitler.

But whether Hitler would make a pronouncement on the subject before his closing address Monday, or at all, remained as doubtful as ever. Competent sources said the Chancellor is most likely to reserve any public statement on the problem until Monday night.

Hitler is scheduled to speak almost daily—today to the labor bat-

talions, Friday to Nazi political organizers, Saturday to the Hitler youth, Sunday to uniformed party formations like the S. A. and S. S. and Monday to the army and air forces.

British Await Interview.

**LONDON, Sept. 7 (A. P.).**—War or peace in Europe over the embittered Czech-Sudeten conflict, in the opinion of reliable observers, may hang on a chance meeting at the Nazi party rally in festive Nuremberg today.

The fate of Czechoslovakia, these men said, depends on whether Sir Neville Henderson, the British Ambassador to Berlin, gets and takes an opportunity to talk to Chancellor Hitler at the reception for diplomats attending the Congress.

They insist Chancellor Hitler has not been informed fully and officially of the British determination that she might fight against the Reich to defend the Czechoslovaks, if they are attacked to further the Sudeten German minority demands for autonomy.

Indirect Warning Issued.

An authorized British spokesman, anxious to convince Hitler that Britain is serious on the Czechoslovak question, issued what was interpreted as an indirect warning to the Reich and the Sudetens to consider the newest concessions made by the Prague Government.

The spokesman said Prague's offers "seem to represent a basis on which negotiations might well be conducted."

It was believed that this was intended to convey to Hitler that Britain would regard as serious any Sudeten refusal to negotiate. Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax now is studying an abstract of the offers, the nature of which was not disclosed here.

The spokesman said "it is hoped here that both sides will get together and examine them in a spirit of good will." He denied there was any official inspiration for, or agreement with, a suggestion advanced in a Times editorial that Czechoslovakia might find that the best way to preserve the State would be to permit the Sudeten regions to secede and join the Reich.

The German Foreign Minister, Joachim Von Ribbentrop, is believed not to have told Hitler of the full gravity of the message Sir Neville brought from conferences with the cabinet in London last week.

#### Believed British Bluffing.

Von Ribbentrop, informants here said, did not at once tell Hitler of his conversations with Sir Neville because he professed to believe Britain was bluffing.

A spokesman in close touch with the situation added, "We are not disclosing what Von Ribbentrop told Sir Neville before the German Foreign Minister went to Berchtesgaden for Hitler's talk with Konrad Henlein," the Sudeten German party leader.

One usually informed diplomatic quarter said he had a basis for believing the German Foreign Minister was using chiefly pro-German and anti-Czech reactions of isolated sections of British opinion in interpreting the English attitude to his superior.

Therefore, diplomatic sources have reasoned, unless Sir Neville gets a chance personally to speak to Hitler of the situation the German Chancellor may make his final

and possibly most important speech of the Nuremberg rally next Monday in the belief that Britain would not forcibly interfere to block his aims toward Czechoslovakia and the 3,500,000 Sudeten German minority there.

#### Speculation on Advice.

While there naturally was no official confirmation or denial, either here or in Berlin, diplomatic sources in London say Von Ribbentrop is believed to have advised

Hitler something along this line: That the Sudeten Germans should invite Germans to occupy their territory to preserve order, and that this action could be effected within two or three days before the French or Russians (Czech allies) could give effective aid to Prague.

Hitler then could call a halt, announce he had fulfilled the wishes of the Sudeten people and had no intention of attacking the Czechs or of breaking world peace.

By this procedure, reliable people here reason, he would be able to stigmatize foreign aid for the Czechs as aggression.

Britain's natural anxiety in this situation was said to have been aggravated by insistent reports, officially unconfirmed, that Von Ribbentrop actually told Sir Neville that German troops would cross Czech frontiers should Britain give an impression that Germany was being encircled.

#### Encouragement from Prague.

There were definite indications that the French were pressing Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, to risk having the ambassador see Hitler, and strengthen his representations. No official confirmation was available, however.

Both the British and French were understood to be encouraged by reports reaching London from Prague military quarters.

These reports, described in authoritative quarters as "not unlikely," were:

Should a war start, the Czechs would be at a disadvantage at first in the air on land, but Russians within the first twenty-four hours could send 500 pursuit planes, flying along the Polish and Rumanian frontier if necessary, to aid in protecting Czech airfields and to act as observers for Czech land forces.

Within three or four days, the Russians could send up to 3,000 planes, giving the Czechs with their own 1,400-odd first-line planes at least equality with the Germans in the air.

#### Three Weeks of Defense.

Meanwhile, the Czechs, according to reports here, are convinced they could hold mountain defenses for at least three weeks, giving Russian troops time to arrive across Rumania and, if necessary, across Poland, for diplomatic quarters are convinced that Poland would side against Germany if the other countries take a firm stand.

When the Russians arrive, the Czechs could take the offensive, particularly toward Vienna, thus diverting German forces from the Maginot line.

This would give the French an even chance of breaking through Germany's Siegfried line.

The reports made clear that hostilities, if they started, might not develop in that way but that it was a reasonable supposition.

## NEW SUDETEN DISPUTE ENDS PRAHA PARLEY

### Deputy Charges He Was Horsethopped Near Border Prison

(Associated Press)

**PRAHA, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 7.**—A horsethopping incident on the frontier today caused a suspension of delicate negotiations between the Government and Sudeten Germans and threw jittery Europe into another spasm of uneasiness.

In old Maehrisch-Ostrau, with a population of 175,000, near the German and Polish frontiers, a Czech mounted policeman riding into a noisy crowd in front of the police prison swung his whip from side to side. His whip allegedly struck the shoulders of a Sudeten deputy.

The repercussions were instantaneous.

#### Calls Off Discussions

In Praha, Sudeten German party officials who want autonomy for German districts of the republic, immediately called off all discussions with the Government.

They had just received a fourth plan from the Government containing concessions which would have granted local autonomy to three Germanic cantons.

"How can one talk with such a Government," said one Sudeten chief.

President Eduard Benes and Premier Milan Hodza received the Sudetens for a night conference.

#### Hodza Remains Calm

A calm voice in the excitement was that of Premier Hodza, who, according to an official version, told the angry Sudeten deputy, Ernst Kundt, that the situation would be investigated thoroughly and any policeman guilty of improper conduct would be punished.

Kundt was reported to have been slightly mollified, but there still was no official indication that the Sudetens would resume negotiations by which the British mediation mission, headed by Viscount Runciman, hopes to preserve the peace of Europe.

The Sudetens were thoroughly aroused.

Runciman, summoned from dinner

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by the breaking off of negotiations, was told by the Sudeten deputy, Karl Hermann Franck, that the incident at Maehrisch-Ostrau must be clarified and temporarily adjusted before the discussions could proceed.

#### Early Report Promised

An investigator for the Government and a member of the Runciman mission departed for the scene at once. The Czechoslovak Premier promised Kundt an official report by tomorrow night.

Explaining the breakup of negotiations, a party communique said "unexampled excesses by the state police" demonstrated the Government did not control the situation "sufficiently to begin discussions."

The statement added that the party had just determined to negotiate on the basis of the Government's most recent concessions when news of the border incident arrived.

#### Compelled To Interrupt

"The delegates thereupon decided to break off their discussions and to inform the Premier they felt compelled, owing to the incident at Maehrisch-Ostrau, to interrupt negotiation," it added.

Reports from many sources late tonight were clarifying what happened at Maehrisch-Ostrau.

In recent weeks, about eighty persons have been arrested in the city and vicinity for alleged illegal possession of arms. It was impossible to establish whether many were Sudeten German party members.

Stories spread that prisoners in the city jail were being abused, and four Sudeten deputies, Mai, Koellner, Neuwirth and Ritch, went to the jail to investigate.

The Czechs said that there was no objection to this, but that outside an excited, singing crowd became disorderly and mounted police attempted to preserve order.

Deputy Mai said he protested to the police commandant, saying he was a member of Parliament.

He said another officer answered with an expression meaning approximately, "that is just so much sausage," and started applying his whip.

Mai ducked his head and escaped in the confusion. He went to a doctor

who noted professionally that there was a bruise across his shoulders.

#### Concessions Presented

The text of the new concessions by the Prague government to meet Konrad Henlein's eight-point demands for the 3,500,000 minority had just been presented formally to Kundt by Hodza. Three previous sets of proposals by the government to placate the people

over whom Adolf Hitler has proclaimed his protection had been rejected directly or indirectly.

But the new proposals, presented as the government's final concession, was seen as a possible basis of negotiations.

#### Offers in Fourth Plan

It was disclosed that the fourth plan offered:

Virtually complete self-government in local affairs, including locally commanded police, for three districts of Sudetenland under a projected system of cantons.

Selection of national officials from various nationalities within Czechoslovakia, in proportion to population.

Equal status, as far as possible, between languages of minorities and those of the Czechs and Slovaks.

Economic aid in the form of loans and public works programs totaling about \$25,000,000 for depressed Sudeten districts.

Two incidents apart from the Maehrisch-Ostrau affair made the Polish-German-Czechoslovak frontier region a place of trouble.

#### Gun Runners Surprised

At Krvov customs officials reported surprising runners trying to smuggle machine guns into Sudeten territory. The officers said one machine gun was seized, but the runners escaped.

In the other incident, Albert Knoll, Sudeten party functionary, leaped to his death from a train while being taken to military court. The party press department said Knoll had been accused of espionage. The Sudetens demanded an inquiry into his death.

Czechoslovak authorities were worried by reports of new flights by German military planes over Czechoslovak territory near Krumau, South Bohemia.

Local authorities reported that a plane crossed the border Monday and that five planes reconnoitered today. The presumption was that the planes carried observers trying to determine if there were any concentration of Czechoslovak troops in the region.

## CZECH ATTACK ON DEPUTIES BRINGS BREAK

German Minority Asserts  
Policemen Assaulted

Three Delegates.

NEW PROPOSAL WAS MADE

## Hitler's Spokesman Says He Urged Followers to Ask More From Prague.

PRAGUE, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The Sudeten German party broke off negotiations with the Czechoslovak Government on the disputed autonomy question today after receiving reports that three Sudeten deputies had been assaulted by Czech police.

Party officials were studying the text of the latest Government concessions, handed to them earlier in the day, when they heard of the clash at Marisch Ostrau, near the Polish border.

They immediately notified President Eduard Benes and Premier Milan Hodza that negotiations would be discontinued pending a thorough investigation of the incident.

First dispatches received here said the Sudeten deputies—named Maj. Koller and Knorr—were attacked by the police while investigating the treatment of Sudetens in the Marisch Ostrau jail. One of the deputies was said to have been struck with a riding whip.

#### Runciman Is Notified.

A report received by the Sudeten party said the police sought to arrest the deputies, but that aroused townspeople spirited them off.

In Prague an excited Sudeten official said: "It is impossible to negotiate with such a Government."

Party leaders immediately notified the British Mediation Mission, headed by Viscount Runciman, and in the early evening Runciman received Karl Hermann Frank, radical Sudeten Deputy, for a talk.

Runciman was told that the three deputies were assaulted after an argument at the jail.

## Czechs Submit New Proposal On Sudetens to Henlein's Aid

Premier Delivers Text of Compromise—It  
Offers Local Self-government, Political  
Posts and Relief Fund.

PRAGUE, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The text of the new concessions by which the Czechoslovak Government hopes to end its danger-laden dispute with the autonomy-demanding Sudeten Germans was formally handed to a leader of the Sudeten party today by Premier Milan Hodza.

This ceremony took place in an uncertain and pessimistic atmosphere.

In the absence of the Sudeten Fuehrer, Konrad Henlein, who left last night to attend Nazi Germany's

annual party rally at Nuremberg, Premier Hodza made the presentation to Ernst Kundt, Henlein's lieutenant.

This marked the fourth set of "suggestions" made by the Prague Government in recent weeks in the hope of composing the quarrel which—because Adolf Hitler has proclaimed himself protector of the Sudetens—is troubling all Europe.

The first three were directly or indirectly rejected by the Germanic minority.

It was officially stated that the "fourth plan" offered virtually complete self-government in local

affairs to three German districts to be set up under a projected system of cantons; that national officials would be chosen from various nationalities within the State in proportion to population; that local police would be locally commanded, and that as far as practicable languages of the minorities would be placed on a basis of equality with those of Czechs and Slovaks.

It was understood the three German cantons would be in North Bohemia, with a population of 800,000; West Bohemia, population 700,000, and a narrow, elongated border region with a population of 500,000.

(Czechoslovakia's German-speaking population is roughly 3,500,000, and the Sudeten party asserts 90 per cent of these follow its banners.)

Another concession offered was said to be economic aid in the form of loans and public works programs totaling about \$25,000,000 to be expended in the depressed German districts.

#### May Ask Treaty Change.

Kundt and other party leaders began official study of the "fourth plan." Although they withheld comment, the impression prevailed

unofficial British mediator in the dispute. Since then the attitude of the party, always uncompromising, has seemed to be stiffening even more. Some party leaders were demanding certain commitments by the Government in foreign affairs, demands never formally made by Henlein. To the Sudeten Germans the most distasteful feature of Prague's foreign policy has been the alliance with Soviet Russia.

## Communiques in Prague

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 7. The texts of the Sudeten German party's communiqué announcing the breakdown of minority negotiations with the Czechoslovak Government today and of the government's communiqué after consultations between it and representatives of the party follow:

#### By the Sudeten Germans

The Sudeten German delegates charged with negotiations this afternoon proceeded to examine proposals handed over to Deputy [Ernst] Kundt.

The latter and Dr. Rosche reported fully on their conversation with the Prime Minister, to whom they had handed a protest of the party against premature publication of the proposals before they had been brought to the knowledge of the Sudeten party.

It was decided to continue to negotiate with the government on the basis of these proposals with a view to realization of the Karlsbad eight points.

At this moment during the discussions a report was received from Maehrisch-Ostrau which spoke of unexampled excesses of the State police and the beating of Sudeten Deputies by police.

The delegates thereupon decided to break off their discussions and to inform the Prime Minister they felt compelled, owing to the incident at Maehrisch-Ostrau, to interrupt negotiations.

The proposals of the government must produce in the Sudeten German population the impression they are meant in earnest by the government with regard to the execution even of individual points.

The incident at Maehrisch-Ostrau demonstrates the government does not control the situation sufficiently to begin discussions in detail in the present circumstances.

Proceedings of the State police at Maehrisch-Ostrau are in direct contradiction to the proposals of the government in their second plan [the government described today's proposals as the fourth set of con-

cessions], and it is obvious that deeds count more than words.

The delegation has informed the President of the republic of this new situation and also Lord Runciman [British mediator], by whom the delegation, led by Deputy [Karl Hermann] Frank, was received at 5 o'clock.

By the

The [Sudeten German] delegates informed the Prime Minister of their decision not to continue negotiations until the incidents at Maehrisch-Ostrau had been liquidated.

They were informed by the Prime Minister that orders had been issued for an inquiry to open immediately and that the Minister of Justice already had the matter in hand.

He said that there would be a strict investigation and that the guilty would be punished. At the

same time other measures, he said, would be taken with a view to preventing any recurrence.

The Sudeten delegates replied that they would reconsider the situation tomorrow in the light of the Prime Minister's declaration.

## FRANCE MOBILIZES LONGSHOREMEN AT MARSEILLES DOCKS

Trained Infantry Reserves  
Are Ordered Up to  
Magenot Line.

PARIS, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The Government announced tonight the mobilization of all dockworkers at the port of Marseilles, vital link in the nation's system of defense. This step, placing an estimated 5,000 longshoremen under military discipline and control, followed a Cabinet decree putting the port

under military jurisdiction.

The mobilization of workers will be effected under the law for the organization of France in time of war, which was passed by Parliament on July 11.

Marseilles, gateway by which troops and supplies enter France from her African and Asiatic possessions, has been tied up on Sundays and holidays by the stevedores' refusal to work on those days.

To administer the port the Government appointed a committee consisting of a general, an admiral, the Chief of the Marseilles Police and the civilian Director of the Port. The committee announced that it already had begun taking over control of the various stevedoring companies.

Earlier today the War Ministry ordered trained reserves of infantry into the famed Maginot Line near the German frontier for a twenty-one-day period.

The order notified reservists their exact number not determined, to report immediately for duty at the same concentration points where they finished their regular two-year military service only three weeks ago.

The instructions were received shortly after the Government announced its requisition of the port of Marseilles, placing the most important Mediterranean inlet for French African troops and supplies under military control.

The order was said to concern only infantry fortress troops of the second class—the lowest military class. The Maginot defenses generally are said to be at normal garrison with 100,000 men, but officers in the zone say that 350,000 would be a conservative estimate of the garrison's present strength. This figure did not take account of the new order.

#### Reservists Are Surprised.

The instructions came as a surprise to most reserves, and they telephoned each other in a flurry of excitement to plan leave from their jobs, to which they had just returned after the regular period of service.

The War Ministry declined to discuss the order. Sources close to Premier-War Minister Daladier had said that specialists called Sunday and Monday, technical experts in various branches, would be sufficient to bolster the Maginot Line as a precautionary measure against possible conflict with Germany over the Czech-Sudeten minorities' dispute.

The order specified the reservists must rejoin their posts within twenty-four hours. This instruction differed from notices sent out last week, in which many French reserves were ordered to hold themselves ready for service.

#### Police Control Station.

Strict police control was established around the Paris-East Station, where most of the trains leave for the Franco-German border. Entrance to the station was allowed only to those who could show they actually were taking trains.

The decree placing Marseilles under military control was designed primarily to end the dockworkers' series of week-end strikes and insure a continuous movement of merchandise through the port.

The measure was drafted soon after the strike movement began early in July. It was not known whether troops would be used to operate the port although the decree gave the army that power. President Albert Lebrun signed the decree August 20 but it was held in abeyance until today when it goes into effect with its publication in the official journal.

The decree invoked terms of the nation's wartime organization law to hand the strategic communications center over to the army, as the highest French military and civil officials of North Africa cut vacations short and hurried back to their posts.

#### Next Step Up to Hitler.

Just a few hours before the sudden announcement of the move, details were received here of what was considered Czechoslovakia's final offer of concessions to autonomy-demanding Sudeten Germans, thus putting the next step in the central European crisis up to Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

On the eastern frontier, where French and German troops faced each other under virtual wartime conditions, French officers estimated 250,000 men had moved into the Maginot line of French fortifications to reinforce its normal garrison of 100,000.

In view of the close secrecy governing troop movements, the officers said merely, "All is ready." They declared the line of frontier fortresses was fully and carefully manned.

The sequence of events in the Mediterranean re-emphasized the French determination to be prepared for any eventuality.

Both Gen. Nogues, High Commissioner for Morocco, and Armand Guillon, Governor-General of Tunisia, arrived by airplane last night at their posts, having ended their vacations after a conference with Foreign Minister Bonnet.

Back to Duty.

Georges Le Beau, Governor-General of Algeria, and Gen. Georges Cheroux, commander of the Ninth Corps Area, with headquarters in Algiers, as well as Gen. Amedee Mollard, commander-in-chief of the defense of Corsica, all were sent back to duty hurriedly.

An analysis of the concessions offered by the Prague Government to the Sudeten Germans, led both

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French conservative and extremist commentators to declare Czechoslovakia could go no further.

Some observers believed France, far from advising further concessions, would raise strong objections. These sources consider that French safety, bound up with that of her ally, Czechoslovakia, might be endangered if Czechoslovakia weakened herself.

A few observers expressed the opinion the Government might have gone too far already—so far that it would be unable to carry out the promised concessions because of the opposition of its own people.

Senegalese troops had been used at the Marseilles port to unload and load perishable merchandise on Sundays after dock workers refused to work week ends because of their forty-hour week.

Gen. Nogues interrupted his flight to Morocco with a stop-over at Algiers, where he conferred with Le Beau and ranking air and naval commanders.

#### Stiffer Defense.

**STIRING-WENDEL** (At the French-German Border), Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Both France and Germany clamped a rigorous anti-espionage campaign on top of their military activities on opposite sides of the frontier where two armies today awaited the outcome of the Czechoslovak crisis.

In Germany the campaign resulted in a rigorous border control. Travelers crossing from Saarbrücken to Stiring-Wendel told stories of being searched by German frontier guards, and some said they were forced to strip for the search.

In France a counter-espionage campaign was marked by the sudden appearance of large numbers of road workers who could be seen throughout the zone of the Maginot line. France's border defenses, busily digging up and filling in country roads which apparently had no need of resurfacing.

#### Passers-by Watched.

Many counter-espionage agents were posted near entrances to the Maginot underground fortifications. Their job was to check and watch each passer-by, in a car, on a bicycle or afoot.

New military measures in north-eastern France and heavy re-enforcement of garrisons, led to a veritable spy craze in an area where tales of espionage are rife.

How many have been arrested recently will not be known for months, for espionage now is dealt with secretly by the military police and courts alone.

Despite the strict watch on the German side of the frontier, French officials placed much credit in reports which leaked through and according to which Germany's Siegfried line at the border is only her first defense.

Her second or Hindenburg line, the French heard, ends about ten

miles back from the northern frontier. A third and nameless defense line is supposed now to be under construction on the northern banks of the Rhine.

Both the Siegfried and Hindenburg lines, French reports indicated, are designed to be little more than temporary blocks against invasion and to permit the main part of the German Army to establish itself solidly behind the Rhine.

From Karlsruhe to the Swiss border, these sources said, a third line runs inland to the Black Forest. It was reported in France that a major part of the German labor corps now is in service, working on the third line.

How much of recent French military movements have reached the ears of the German command is something the French would give a great deal to know.

Every effort of the famed Second Bureau—the army's intelligence service—is bent to cover the organization and movement of troops.

Soldiers of all garrisons were instructed to answer no questions whatsoever asked by civilians within the Maginot zone, and to report all encounters with outsiders to their superiors.

#### Tramps and Hikers.

Not only had the counter-espionage agents taken to road repairing but they also became tramps and pack-on-back hikers.

"Never in fifty years," said a cafe proprietor at Bitche, in the heart of the fortified zone, "have I seen so many well-fed-looking

tramps on the road to Lorraine."

One of the most striking things in the Maginot area is that few troops are seen moving along the roads. The normal garrison of the line generally is given at about 100,000 men, but officers in the zone said they thought 350,000 conservative estimate of the garrison's present strength.

Traveling along the strongest parts of the fortified line, however, the biggest group of soldiers seen marching in uniform was less than 100.

But the barracks are filled and the underground forts were said by officers to have all the troops they could accommodate. Troop trains brought thousands of reservists to the line, but dropped them off at tiny hamlets where they disappeared underground.

#### Occasional Firing Heard.

France's pledge to fight for the Czechoslovak Republic if invaded in the interests of the Sudeten German minority inspired the massive troop movements.

The German troops were moved into the new Siegfried line ostensibly as part of German Army maneuvers now under way, but significantly at the height of the Czech crisis with Germany supporting the Sudeten Germans.

From the French side the Germans appeared to be engaged in

maneuvers and occasional rifle shots and rounds of machine-gun fire could be heard at the Stiring-Wendel frontier station.

"They have been doing a lot of that in the last two days," a chief of the French mobile guards at the border said.

The French, for their part, even went so far as to mine a number of railroad and highway bridges, which brought laughter from Germans talking to Frenchmen from behind the high wire barricades which mark the frontier at Rossbrück near Forbach.

"We have no intention of attacking France," a husky German customs guard at Rossbrück said. "But we are taking plenty of defensive precautions."

## FRANCE BOOSTS ARMY STRENGTH TO 1,200,000

### Calls Reservists To Colors And Sends Them To Maginot Line

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 7.—France spurred military preparations tonight by mobilizing all Marseilles dock workers and sending more troops toward the German frontier in apprehension of conflict developing from the German-Czechoslovak quarrel.

Pledged to aid Czechoslovakia from foreign attack, France speeded additional reserve troops to her eastern border, bringing to 1,200,000 unofficial estimates of soldiers under arms or standing by for orders from Premier Edouard Daladier.

The Marseilles mobilization put an estimated 5,000 dock workers under military discipline at the nation's vital gateway to the huge man power of her colonial empire.

#### Military Jurisdiction

A previous Government decree put the Marseilles port under military jurisdiction when stevedores' strikes tied up operations on week-ends and holidays.

Reserves and overlapping classes of new recruits have swelled the 700,000-man standing army that France ordinarily maintains.

Circles close to the Interior Ministry reported instructions relative to war mobilization had been sent to the prefects of each of the nation's ninety-

three departments in France and Algeria.

Similar instructions were said to have been sent to the Governors of France's overseas territories by the Colonial Ministry.

Another important development was a communique issued by the General Confederation of Labor indicating that workers of that powerful organization will cooperate in strengthening national defense.

#### Ready To Work Longer

The 5,000,000-member confederation has fought Daladier's moves to end the forty-hour work week, but the communique showed willingness to favor longer hours in view of the threatening international situation.

The Government and confederation agreed that workers would "furnish practical suggestions which may be accepted rapidly to increase production" for the nation's fighting forces, the communique said.

The mobilized stevedores technically became soldiers under the law providing for organization of France in wartime which was passed by Parliament July 11.

To operate the Mediterranean port, a committee was appointed composed of a general, an admiral, the chief of the Marseilles police and the civilian port director.

#### Take Over Companies

The committee announced it already was taking over control of various stevedoring companies.

A War Ministry order instructed an undetermined number of reservists to report immediately for duty on the Maginot Line facing Germany.

Notifying them to report at concentration points where only three weeks ago they finished two years' compulsory military service, the order was said to concern only the lowest military class—infantry fortress troops of the second class.

#### 350,000 Present Strength

Normal garrison of the Maginot Line is estimated at 100,000 men, but officers in eastern France estimated 350,000 as the garrison's present strength.

A subcommittee of the Chamber of Deputies' powerful army committee met in secret session to discuss the present state of arms and munitions manufacturing in France, over which the Government has control.

A decision was reached to confer with representatives of employers, workers and technicians in the metallurgical industries.

The prefect of Seine-et-Oise department, which surrounds Paris, and the Seine department head notified mu-

nicipalities that air-raid siren drill will start tomorrow.

PARIS-SEPT. 7-

**COLONIAL MINISTER GEORGES MANDEL CONFERRED AT LENGTH WITH DE COPPET, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF FRENCH WEST AFRICA, AN IMPORTANT RESERVOIR OF COLONIAL TROOPS FOR FRANCE AS WELL AS SHELTERING AT DAKAR A LARGE NAVAL AND AIR BASE.**

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### Nazis Hear Rosenberg Assail U. S. Constitution

#### Charter Held 'Disfigured by Rights of Man Ideas'

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—The Constitution of the United States was deprecated as a damaged product tonight by Alfred Rosenberg, head of the foreign department of the National Socialist party, in an address before the party's annual congress.

Rosenberg, Chancellor Adolf Hitler's exponent of the Nazi Weltanschauung, or world philosophy, discoursed at length on the "failures" of democracy and its inevitable supersession" by National Socialism. Denying that any progress had been due to liberalism in the last 150 years, he said:

"What was to be understood as a magnificent production by Washington, the United States Constitution, already was disfigured by phraseology inspired by the so-called rights of man ideas of the French Revolution."

Still worse, according to Rosenberg, was British democracy, which he said was "Jew-ridden" and bent on imperialistic conquest.

### IL DUCE TO STATE ITALY'S POSITION

#### Expected to Clarify Stand on Czechoslovakia.

ROME, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini is expected to state the Italian position in the German-Czechoslovak crisis in a speech at Trieste, perhaps on Saturday.

Well-informed persons said that the address would be "important." The occasion will be the Premier's long-promised visit to the former Austrian seaport on the Adriatic.

Political sources said they thought

Il Duce might express himself on the Jewish question. Hitherto he has allowed subordinates to do virtually all public talking on the point, which involves decrees ordering Jews entering Italy since 1919 to leave and expelling them from State schools.

The chief exception was Mussolini's statement that "We shall march straight ahead," after the Pope criticized "exaggerated nationalism."

Fascists meanwhile anticipated a tightening of anti-Semitic measures in answer to a reported decision of British Jews to boycott Italian products.

### Belgium Maintains Full Strength in Forts

BRUSSELS, Sept. 7 (A. P.).—Sources close to Premier Paul Henry Spaak said today all Belgian fortifications were "permanently manned and equipped to prevent any possible surprise" and that special measures were not considered necessary in the present European crisis.

It was stressed, however, that the Government was keeping in close touch with other capitals.

Going into Czechoslovakia to examine the mainsprings of a situation that has given nightmares to peace lovers, a correspondent for the Associated Press talked with a number of Karls and Josefs in a string of towns on the "language frontier" which divides the German-speaking from the Czech-speaking natives north of Prague.

He stopped at Roudnice, Dodsany and Terezin, on the Czech side, went to Leitmeritz and Auscha on the German side and then drove deep into Sudeten territory to Haida, the famous glass manufacturing town.

#### They Get Along.

Karl and Josef were in neighboring villages in some instances, in the same village in others. But the story was always the same:

"We get along all right together." Some of the Karls and Josefs still meet for a glass of beer and a bit of gossip, although things aren't quite the same.

Some work side by side, then visit opposing political clubs at night.

If war should come, fighting would start in the very area where the Karl Schmidts live. Some of them still believe Czechoslovakia will be another Austria—"Hitler will come and it will be all over in five minutes." Others, worried, are fatalistic, feeling there is nothing they can do, come what

## Proud of Checking Hitler

### Czechoslovakians, to a Man, Say They'll Fight to Keep Out Nazi Dictator.

PRAGUE (A. P.).—Karl Schmidt and Josef Novak live side by side on one of the powder kegs of Europe—the German-populated section of Czechoslovakia—and they probably show less outward concern than any one else connected with the situation.

Karl is a typical German villager, Josef a typical Czech. They not only look alike—short, stocky, rather large-headed—but they act alike.

Both seem to be good, solid citizens whose even temperament enables them to live together peacefully, holding fists in check even when stirred as at present by tre-

JACQUES

may.

## Man in the Street.

"Ask the man in the street," President Eduard Benes often urges his visitors, "what he would do if Czechoslovakia were invaded."

He did on the streets of Prague. And never once did the reply vary—"I would fight."

Nearly always the man in the street relates with pride "how we stood up to Hitler."

"Our little nation," he exults, "was the first in history to say 'no' to the dictator."

Some of the people feel that mobilization of the Czech army after German troops began maneuvers on the other side of the border had its hoped-for effect and that the worst is over. Others feel they are just having a breathing spell, with more crises to come. But optimistic or pessimistic, they all carry on as usual.

"We are terribly worried," one girl told me, "but we do not show it. Well, should we sit home and cry? I think not."

They all have bought their gas masks by government order and placed them in easy reach at home. And of an evening they stroll as usual down Václavské náměstí, with an army of newspaper men, visiting firemen, tourist school teachers, spies and adventuresses attracted to Prague by the political situation. The men tip their hats with a great flourish—as men used to do in old Vienna.

Any one investigating the Czechoslovak situation calls on President Benes, if he can, and visits the headquarters of Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten German party. He may be unable to quote what he hears, but he hears much of interest.

So let's go calling on "Europe's smartest little statesman."

## Meet the President.

Edward Benes sits in an office in the beautiful old castle on a hill where the kings of Bohemia used to reign. There are only a few soldiers about as you drive up to the door, and it is a white-haired old man in black porter's uniform who bows as he greets you.

You ascend to the President's apartments on the third floor in a tiny run-it-yourself elevator and are made comfortable in an enormous white and gold reception room. Finally you follow the President's secretary through another white and gold room to the President's office.

There a friendly little man dressed in an ordinary sack suit shakes your hand warmly and waves you to a chair. It is a big room but President Benes's desk is within comfortable reach of the door.

Semi-bald, he has a graying mustache and wears horn-rimmed glasses which he removes and gestures with as he talks in good English.

You remember that he is famous as a logical conversationalist. Sure enough, as he makes a statement, he tells in neat, one, two, three order why he thinks he is right.

## 'Hell' for a Visitor.

No palace is Henlein's office. At No. 4 on Hybernská street, an office building only a few minutes from the heart of Prague, is the "Brown House"—his party headquarters.

You enter the arched doorway, walk up a flight of steps and push a buzzer. Then you are admitted to a reception room dominated by a dramatic picture of Fuehrer Hitler. Gawky youths in gray shirts, black pants and boots fling up one arm and "hell" as you enter.

Henlein is not in the city but you ask to see the Goebbels of the party—Dr. Wilhelm Sebekowsky, chief of the press section. You go down a long hall lined with conference rooms and notice, as you turn into one, that the room is soundproofed.

"Oh, yes," your guide explains, "we have to have it this way."

Dropping into a luxurious arm chair, you await Sebekowsky. He is in his early thirties—rather handsome, with wavy brown hair. Through an interpreter he talks to you in German, and jumps up and down to answer the phone which

rings constantly. Then after a final torrent of words he gives you a hurried, business-like handshake and rushes off.

## The Sudeten View.

Well, you have talked to the man on the street, to President Benes, to Sudeten Germans in villages, to one of their chiefs, and to many more besides. What is the Czechoslovakia situation, anyway?

The Sudeten Germans insist on a "lasting, and definite solution" which "guarantees our existence and future."

The trouble is, they will gladly explain, that the Czechs, with 51 per cent of the nation's population, "constantly consider themselves the whole Sudeten and the other nationalities (Germans, Slovaks, Hungarians, Ruthenians and Poles) as minorities and inferior parties."

The Germans accuse the Government of "unjust measures, discrimination, and broken promises."

Asked if it would not endanger the republic if you were given the right to practice Nazism?

That, they say, is absolute nonsense.

"This philosophy is in keeping with the principles of a democratic state and can be accepted within the framework of the republic."

Asked "what about Anschluss with Germany?"

They seem surprised that any one should suggest such a thing, and to the question what connection is there between your party and the Nazi party in Germany?

They raise their eyebrows and give a lecture.

"We are part of all the Germans in Europe and are connected with them by the ties of common nationality. We claim the right to practice with them the Nazi philosophy of life. But politically we are independent."

## The Government View.

That's what the Germans say. Government men admit there are two sides to the dispute.

But they remind you that minorities in Czechoslovakia are treated better than in many other countries. And they say it is incorrect to segregate the Slovaks and figure that the Czechs have only a 51 per cent majority, because the Czechs and Slovaks always have been partners. Part of the Slovaks, however, have demanded more local self-government.

"Fully two-thirds of the people in Czechoslovakia," say the Government men, "are firmly behind the Government."

Willing to make some concessions, the Government is preparing to give 22 per cent of the State jobs to the Sudeten Germans, since they form 22 per cent of the population.

"But when they ask to establish a Nazi country," says the Government side, "we cannot permit it."

The Government men are not afraid of economic warfare. They still say they will fight if invaded. Is war then inevitable?

"No," they say, "we do not think so."

## FRONTIER FORCE MOVES IN

Townfolk at Border Converse, With Reich Guards Listening

ROSRUCK, on the French-German Frontier, Sept. 7 (AP).—

French and German Armies on opposite sides of the border moved reinforcements and supplies up from the rear today while frontier populations anxiously watched every development in the Czechoslovak crisis.

Trains carrying reservists of French classes that finished their regular period of military service in 1934, 1935 and 1936 dropped a few officers at Nancy and Metz, but the reservists went directly to stations "somewhere on the Maginot line" and immediately exchanged civilian clothes for uniforms.

Rosbruck is a little town of several hundred inhabitants split in the middle by the frontier, which is marked by a high wire fence. The only passage through it is at the customs houses.

Rosbruck townfolk habitually gather along the fence in the evenings to chat. Tonight, however, when friends met, guards on the German side stood near by and listened to the conversations. They explained apologetically to the townfolk that they were acting under "orders."

But despite increased German border control, reports concerning

German military activity leaked into France.

One report that gained credence

in French military quarters was that a German Army corps of 25,000 men had moved into fortifications along the frontier near the French town of Lauterbourg.

Frontier populations, however, retained their outward calm. Trains going south carried more passengers than usual, but most of them were wives and children of officers and men regularly stationed in the Maginot zone.

ROSRUCK-SEPT. 7

"WE DON'T KNOW WHAT IS GOING ON," SAID ONE OFFICER WHO SAW HIS FAMILY OFF FOR PARIS AT A FRONTIER RAILROAD STATION. "BUT IF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IS TAKING MILITARY PRECAUTIONS, WE MUST NATURALLY TAKE PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS."

W/BE748PED

## MANY OFFICERS OF UNITS NEW TO THE MAGINOT LINE

WENT OUT ON FIELD TRIPS TO ACQUAINT THEMSELVES WITH THE TERRAIN OF THE FRONTIER ZONE.

I PASSED A TYPICAL SCENE IN THE HEART OF THE FORTIFIED ZONE. A GROUP OF OFFICERS WEARING LIGHT BLUE KEPIS OF THE NORTH AFRICAN COLONIAL UNITS STOOD ON A HILL TOP WITH MAPS IN THEIR HANDS WHILE THE COLONEL OF THE FORTRESS TROOPS, DRESSED IN A LEATHER JACKET AND A FIELD HELMET, LECTURED TO THEM.

THE COLONEL POINTED OUT RIDGES AND HILLS AROUND THE PEACEFUL VALLEY, WHERE PEASANTS WERE PLOUGHING THE FIELDS AND WHERE LITTLE PILES OF HAY WERE DRYING IN THE SUN. THE CRESTS OF ALL THE HILLS TO WHICH THE COLONEL POINTED, HOWEVER, BORE AN

OMINOUS RED AND BLACK SIGN SAYING: "MILITARY LAND—KEEP OUT."

OPPOSITE LAUTERBOURG THE FRONTIER BECOMES THE RHINE

RIVER, WHICH SWEEPS SOUTH TO THE SWISS BORDER. ON THE GERMAN

SIDE OF THE RIVER SEVERAL HUNDRED MEN OF NAZI LABOR CORPS RUSHED

1938

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TO COMPLETION A LARGE FORTIFIED UNIT OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE.

THE FORT, VISIBLE FROM THE FRENCH SIDE, HAS BECOME A CURRENT ATTRACTION AND A SUBJECT OF BAITER AMONG GROUPS STANDING ON THE FRENCH SIDE. ~~THE~~ FRENCHMEN ~~WAS SHOUTING~~ <sup>TODAY SHOUTED</sup> ACROSS THE RIVER:

"IF YOU THINK THAT'S A FORT, YOU OUGHT TO SEE THE MAGINOT!"

SEP 1<sup>st</sup> 1938

GERMANS SHOUTED BACK, BUT THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER DEFEATED THEIR ATTEMPTS TO REPLY. X L

THE HIGH GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN REPORTING HITLER NUREMBERG-SEPT-7-  
HAD TOLD HENLEIN TO "ASK FOR MORE" DECLARED:

"SPEAKING PURELY PRIVATELY I AM UNDER THE DEFINITE IMPRESSION MUCH DIRECT NEGOTIATION BETWEEN BRITAIN AND GERMANY IS GOING ON BEHIND THE SCENES."

SEP 1<sup>st</sup> 1938

HE THAT THIS, BEFORE THE MARISCH OSTRAU INCIDENT, MADE HIM HOPEFUL OF A PACIFIC SOLUTION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK MINORITY ISSUE.

"THE CHIEF POINT AT ISSUE IS THE CZECH SCHEME FOR DIVIDING THE REPUBLIC INTO CANTONS SO SMALL THAT GERMANS

WILL BE SPREAD OVER ALL THREE OF THEM," HE SAID.

"HITLER AND THE SUDETENS SAY THIS AGAIN BEGS THE WHOLE QUESTION. WHAT THE SUDETENS NEED AND WANT IS ONE COMPLETE SECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN WHICH THEY ARE THE MASTERS, WHERE THEY CAN PROFESS THE NAZI WELTANSCHAUUNG (WORLD OUTLOOK) AND WHERE GERMANS WILL BE GOVERNED BY GERMANS.

SEP 1<sup>st</sup> 1938

"AS REGARDS FOREIGN POLICY," THE SPOKESMAN SAID, "IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY TO INSIST ON HAVING IT REVAMPED IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR IDEAS ONCE THE SUDETENS HAVE THE ADMINISTRATION OF ONE HOMOGENEOUS SECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN THEIR HANDS."

SEP 1<sup>st</sup> 1938

HE DECLINED TO ELABORATE ON THIS POINT BUT IT IS KNOWN ~~THAT~~ GERMANS CONSIDER THAT IF THE SUDETENS HAVE LOCAL AUTONOMY THIS WILL FOLLOW FOR HUNGARIAN, SLOVAK, POLISH AND WHITE RUSSIAN MINORITIES *in Czechoslovakia* <sup>could</sup> THESE BLOCs TOGETHER ~~CAN~~ OUTVOTE THE CZECHS,

AND THUS PARLIAMENTARY MEANS COULD BE USED, IF ALL GROUPS WERE ACCORDED <sup>LEGAL</sup> EQUALITY, TO COMPEL THE CZECH GOVERNMENT TO

SEVER IT ALLIANCES WITH SOVIET RUSSIA AND POSSIBLY WITH FRANCE.

SEVERANCE OF  
THE SOVIET ALLIANCE IS ONE OF HITLER'S MAIN

AIMS.

IN THE PAST, HOWEVER, HE ADDRESSED ONLY BRIEF GENERAL  
REMARKS TO THESE OPEN-AIR GATHERINGS. THURSDAY WAS RESERVED FOR  
HIS ATTENDANCE AT ATHLETIC GAMES.

IN AN ADDRESS ON GERMAN CULTURE LAST NIGHT, THE FUERER  
SAID THE CULTURAL REALM WAS THE ONLY ONE LEFT IN WHICH THE  
NAZIS' FOREIGN OPPONENTS HOPED SUCCESSFULLY TO ATTACK AND DENIED  
NAZISM AIMED AT ESTABLISHING A NEW RELIGION.

"WE AREN'T BUILDING CULTIC HOMES, BUT PEOPLES' HALLS,"  
HE SAID. "WE AREN'T CONSTRUCTING CULTIC GROVES, BUT SPORTS  
ARENAS AND PLAYGROUNDS. WE AREN'T PERFORMING CULTIC RITES,  
BUT ORGANIZING POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS. MEN WHO WOULD REVEAL TO  
US THE MYSTIC OF THE LIFE BEYOND AREN'T TOLERATED IN OUR MIDST."

HE RIDICULED THE RESERVE OF OTHER NATIONS ABOUT WEL-  
COMING GERMAN JEWISH REFUGEES, ASKING, "WHY, IF THEY ARE SUCH  
PIONEERS OF ART, AREN'T THEY JEWS WELCOMED ELSEWHERE?"

"CRITICISM FROM THE JEWISH-MARKIST INTERNATIONAL DEMO-  
CRATIC CIRCLES IS NOT ONLY INDECISIVE BUT IMATERIAL," HE

ADDED.

"WE NATIONAL SOCIALISTS ARE CONCERNED SOLELY ABOUT WHAT OUR  
OWN PEOPLE THINK OF OUR ART."

BEFORE HE SPOKE, ALFRED ROSENBERG, HEAD OF THE NAZI  
FOREIGN POLITICAL DIVISION, ASSERTED: "RACIAL SCIENCE WAS NOT  
DISCOVERED BY PREACHING PRIESTS. THEY THEREFORE ARE SCARCELY COMPET-  
ENT TO SIT IN JUDGMENT ON IT."

THIS WAS TAKEN AS A REFERENCE TO POPE PIUS RECENT OBSER-  
VATIONS ON THE RACE QUESTION AND EXTREME NATIONALISM.

IN HIS LONG OPENING PROCLAMATION YESTERDAY, HITLER DE-  
CLARED "THE IDEA OF BLOCKADING GERMANY CAN EVEN NOW BE BURIED AS AN  
ENTIRELY INEFFECTIVE WEAPON." HE MADE NO REFERENCE TO CZECHOSLO-  
VAKIA.

OFFICIAL SPOKESMEN HERE WERE CAREFUL TO POINT OUT THAT  
RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINDING A SOLUTION TO THE GERMAN-CZECH DISPUTE  
LIES NOT WITH HITLER BUT WITH THE PRAHA GOVERNMENT.

IN OTHER WORDS, IT WAS INDICATED, HITLER WOULD INTERVENE  
OPENLY IF AT ALL IF HE COULD SHOW THE WORLD THAT ALL OTHER POSSI-  
BILITIES HAD BEEN EXHAUSTED. HE WAS SAID TO REGARD HIMSELF AT PRE-

**SUDETEN**  
**THE/DELEGATION PROMPTLY NOTIFIED PRESIDENT**

EDUARD BENEŠ OF THE NEW SITUATION

REPORTS DIRECTLY FROM MARISCH OSTRAU, WHILE

THE SUDETEN LEADERS WERE <sup>meeting</sup> AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS IN

HYBERSNKA

HYBERSNKA STREET, SAID A LARGE CROWD FOLLOWED THREE

SUDETEN DEPUTIES NAMED MAI, KOLLER AND KNORRER TO THE JAIL

AT MARISCH OSTRAU

WHERE THE THREE ~~WENT~~ INTENDED TO INVESTIGATE

TREATMENT OF SUDETEN PRISONERS.

CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIALS SAID THE ~~GROUP~~ <sup>SEPT 11 1938</sup> WAS

COMPOSED LARGELY OF SUDETEN PARTY MEMBERS OR SYMPATHIZERS. THE

THROW SHOUTED SUDETEN PARTY SLOGANS AND, POLICE INSISTED, BECAME

UNRULY THAT IT WAS NECESSARY TO INTERFERE TO PRESERVE ~~ORDER~~ <sup>ORDERS</sup>

ONE OF THE THREE DEPUTIES WAS SAID TO HAVE

BEEN STRUCK WITH A RIDING WHIP. THE REPORT TO THE SUDETEN

HEADQUARTERS SAID THE POLICE ASSAULTED THE DEPUTIES, TRYING TO

ARREST THEM, BUT THAT THE AROUSED TOWNSPEOPLE SPIRITED THE

THREE MEN AWAY.

EARLIER IN THE DAY, THE TEXT OF THE NEW

~~UNION~~ CONCESSIONS OFFERED BY THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT TO MEET

HENLEIN'S EIGHT-POINT DEMANDS FOR THE AUTONOMY OF THE 3,500,000

MINORITY, WAS DELIVERED FORMALLY TO KAUT BY PREMIER

HODZA.

IT WAS THE FOURTH SET OF "SUGGESTIONS"

PREPARED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO PLACATE A PEOPLE OVER WHICH

REICHSFUEHRER HITLER OF NEIGHBORING GERMANY STANDS AS

"PROTECTOR." THE FIRST THREE SETS HAD BEEN <sup>SEP 11 1938</sup> DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY

REJECTED BY THE ~~MINORITY~~ MINORITIES

APL STEINKOPF ~~RECEIVED~~

1938 2216 REITER CAF 699

## British Turn to Goering In Czech Deadlock; Hitler <sup>SEP 11 1938</sup> Orders Sudetens to Deal

Henderson and Marshal  
Confer for Hours; Lon-  
don Envoy Will Meet  
Von Ribbentrop Today

Henlein Goes Home,  
Then Hurries Back

Fuehrer Believed Making  
Gesture at Conciliation  
to Put Onus on Prague,  
Set Stage for 'Putsch'

By The Associated Press  
NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 8.  
—Sir Neville Henderson, British Am-  
bassador to Germany, passed most  
of this afternoon conferring with  
Field Marshal General Hermann  
Wilhelm Goering, British Embassy  
sources disclosed tonight.

The greatest significance was at-  
tached to Goering's intimate con-  
tact with Henderson at this critical jun-  
cture of the German-Czech conflict  
over autonomy for the Sudeten  
German minority in Czechoslovakia.

Previously, Goering had told even  
his own adjutants that he intended  
to go from the Nazi congress here  
to Berlin. Instead, he went to his  
Bavarian mountain retreat near  
Berchtesgaden and received the  
British Ambassador.

Though negotiations here over  
the Czech question have reached  
the stage of extreme secrecy, it was  
learned that Henderson has an ap-  
pointment tomorrow to see Foreign  
Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

It was reported unofficially that  
the Sudeten leader, Konrad Henlein,  
had talked with Chancellor Adolf  
Hitler this afternoon, after returning  
from an overnight trip to Czecho-  
slovakia. Henlein had hurried home  
after receiving reports that an al-  
leged whipping of a Sudeten German  
deputy by a Czech policeman had  
caused a rupture of the negotiations  
between the Prague government and  
the Sudeten Germans.

Hitler was understood to have in-  
structed the Nazi leaders in the  
neighboring republic to resume their

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talks, to convince the world he was leaving nothing undone to find a peaceful solution of the dispute and to enable him to press the British to demand maximum concessions from Prague.

Following is a composite picture of the developments expected in the dispute, as forecast in a cross-section of opinion, both German and foreign, of delegates and visitors to the tenth annual Nazi party congress here:

1. Viscount Runciman, unofficial British mediator in Prague, must draw the conclusion that complete autonomy is the least the Sudeten Germans will accept. He therefore must recommend to President Eduard Benes and Premier Milan Hodza the granting of autonomy. They will not accept this.

2. Lord Runciman therefore will be compelled to admit his mediation mission has proved fruitless. With Runciman's withdrawal, Great Britain will assume an attitude of neutral aloofness.

3. Incidents, such as that yesterday at Moravska-Ostrava (Maehrisch-Ostrau), where a German deputy allegedly was struck by a whip, will prove unavoidable. Germans may be killed. Hitler then will consider that people of his own blood have been attacked and that Germany must hurry to the rescue of the Sudeten Germans.

Outwardly everything was calmer and gayer than ever today in this convention city. The rain of the last few days gave way to sunshine, and the giant Zeppelin field was crowded with spectators who watched 10,000 members of various Nazi organizations and 5,000 women execute mass gymnastic movements and dances. In the evening there was a torchlight parade by political organizers past Der Fuehrer's hotel.

## SUDETENS SAY PRAHA LACKS REAL STRENGTH

Accuses Government Of  
Being Unable To Protect  
Political Prisoners

Benes To Make "Fireside"  
Address To Nation  
This Afternoon

[By the Associated Press]

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 8.—The Sudeten German party tonight issued a statement accusing the Czechoslovak Government of being unable to prevent mistreatment of political prisoners and intimating that the Government lacks effective authority.

At the same time the Government announced that President Eduard Benes would make a "fireside" radio address to his troubled nation tomorrow afternoon.

It will be the first direct word from the President to his people for many weeks and it was regarded as significant he chose to speak before Adolf Hitler discusses foreign affairs at Nurnberg next Monday.

### May Bar More Concessions

Observers believed Benes would declare to the world that Czechoslovakia could make no more concessions to the Sudeten German minority than those already offered, covering virtually all of the Sudeten demands originally advanced.

Difficulties of negotiating the Czech-German dispute were increased by the Sudeten party statement which hinted the autonomy-demanding minority could have little confidence in any commitments the Government might make.

Party leaders had studied a vast quantity of information purporting to describe abuses suffered by Sudeten German prisoners in Czechoslovak jails.

### "No Correction" Charged

For years complaints to the Interior Ministry and the Premier against alleged beatings were "productive of promises but no correction," the statement said.

A school strike at Troppau was another disturbing element. Sudeten mothers there have protested ineffectually because they could not send their children to Germanic schools. Tonight they decided to keep their children out of school until they gained their way.

About 1,000 school children paraded in Troppau singing Sudeten songs in protest.

### See No Support

Sudeten leaders, meanwhile, took advantage of the lull in their disrupted negotiations to try to line up other minorities dissatisfied with the Praha regime.

Officials of the Hungarian, Polish and Slovak People's parties were approached by the Sudetens who declared there would be no renewal of their negotiations until the alleged whipping of a Sudeten German legislator had been adjusted to their satisfaction.

Although there was "unity of purpose" enough after the talks, it remained questionable whether close cooperation could be attained by the autonomy-demanding Germanic mi-

nority. Some of the other minorities have little taste for the Nazi system the Sudetens are trying to introduce in the German-populated regions.

### Sudetens Enthusiastic

There were heightened enthusiasm and confidence, meanwhile, throughout the Sudeten district that the autonomy problem would be solved in some "German way."

For most Sudetens, particularly for the peasantry among the republic's 3,500,000 Germans, the goal was *Anschluss* (union) with Germany. Anything less was regarded as political subterfuge, which the Sudetens believed their party would sweep away shortly.

On the other hand, there was a difference of opinions in some quarters of the Sudeten region where there are 500,000 Social Democrats who want autonomy but are opposed to union with Germany.

While the Sudeten-Czechoslovak negotiations remained at a standstill, the inspector general of state police went to Maehrisch-Ostrau, near the Polish and German frontier, where the whipping incident occurred during a demonstration yesterday.

The official was sent there in response to demands of angry Sudetens that corrective measures be forthcoming promptly.

### Sudetens Demonstrate

Two demonstrations disturbed the Sudeten regions.

At Friedladau a crowd sang German national songs and smashed windows at police headquarters.

At Krumau about 4,000 Sudeten sympathizers were dispersed by police after they shouted "One people, one Reich, one Fuehrer! We want union with the Reich. We want a plebiscite." One demonstrator was injured.

### Leaders Report Suspension Until Investigation of Horsewhipping.

SEP 11 1938

### NUREMBERG HEARS OTHERWISE

SEP 11 1938

### Hitler Said to Have Instructed Henlein to Order Party Go On With Discussions.

SEP 11 1938

### PRAGUE, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Sudeten German officials declared today that there was no prospect of renewed negotiations with the Czechoslovakian Government until the whipping of a Sudeten German legislator had been adjusted satisfactorily.

[In Nuremberg, Chancellor Adolf Hitler was said to have

ordered Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, to resume the discussions.]

The executive committee of the Sudeten German party met to consider new aspects of the deadlocked negotiations in which the Government has offered "final" concessions.

### Assault Is Investigated.

The Government sent the inspector-general of State police to the region, near the Polish and German frontiers, where a mounted policeman brought his crop down on the shoulders of a Sudeten German member of Parliament yesterday during a demonstration at Maehrisch-Ostrau.

While negotiations marked time, there was increasing evidence that many Czechoslovaks considered that the Government's latest offers to the Sudeten Germans were too generous.

They expressed the belief that Great Britain, at the cost of Czechoslovak interests, was insisting on even greater concessions. Rudolf Bechyne, Minister of Railways and a close political friend of Premier Milan Hodza, declared in an interview that Czechoslovakia was "yielding to her friends."

### Investigator Dispatched.

There was uneasiness on Government Hill, where weary officers of the republic had hoped that at last they had worked out a compromise plan which would satisfy the Sudeten Germans, who yearn for self-government within the State.

Premier Hodza had gone out for an afternoon cup of coffee, believing progress was being made, when the whipping incident upset statesmen's calculations.

Even the British mission of mediation, usually the coolest collection of men in Prague, speedily dispatched an investigator to Maehrisch-Ostrau, a city of 175,000 near the German and Polish frontiers.

Sudeten party leaders, who upon learning of the incident halted further negotiations, did not threaten to break negotiations completely, and in this circumstance Government spokesmen took comfort.

It was hoped that the angry Sudetens might be appeased by corrective measures which the Government promised.

### Second Bit of Violence.

Investigation at Maehrisch-Ostrau brought to light that not only was there a whipping incident but also another piece of minor violence.

Deputy Mai was struck by the riding whip and Sudeten Deputy Koellner, also in the mixup, was thrust against the wall by the policeman's horse.

The Czech explanation was that several hundred persons were in front of the city jail, while the legislators went inside to demand re-

lease or better treatment of Sudeten prisoners.

The police said that many of the prisoners were held on a charge of having smuggled arms into Czechoslovakia from Germany.

According to the police version, the crowd shouted Nazi slogans and the officers said Sudeten leaders to whom they appealed failed to establish order.

### Stick Badly Aimed.

The police then tried to divide the crowd. One officer said that Deputy Mai rushed from the building to protest, that he was beset by several Czechs, who had him by the coat, when an officer with a bad aim swung with his stick.

The incident disrupted negotiations just when the Czech Government had presented a fourth plan with concessions which would have granted local autonomy to three German cantons.

The Sudeten party's communique said the "incident at Maehrisch-Ostrau demonstrated the Government does not control the situation sufficiently to begin discussions in detail in the present circumstances."

A Government communique said there "would be a strict investigation and that the guilty would be punished" and that the Sudeten delegates agreed to reconsider the situation.

### Talks Ordered Resumed.

NUREMBERG, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler instructed the Sudeten Germans today to resume with the Czechoslovak Government their negotiations for self-rule.

The reason for this change, it was said, was the desire of the Chancellor and self-styled protector of Sudeten Germans to convince the world he was leaving nothing undone to find a peaceful solution of the Czech-German crisis.

In informed quarters it was said that, "with this additional evidence of a conciliatory spirit to the Sudeten Germans' credit," Hitler could "all the more press upon the British to demand maximum concessions from the Czechoslovak administration."

German efforts will now be concentrated upon getting the British to act quickly and decisively, it was added.

### Konrad Henlein Returns.

Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, returned to Nuremberg this morning after a hurried overnight journey to Czechoslovakia, which he took at Hitler's behest.

In informed quarters it was said that Henlein had ordered his followers to remain calm and refrain from intensifying the conflict while his negotiations with Hitler, and Hitler's with Britain, were in progress.

There was no immediate meeting of Hitler and Henlein after the latter's return, for the Fuehrer spent

all morning in the tenth annual congress of the Nazi party and left after lunch to attend a Nazi athletic meet.

Germany's patience with the British and the Czechs in negotiations for German minority rights in Czechoslovakia is near its end, a general well posted on events said today.

"We never will make war on the Czechs," the General told the Associated Press at the Nazi party convention here, "but if the lives of our German brethren are not safe, the day may come when we shall consider that they (the Czechs) started a war with us."

"In such case, of course, we shall remember that attack is the best method of defense."

He spoke in the light of these grave developments in the crisis:

1. Action by a Czech mounted policeman, who rode into a noisy crowd in Maehrisch-Ostrau, near the German and Polish borders of Czechoslovakia, and, Germans said, struck with his riding crop the shoulders of a Sudeten German legislator.

### To Deal With Britain.

2. The decision by Sudeten German party leaders to break off negotiations with the Prague Government because of the Maehrisch-Ostrau incident, which the Czech Government promised to investigate thoroughly.

3. A decision attributed to Chancellor Hitler to deal more exclusively with Britain over the Sudeten demands for autonomy from Prague.

4. The statement by a high Government spokesman, speaking privately, that Hitler in effect had instructed Konrad Henlein, Sudeten party leader, not to accept the latest and supposedly final offer of concessions from the Prague Government and advised him, "Ask for more and you'll get it."

Henlein came here to confer with the Chancellor but started back to

Czechoslovakia last night to investigate the Maehrisch-Ostrau trouble.

In speaking of the Maehrisch-Ostrau disturbance, the General asked "How much longer is this to go on?"

### Criticizes British Stand.

He continued, as one closely in the know of things, with a criticism of British diplomacy thus far:

"After Viscount Runciman (Britain's mediator in Prague) had fourteen days to orient himself, he should have come forward clearly and explicitly and said: 'Are you willing to grant the Sudetens their just demand for autonomy or not? If yes, then give effect to your promises at once. If not, we wash our hands of the situation.'"

"Instead, Runciman keeps dilly-dallying. The Cabinet in London also cannot make up its mind. 'We had hoped at least that Sir

Neville Henderson (the British Ambassador) would return from London with something concrete and tangible."

"What did he bring? Nothing but words."

Sir Neville, the British Premier, told the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, in effect that Britain might be forced to fight if Germany acted with force to aid the Sudetens against Czechoslovakia.)

### Hitler Working on Envoy.

It was indicated, nevertheless, that Hitler was trying to convince the British Envoy that the Czech Government was not master of the internal situation and that, therefore, the Sudeten German minority could not be expected to owe it loyalty.

Hitler's objective was said to be to get the British to put pressure on Prague to make maximum concessions to the Sudetens.

This was outlined by a Government informant, however, before the Maehrisch-Ostrau trouble was known publicly.

"Speaking purely privately, I am under the definite impression that much direct negotiation between Britain and Germany is going on behind the scenes," he said.

The British Ambassador, it was noted, was the only foreign envoy

attending the Nazi Congress who planned to remain for the rest of the week.

What the Sudetens want, said the spokesman, "is one complete section of Czechoslovakia in which they can profess the Nazi Weltanschauung (Nazi ideology) and where Germans will be governed by Germans."

### Opposes Canton System.

The Czech Government's scheme for dividing the republic into cantons "so small that Germans will be spread over all three of them," he continued, "again begs the whole question."

The party rally, meanwhile, continued with elaborate outward display.

An indication of new measures against Jews came last night from the leader of the Nazi medical profession, Dr. Gerhard Wagner, who said:

"Jail has not proved severe enough to punish Jews who commit racial disgrace. In the future the Nuremberg laws of 1935 for protection of German blood will be applied most sternly."

The Nuremberg laws provide severe penalties for sex relations between Jews and Aryans, with a sex operation, or protective custody for any length of time the court may direct.

Dr. Wagner noted two recent steps to remove Jews from economic influence and to bar many of them from the medical profes-

sion and said:

"Hitherto we showed typical German fairness and mildness to our conquered enemies. This proved wrong. The Jew abused our magnanimity."

#### Parliament Call Asked.

LONDON, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—British labor today served on the Government a formal demand that Parliament be summoned as soon as possible to consider the deepening anxieties of the European situation.

Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor opposition in the House of Commons, presented this demand to Prime Minister Chamberlain as Mr. Chamberlain and other members of the inner Cabinet gathered in London to study the Central European crisis.

Mr. Attlee acted in pursuance of a resolution adopted at Blackpool last night by a joint meeting of the national executive of the Labor party, the executive of the Parliamentary Labor party and the general council of the Trades Union Congress—the high command of labor.

Parliament recessed July 29 for three months.

#### Irish Defenses Discussed.

Mutual defense arrangements between England and Ireland in the light of the European tension were believed to have been discussed at a breakfast meeting between Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Co-ordination of British Defenses, and Eamon De Valera, Premier of Ireland. Sir Thomas later went

to 10 Downing street to confer with Mr. Chamberlain.

An announcement at the same time said that Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, "reluctantly" had postponed his departure for a League of Nations meeting at Geneva in order to keep in close touch with the situation.

The meeting between Sir Thomas and Premier De Valera was particularly timely because Great Britain, under her treaty with the new Irish State, is extending Irish coast defenses at Belhaven, Cobh and Lough Swilly to the De Valera Government.

Dublin, which gave Britain assurances last summer that it never would permit another Power to use

Irish territory as a base from which to attack the United Kingdom, also is taking vigorous steps to expand its military forces and naval defenses.

#### Inner Cabinet Assembles.

Harassed by a critical breakdown of negotiations between Czechoslovakia and her Sudeten German minority, demanding autonomy, Mr. Chamberlain hurried back from a vacation in Scotland to meet Lord Halifax and Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Chamberlain received the Foreign Secretary, Sir John and Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent

Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, this morning. All three callers expected to remain in London until the conclusion Monday of the annual Nazi party congress in Nuremberg, Germany.

Other Cabinet Ministers remained near London although no session of the full Cabinet had been called.

#### Times Editorial Blamed.

A breakdown in negotiations between the Czechoslovak Government and the Sudeten German minority over the latter's demands for self-government was itself sufficient to bring the Prime Minister back to London, but Mr. Chamberlain was reported to be especially concerned about suspicions said to have been voiced abroad that Great Britain was responsible for the breakdown.

An editorial in the pro-Government Times, suggesting to Czechoslovakia that she might permit the Sudeten Germans to secede and join Germany, was blamed by some observers for this circumstance.

Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Minister to London, obtained a Foreign Office denial that the editorial had official sanction or that it reflected the views of the British Government.

Nevertheless, the editorial—although the Times had suggested the same thing several times before—was believed in some quarters to have led to the break in the negotiations.

The British press today criticized the Times for its editorial. "A more sinister blow could have been struck at the chances of settlement," said the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, which is also pro-Government.

"Such encouragement to intransigence of Sudeten German demands embarrass the Czech Government and made infinitely more difficult the task of Lord Runciman (unofficial British mediator in the Czech-German dispute) and encourage German resistance to every effort at settlement.

"There could be no more dangerous or deplorable misrepresentation of the British view at this crisis."

#### Damage Declared Done.

The News Chronicle defined the article as "one of the most damaging indiscretions in the records of responsible journalism."

The paper lauded the Government for disclaiming the Times's view, but remarked, "The damage has been largely done."

The Times explained that it did not "of course profess to represent the official view," but added, however, that "it is one that has consistently been borne in mind by this journal as a possible solution which should be considered if others fail."

As if to repudiate any tendency to favor the Sudeten Germans, the Times said the Sudeten attitude in breaking off the negotiations was "either an ill-considered gesture" or was "dictated from outside."

The Times concluded: "It seems

somewhat childish of the Sudeten leaders to suspend a process which was designed to remedy major injustices because minor injustices are alleged to have taken place."

A clash at Maehrisch-Ostau, Czechoslovakia, in which Germans said a Czech mounted policeman struck a Sudeten German legislator on the shoulders with a riding crop, was generally thought here to be simply a convenient incident.

Some observers believed, however, that Chancellor Adolf Hitler might be encouraged to demand a plebiscite among the Sudetens in Czechoslovakia to determine their stand on secession.

#### Britain Has Two Alternatives

LONDON, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Reports today that Britain planned no further pressure on the Czechoslovak government to give more concessions to the Sudeten Germans, indicated Prime Minister Chamberlain and the Cabinet faced one of two courses:

1. To harden the stand against Germany in support of Czechoslovakia—which might mean military assistance.

2. To withdraw from the scene and leave the Czechoslovakians to make the best terms they could with Germany, or resist with possible aid from France and Soviet Russia.

British authorities did not conceal their conviction that the alleged whipping incident which led yesterday to the Sudeten Germans breaking off negotiations with the Czechoslovak government, was a slender pretext for rupture of discussions.

## SCHUSCHNIGG TRIAL MENTIONED BY NAZI

Speaker at Nuremberg Says

GoE Will Be Proved

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—A declaration that Nazism has "raised matrimony to an institution standing under the highest authority of the State and no longer under that of the church" today brought the tenth annual Nazi congress to an unusual pitch of enthusiasm. It was made in the presence of Reichsfuehrer Hitler by Hans Frank, Minister without portfolio and head of the Nazi legal organization.

"We regard matrimony," Frank said, "as an act of the State, carrying with it obligations to assist in building up the State."

Tremendous applause also greeted the Minister when he predicted that "criminals of the Dollfuss and Schuschnigg regime will be proved guilty before the entire world in proceedings whose justice will be incontestable."

[Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria was assassinated in 1934 in

an abortive Nazi putsch in Vienna. His successor, Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, has been a prisoner of Germany since the annexation of Austria last March.]

Frank produced an array of statistics for 1932, under the German Republic, and for 1937, under Nazism, to prove that criminality has been enormously reduced. Then he added dramatically: "Reverse these figures and you have the picture of crime increases in the so-called democracies."

He quoted a United States Senate report that \$13,000,000 is paid annually to racketeers, as the crowd gasped.

"OUR CRITICS SAY THERE IS NOT JUSTICE IN GERMANY," HE CRIED NUREMBERG. FRANK-Sept-8 AT THE TOP OF HIS VOICE.

"WE HURL THIS CHARGE BACK SEPUR 1938. NEVER BEFORE HAS A PEOPLE BEEN AS SECURE AS GERMANY UNDER NAZIISM."

COUNTLESS "PFUIS" CAME FROM THE AUDIENCE, AND HITLER, ON THE PLATFORM, SMILED, WHEN FRANK CHARGED DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES WERE TOLERANT OF SOVIET RUSSIA AND CRITICAL OF GERMANY AND DECLARED "HIGH CHURCH FUNCTIONARIES EVEN TURN HOUSES OF WORSHIP OVER TO MEETINGS AGAINST NAZIISM."

WY925AED

## Italy Joins Ally In Calling Upon Czechs to Yield

Fascist Organ Tells Prague Not To Be Fooled by Hope of French or Soviet Aid; Pledge to Berlin Stands

By The Associated Press

ROME, Sept. 8.—Fascist Italy, siding with Nazi Germany, her partner in the Rome-Berlin axis, advised Czechoslovakia semi-officially tonight to heed the autonomy demands of her Germanic minority.

The Italian position was outlined in "Informazione Diplomatica," authoritative organ issued occasionally by the official Stefani news agency. Diplomats attribute to it the importance of a government communique.

The semi-official statement refrained from saying what Italy might do if Czechoslovakia refused to come to terms with the Nazi Sudeten German party. It cautioned Prague, however, of "a great crisis" unless the Czechoslovaks turned a deaf ear to counsels which, it said, came from French and Soviet quarters with the "perhaps hypothetical" possibility of aid.

Details of Italy's attitude were withheld, beyond the statement that it had been determined in talks between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini during Der Fuehrer's visit to Rome last May. At that time German sources asserted Mussolini promised Hitler the problem "on her own strength."

The statement tonight said Italy had refused from calling reserves to the aid or taking military action, presumably such troop movements, because she believed an agreement in Czechoslovakia possible. It indicated, however, that Rome was ready "to face immediately any eventualities."

"The attitude of Italy has been and is, in conformity with the policy of the axis, clearly favorable to the demands formulated by Konrad Henlein and his famous eight points of Karlsbad (Karlovy Vary), demands which, while requiring territorial autonomy for the minority, have never placed in discussion their belonging to the Czechoslovak state," the statement said.

Henlein had not asked pure and simple separation of Germans from Czechoslovakia, and disclaimed for Germany any intention to wrest Sudeten territory from the war-created republic. Rather, it added, such a "radical solution" had been suggested by newspapers, the statement naming "The London Times" and "La Republique" of Paris.

The statement was followed by pessimistic editorials in the controlled Italian press. Typical was one by the authoritative editor, Virginio Gayda, in "Il Giornale d'Italia," and another in "Il Regime Fascista" of Cremona, believed to have been inspired from Nuremberg, Germany, by Roberto Farinacci, head of the Italian delegation to the Nazi congress.

"In twenty-four hours the situation has been overturned," Gayda said. He blamed the Czechoslovaks for "deliberate or unrestrained exasperations of open injury," which he said Germany would not suffer indefinitely.

"Il Regime Fascista," referring to French military moves, warned that

"if the gentlemen of Paris think they are impressing Der Fuehrer or the German people they are fooling themselves very much." It declared Germans were "not disposed to tolerate" persecutions which it said were permitted by President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia.

ROME, SEPT 9-(AP)-ITALY VOICED SEMI-OFFICIAL VERBAL SUPPORT OF GERMANY TODAY IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK MINORITY DISPUTE.

THE STAND OF GERMANY'S PARTNER IN THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS, COUPLED WITH ADVICE TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT TO HEED THE AUTONOMY DEMANDS OF HER GERMANIC MINORITY, WAS PUBLISHED IN INFORMAZIONE DIPLOMATICA, AUTHORITATIVE ORGAN DISTRIBUTED BY THE OFFICIAL STEFANI NEWS AGENCY.

THE PUBLICATION, TO WHICH DIPLOMATS ATTRIBUTE THE IMPORTANCE OF A GOVERNMENT DECREE, DID NOT SAY WHAT ITALY WOULD DO IF THE CZECHOSLOVAKS FAILED TO REACH TERMS WITH THE SUDETENS. IT DID WARN OF A "GREAT CRISIS," HOWEVER, IF THE PRAGUE REGIME CONTINUED TO LISTEN TO "FOREIGN AND IRRESPONSIBLE FORCES HEADED FROM PARIS AND MOSCOW."

DETAILS OF ITALY'S, ETC., PICKING UP FIFTH GRAPH PVS

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# French Cancel Naval Leaves; Prepare Fleet

60 Days' Supplies Put on Ships; Army Command Shaken Up and Officers Ordered to Border Posts

PARIS, Sept. 9. (AP) With 1,200 men under arms on French soil to meet eventualities in the Czech-German crisis, it was disclosed tonight that the Naval Ministry had followed the lead of the Army and Air Corps by canceling all leaves in the Atlantic Fleet.

The Atlantic Fleet began loading munitions and other supplies which officers said would be enough to sustain the warships at sea for sixty days. The loading of supplies was to be completed tomorrow. Whether the fleet would put to sea when this operation was finished was not divulged. Cancellation of leaves became known at the Brest naval base tonight when officers and sailors returned hurriedly from shore leaves.

The last of reservists called for duty in the Maginot Line, France's eastern fortification along the German frontier, marched into underground forts today. These and thousands of conscripts of overlapping

classes raised France's standing army to 1,200,000 men from the normal 700,000, and their officers reported tonight all were ready—"down to the last button."

**Officers Ordered to Posts**

All officers assigned to the fortified frontier zone were ordered to take their posts "without delay." Concurrently, the Official Journal published orders realigning and strengthening the high command. Two changes involved membership of the Superior War Council and there were nine changes in the army General Staff. Three shifts affected frontier commanders.

General Desire Sivot, head of the engineering division of the War College, became commandant of the Metz fortified zone.

General Edouard Requin, commander of the 20th Corps Area, which includes a major portion of the Maginot Line, was promoted to the Superior War Council.

General Louis Hubert, who had been commander of the Metz zone, was assigned to command the 20th Corps Area, with headquarters at Nancy.

**Communists Ask Firmness**

A member of the Superior War Council, General Jules Garchery, was named Inspector General of Infantry in addition to his other functions.

The Communist party, which has seventy-three deputies in the Chamber, called for "firm and unequivocal manifestation of all democratic nations, affirming they will unanimously

ly counter any aggression." The appeal by the party's political committee declared, "Hitler does not mask his will for aggression against Czechoslovakia. He is accelerating his preparations for a new world war, which his aggression may bring."

## FRANCE SHIFTS HIGH COMMAND ON FRONT LINE

Experts on Rhine Frontier Receive Assignments in War Preparations.

LABOR DROPS OPPOSITION

Seriousness of Situation Is Held to Justify Abolition of the 40-Hour Work Week.

PARIS, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—The

French Army strengthened its high command today with a rapid shift of ranking generals who are experts on the German frontier zone.

All officers assigned to the fortified area in northeastern France were ordered to take their posts without delay.

Two changes involving members of the Superior War Council and nine in the Army General Staff were announced in the official journal. Three shifts affected frontier commands.

Gen. Desire Sivot, head of the engineering division of the War College, became commandant of the Metz fortified zone.

Gen. Edouard Requin, commander of the Twentieth Corps area, which includes a major portion of the Maginot defense line opposite Germany, was promoted to the Superior War Council.

Gen. Louis Hubert, who had been commander of the Metz fortified zone opposite the northernmost sector of the German border area, was given the Twentieth Corps area, with headquarters at Nancy.

A member of the Superior War Council, Gen. Jules Garchery, was made inspector general of infantry in addition to his other functions. Gen. Garchery directed service and supply for the French Army of the Rhineland after the world war.

The Government's precautionary measures to prepare the nation for war were intensified as labor swung into line on the national defense program.

**Labor Is Resigned.**

Although workers' organizations still protested against Premier Daladier's methods to step up production of war material by abolishing the forty-four hour work week, they indicated they were dropping opposition.

The Government's military committee took over control of the port of Marseilles in pursuance of decrees mobilizing dockworkers there and establishing a military regime. Doubled crews of stevedores were loading and unloading ships. The police established guards around the wharves, but these served mostly to keep traffic moving.

The dockworkers' union sent a protest to the General Confederation of Labor against military control of the port, but union members agreed to keep working while the decrees remained in effect.

The General Confederation of Labor, representing 5,000,000 workers, agreed after conference with Premier Daladier that the union would prepare plans for a rapid increase in production for the armed forces.

**Foreign Office Anxious.**

Uncertainty regarding Great Britain's attitude worried the Foreign Office. Official spokesmen said there was nothing to do but watch

and wait.

In Government quarters, however, no secret was made of anxiety as to whether London would back Paris if it became necessary for France to fulfill her treaty obligation to aid Czechoslovakia against invasion.

Foreign Minister Bonnet had a long talk last night with the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps, and was called today to Premier Daladier's office for a long conference.

**Observation Balloon at Metz.**

SARREGUEMINES, on the French-German frontier, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—France's air and land armies in the Maginot zone watched movements of German troops across the frontier today and awaited developments in Czechoslovakia.

Citizens of Metz awoke today to see a large army observation balloon floating from a cable high above the city. Two observers in the basket scanned the northern horizon with field glasses and kept in constant touch by telephone with a ground crew.

French observation and pursuit planes roared over the valleys of the Maginot line of fortifications long before the morning fog had lifted.

During the night troops in the fortresses were strengthened by thousands of trained reserves. Constant watch was kept in the garrisons and at entrances to the underground fortifications.

By the time the night watch was relieved the drone of airplanes overhead told the land force that the air army also had taken their posts.

**Candles at Altars.**

Little parish churches of the frontier zone were lighted this morning by hundreds of candles placed before the altars by devout women of Lorraine.

Throughout Alsace and Lorraine—area that felt the full brunt of the world war—for the last few days, thousands of women of the frontier zone have flocked into Metz and Strasbourg cathedrals, and hundreds of parish churches. They said many a prayer for peace and burned many a candle.

The cream of the French Continental forces and reserve reinforcements, an estimated 350,000 men in all, waited ready for orders today in the fortified Maginot zone.

They watched the activities of German forces just across the border and studied developments in the German-Czechoslovak crisis.

Throughout the night reservists in civilian clothes left special trains from the rear and vanished into the fog that filled the valleys and the heavily-guarded hills of the fortified area.

The young civilians who were called hastily to the colors needed no introduction to the chain of underground forts and domed case-

mates of the famed Maginot line.

Most of them completed their military service in the northern or eastern zone within the last three years. They went directly to stations "somewhere on the line," changed immediately into uniforms and resumed their places in the French war machine.

Only a few of their officers stepped off the special trains at Nancy and Metz, forty miles west of Sarreguemines.

**Rhine Rises Slightly.**

The Rhine, rising slightly during the night, lapped at the bases of the new Siegfried line of forts spreading along the German side of the stream from Lauterbourg to the Swiss border.

French troops in the casements on the opposite bank watched the movement of the German units which only recently occupied the fortifications.

At many points along the Rhine and along the winding northern frontier through the Saar valley small units of French and German troops were close enough to talk.

There were few exchanges of conversation, however, because the French soldiers assigned to posts on the actual frontier are almost all from central France and speak no German.

Bilingual customs guards, whose normal equipment includes only revolvers, carried carbines at several frontier posts.

During the night signal lights blinked from hills across the Maginot zone.

**Lights for Communication.**

"Just practice," a signal of explained. "But when the communication lines are out of commission these lights are worth a thousand dead telephones."

Although fog covered most of the valleys in the area, headlight beams caught lines of army supply trucks on the move here and squadrons of cavalry there on the Maginot highways.

Gayly painted wagons of gypsy families moved south along several roads in the evening. They are not welcome near the forts. Many have been ordered to break camp in the last few days.

Although the French hunting season has just opened, there were few hunters in the forests of Lorraine. Like the gypsies, they were advised to stick close to the roads.

Even the frontier area outside the regular Maginot line contains many signs of French thoroughness in protecting the region.

Almost all farms in the northeastern area are fenced off with strong barbed wire looped through heavy iron posts instead of the usual wooden posts seen elsewhere in France.

That equipment came from the army supply corps and has turned

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every farmhouse into a potential stronghold surrounded by barbed wire barriers for defense, if need be.

#### Border Divides Town.

At Rosbruck, a village divided by a high fence marking the border, townspeople used to gather to exchange gossip across the fence.

But now German guards listen in on the conversations, explaining they do so because of orders.

French military quarters reported a German army corps of 25,000 had moved into fortifications near Lauterbourg.

Frontier guards, on both sides, declared: "Whatever happens, we are ready."

Civilians along the frontier remained calm. Southbound trains carried more passengers than usual.

"We don't know what is going on, but if the French Government is

taking military precautions, we must naturally take personal precautions," said one officer who saw his family off for Paris at a frontier station.

The Rhine forms the boundary opposite Lauterbourg. On the German side of the river several hundred Nazi labor camp members were rushing to complete a large unit of the Siegfried Line.

Frenchmen watching the work from their side shouted across the stream: "If you think that's a fort, you ought to see the Maginot!"

The German reply was not heard because of the width of the river.

#### France Keeps Powerful Force On German Border

Aspach-Moselle, France (at the German-Luxembourg Frontier), Sept. 8 (AP)—The most powerful French air and land force assembled before the German border since the World War stood ready tonight for orders from Paris headquarters.

Between 300,000 and 400,000 soldiers, it was estimated, filled the underground Maginot line fortifications and surface garrisons and barracks in northeastern France.

The war machine, powered by French fears, ran smoothly in neutral, but with the men at the controls waiting to throw it into gear if need be.

#### All Is Quiet

In that part of the Moselle Valley where the French and German frontiers split to swing around opposite sides of little Luxembourg, all is quiet—almost sleepy.

On an elevation where an unguarded country road crosses into Germany, a dozen groups of peasants worked today in their fields. There are farms on the German side owned by the French, and some on the French side owned by Germans. French and German farmhands were working the same land together. "We do not want war," said the Germans. "Neither do we," said the French. Yet when the word

"Czechoslovakia" was mentioned, differences arose between these men who draw their living together in the same fields.

Geographically the Moselle is a natural highway from Germany into France, but the Maginot line has altered military geography.

#### Filled With Tunnels

Hills on both sides of the river are military wonderlands with tunnels like rabbit warrens and with huge connecting forts. They are surrounded by miles of steel rails, in upright sections sunk close together at knee height in concrete with barbed wire laced between them.

These forts literally teem with men thoroughly trained in the use of the modern arms with which the Maginot zone is filled.

Across the valley of the Moselle little Luxembourg sits comfortably in its green fields, with no fortifications and practically no army, but with one big worry that everyone talks about.

Some of the most powerful units of the Maginot line face Luxembourg's southern border. German forts are said to be rising on the Moselle east of Luxembourg.

#### Key to Pronouncing Names in Czech Crisis

By The Associated Press

Here's how to pronounce the names of key figures and places in the Czechoslovak dispute:

Sudeten—Soo-day-ten, with accent on the second syllable.  
Edvard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia—Ay-d-vart Ben-esh.

Milan Hodza, Premier of Czechoslovakia—Mee-lan Hod-zha.

Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten German party—Kohn-rat Hen-line.

Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia—Pragh.

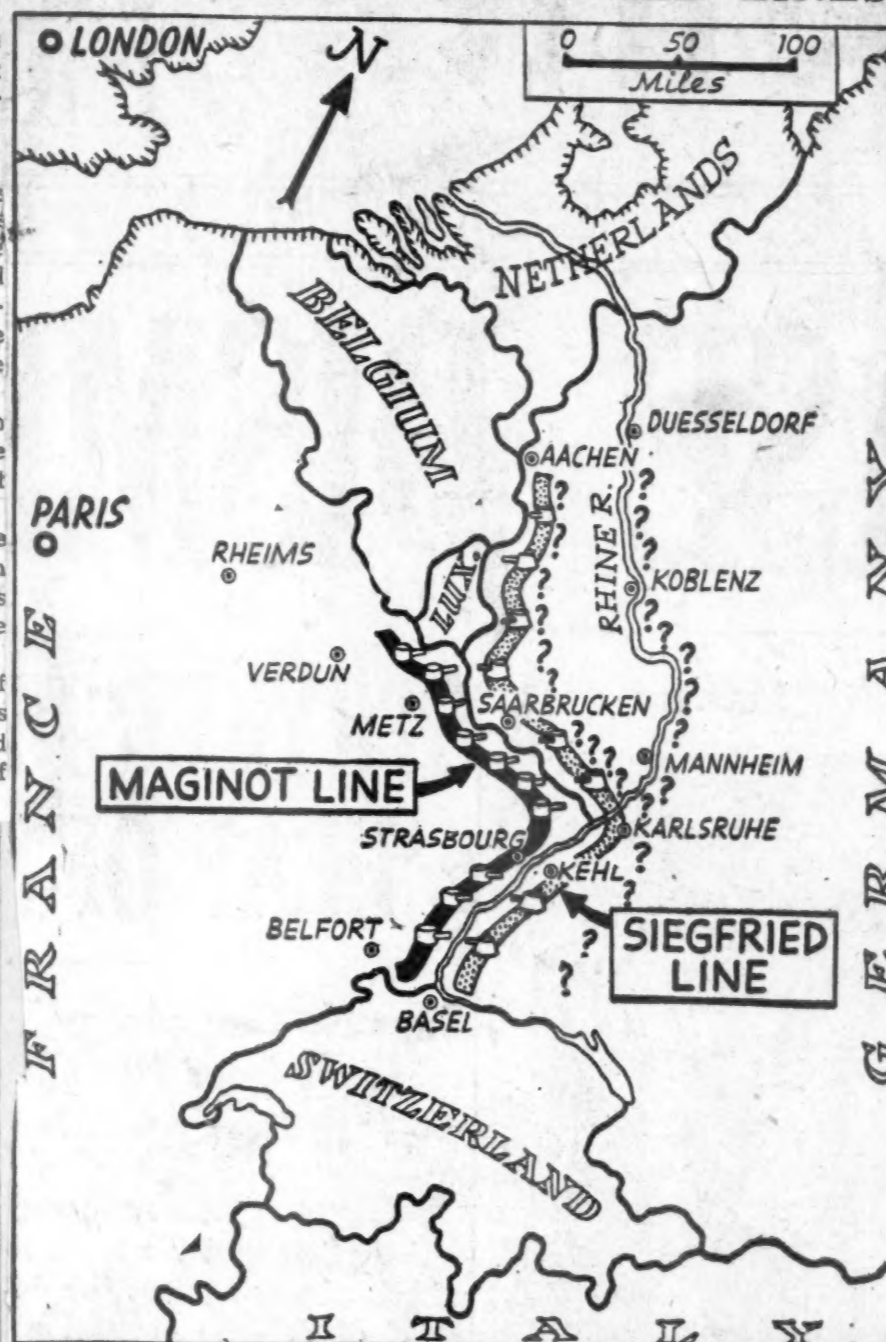
A map of the German-French frontier, where both countries have clamped down a stern "anti-espionage" campaign. Reports have leaked through that Germany's Siegfried Line is merely her first line; that her second, or Hindenburg Line, backs up the Siegfried Line, and that a third and nameless line is under construction. Question marks on the map indicate what may be the approximate position of such defenses.

#### Ententes In Near East May Work Together

Possibility Of United Front In Czech-German Crisis Is Foreseen In Istanbul

Istanbul, Turkey, Sept. 8 (AP)—Possibility of a united front on the Czech-German crisis by the Balkan and Near East Ententes was indicated today on the departure of Foreign Minister Tevfik Rustu Aras of Turkey for the League of Nations sessions at Geneva.

#### MAGINOT AND SIEGFRIED LINES



Associated Press Photo.

#### SEES REICH ENVOY INTO TOKYO

Japanese Official Gets Report on European Situation

TOKYO, Friday, Sept. 9 (AP)—The Foreign Office spokesman said that the German Ambassador, Major Gen. Eugen Ott, reported on the European situation today to Kensuke Horinouchi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Some informed sources insisted that Japan had assured Germany of her support in the event of war, but the Foreign Office spokesman said that Germany had not asked moral backing in the Sudeten-Czech crisis. The Ambassador's call, he asserted, was in accordance with the custom of all diplomats and was not in any way momentous.

#### CZECH-NAZI CRISIS DEBATED IN GENEVA

#### Usual Pro-Council Discussions Replaced By Talk Of Sudeten Issue

British And French Diplomatic Leaders Remain In Their Capitals

[By the Associated Press]

Geneva, Sept. 8—Talk of the Czechoslovak-German crisis tonight replaced the usual discussion of prospective debates as delegates gathered for the one hundred and second meeting of the League of Nations Council tomorrow.

League sources said "rarely before" had such little interest been shown in matters likely to come before the Council.

"It is clear that preoccupations of another kind hold the delegates' thoughts elsewhere," one official said.

Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, and Georges Bonnet, French Foreign Minister, delayed departure from their capitals and Col. Joseph Beck, Poland's Foreign Minister, who had been expected to play an important part in the session, canceled his trip to Geneva.

#### Program Undecided

The whole question of the League program thus remained undecided although these things were up for possible consideration:

Efforts of smaller, neutrality-loving nations—such as the Scandinavian states, The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg—to ease the potential responsibilities to impose punitive measures on aggressors under the Covenant.

China's long-standing appeal against Japanese invasion.

The ticklish question of appointing a trustee for the Austrian Government loans guaranteed by the League—a doubly embarrassing matter because the League has not officially recognized that Austria now is part of Germany and the loans in question may not be repaid by Germany.

Normally the September meeting of the Council is little more than a convenient way of opening the meeting of the full League membership, now officially fifty-five nations, but actually forty-nine, due to start next Monday.

ONE FACTOR INDICATING THE POSSIBILITY OF FIREWORKS IN THE COUNCIL SESSIONS OVER THE FUTURE COURSE OF THE LEAGUE IS THE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM JOSEPH JORDAN OF NEW ZEALAND, A LUSTY SUPPORTER OF THE LEAGUE AS AN INSTRUMENT IN WORLD POLITICS. THIRTY YEARS GO HE WAS A POLICEMAN IN LONDON.

CHIDED ONCE FOR A PARTIALLY BLUNT COMMENT, JORDAN EXPRESSED HIMSELF A FIRM BELIEVER IN INDIRECTNESS—"I BELIEVE THAT A STRAIGHT LINE IS THE SHORTEST DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO POINTS," HE TOLD ANTHONY EDEN, FORMER BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY.

LELAND HARRISON, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO SWITZERLAND, PLANNED TO BE HERE AT THE TIME OF THE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY SESSIONS AND MAY ATTEND SOME OF THE MEETINGS AS AN OBSERVER SINCE THE UNITED STATES IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE.

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MOSCOW, SEPT. 8-(AP)-REPORTS OF A RUPTURE IN CZECHOSLOVAK-SUDETEN GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS CAUSED NO PARTICULAR SURPRISE HERE TODAY.

INFORMED RUSSIAN QUARTERS EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT SUCH INTERRUPTIONS FOLLOWED WHAT THEY CALLED HITLER'S POLICY OF PREVENTING THE CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS FROM SUBSIDING UNTIL HE GETS FROM IT WHAT HE WANTS.

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS SAID THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT, UNDER PRESSURE FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, VIRTUALLY HAD ACCEPTED THE EIGHT-POINT SUDETEN GERMAN AUTONOMY DEMANDS, "CAUSING GREAT UNEASINESS AND INDIGNATION AMONG THE CZECH POPULACE."

SEP - 1938

THE EDITORIAL TREND OF THE SOVIET PRESS FOR SOME TIME HAS BEEN TO STRESS WHAT IT CALLS THE PROBABILITY THAT BRITAIN IS MAKING A DEAL WITH GERMANY AT THE EXPENSE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THAT FRANCE IS ACQUIESCING.

MJ130PED

NIGHT LEAD BRITISH-BUDGET.

LONDON, SEPT. 8-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN CALLED A FULL MEETING OF THE CABINET FOR MONDAY AFTER HE CONFERRED ALL DAY WITH KEY MINISTERS ON THE CZECHOSLOVAK DEADLOCK.

THE CABINET WILL MEET AT 11 A.M.--SEVEN HOURS BEFORE CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER WINDS UP THE TENTH ANNUAL NAZI PARTY CONGRESS IN NURNBERG WITH A SPEECH WHICH MAY DETERMINE PEACE OR WAR OVER CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S AUTONOMY-DEMANDING SUDETEN GERMAN MINORITY.

SEP - 1938

AN ASSEMBLY OF BRITISH MINISTERS AT SUCH A TIME WAS INTERPRETED IN SOME QUARTERS AS PERHAPS BRITAIN'S FINAL ATTEMPT TO WARN HITLER AGAINST ANY WAR-LIKE COURSE OVER THE CZECHOSLOVAK ISSUE.

THERE WAS LITTLE EVIDENCE THAT TODAY'S CONFERENCES--IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY INDICATION HITLER HAD HEEDED PREVIOUS BRITISH WARNINGS--

RESULTED IN ANY DEFINITE PLAN OF ACTION.

FEW PERSONS DOUBTED THAT THE PRIME MINISTER AND HIS AIDES ATTEMPTED TO DRAFT THEIR COURSE IN EVENT THE SUDETEN GERMANS REFUSED TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS ON CZECHOSLOVAK PROPOSALS TO FULFIL A GREAT PART OF THE MINORITY'S DEMANDS FOR AUTONOMY AND OTHER CONCESSIONS.

DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS DID NOT RULE OUT THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE MINISTERS MAY HAVE DISCUSSED A FURTHER WARNING TO GERMANY.

THE PRIME MINISTER RETURNED FROM HIS VACATION AND CONFERRED THROUGHOUT THE DAY WITH CHIEF MINISTERS ON POLICY AND DEFENSE.

AMONG THEM WERE VISCOUNT HALIFAX, THE FOREIGN SECRETARY; SIR JOHN SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER; SIR THOMAS INSKIP, MINISTER FOR COORDINATION OF DEFENSE; MALCOLM MACDONALD, COLONIAL SECRETARY; AND SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, AIR SECRETARY.

SEP - 1938

SIR THOMAS SAW CHAMBERLAIN AFTER A BREAKFAST MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALERA OF IRELAND, WHO WAS EN ROUTE TO GENEVA. IT WAS BELIEVED THEY CONFERRED ON QUESTIONS OF IRISH DEFENSE.

CLEMENT R. ATTLEE, LEADER OF THE LABOR OPPOSITION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MADE A FORMAL DEMAND THAT PARLIAMENT BE SUMMONED TO DISCUSS FOREIGN POLICY.

PARLIAMENT RECESSED JULY 29 AND IS SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE NOV. 1. ATTLEE'S DEMAND WAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT BLACKPOOL LAST NIGHT BY A JOINT MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE OF THE LABOR PARTY, THE EXECUTIVE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY LABOR PARTY AND THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

SIR ROBERT VANSITTART, CHIEF DIPLOMATIC ADVISER TO THE CABINET, ALSO CONFERRED WITH THE PRIME MINISTER. AMONG THOSE WHO CALLED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE WERE IVAN MAISKY, SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, AND ANTONI JAZDZEWSKI, POLISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A WORLD WAR <sup>top</sup> ~~BERGANT~~ WHO FOSTERED A VIOLENT  
DISTRUST OF GERMANY FATHERED THE IDEA FROM WHICH DEVELOPED  
FRANCE'S POWERFUL MAGINOT LINE ~~OF FORTIFICATIONS~~ ON HER  
EASTERN FRONTIER FACING THE REICH.

HE WAS ANDRE MAGINOT, WHO LEFT HIS POSITION  
AS UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR IN 1914 TO JOIN THE RANKS AND  
RETURNED TO BECOME ~~MINISTER~~ MINISTER OF WAR, A POST HE HELD AT  
THE TIME OF HIS DEATH IN 1932.

FIRST AS A PRIVATE, THEN AS A NONCOMMISSIONED  
OFFICER, MAGINOT WAS CITED TIME AND AGAIN FOR VALOR, EVENTUALLY  
RECEIVING EVERY DECORATION FRANCE ~~COULD~~ <sup>- 1938</sup> GIVE HIM.

ONCE, WHEN ASKED TO IDENTIFY HIMSELF TO AN OFFICER  
MAGINOT REPLIED: "PRIVATE MAGINOT, FORMER MINISTER AND DEPUTY."

UPON RETURNING TO POLITICS AFTER THE WAR,  
LIMPING FROM A SHRAPNEL WOUND,  
MAGINOT, WHO ~~RECEIVED A SHRAPNEL WOUND WHICH CAUSED HIM TO~~  
~~LIMP THE REST OF HIS LIFE~~, BROUGHT BACK A DETERMINATION TO  
LINK FRANCE'S BELGIAN FRONTIER WITH THE SWISS ~~FRONTIER~~ BORDER  
IN A CHAIN OF MODERN DEFENSE WORKS BACKED BY A COMPLETE

## COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM.

BEFORE HE DIED MAGINOT SAW HIS DREAM REALIZED.  
THE 200 MILE LONG LINE OF ~~UNDERGROUND~~ FORTIFICATIONS WAS WELL UNDER WAY  
AND TODAY IT STANDS READY FOR THE NEXT WAR.

INSIDE ITS BURIED FORTRESSES ARE THE MOST FORMIDABLE  
WEAPONS KNOWN TO MODERN WARFARE--A DETAIL MAGINOT ~~REMARKED~~ <sup>SEP</sup>  
INSISTED UPON IN MAKING HIS OFTEN-REPEATED DECLARATION:

"LET US REMAIN STRONG, WE MUST N O T BRANDISH OUR  
SWORD, BUT WE MUST N O T BREAK IT ACROSS OUR KNEES."

FILES -EDS- 128PED

## FREUD UNDER KNIFE

Refugee in London Is Doing  
Well Despite Age.

LONDON, Sept. 8 (A. P.).—Sig-  
mund Freud, the noted Viennese  
psychologist, who is now a refugee,  
went to operation today in a  
London nursing <sup>SEP 1938</sup>

The nature of the eighty-two-year-  
old scientist's illness was not dis-  
closed, but his condition was said  
to be satisfactory. The operation  
was performed by a Viennese sur-  
geon who flew to London.

After the German annexation of  
Austria Dr. Freud, a Jew, sought  
refuge abroad. He reached Lon-  
don on June 6.

30.24-465

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# BRITAIN WILL WARN REICH, PAPER REPORTS; NAVY ACTS; OMINOUS NOTE BY HITLER

## CABINET ADOPTS STAND ON CZECH-NAZI ISSUE; DAILY MAIL REPORTS

Will Send Note Declaring England Will Not  
Step Aside If Germany Launches  
Attack Against Republic

Admiralty Orders Seven Mine Sweepers To  
Take On Full Crews And Puts Four  
Mine Layers In Commission

[By the Associated Press]

London, Saturday, Sept. 10.—The *Daily Mail* said today the British Government decided at midnight last night to tell Germany "in precise and formal terms" Great Britain would not stand aside if Czechoslovakia were attacked.

The newspaper said a diplomatic note to this effect would be delivered by Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, "probably to Adolf Hitler himself," within the next few hours at Nürnberg.

### Envoy Delays Departure From Nürnberg

Sir Neville postponed his scheduled departure from Nürnberg last night, which the *Daily Mail* said was done on instructions from No. 10 Downing street, the Prime Minister's residence.

The *Daily Mail's* report followed within a few hours the adoption by the British Admiralty of some virtual wartime pre-

cautions because of the situation created by the Czechoslovak-German conflict.

### Action Hastened By Reports

The Government's decision to take a firmer stand with Germany, the newspaper said, was reached "after many hours' consultation" among Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Viscount Halifax, Foreign Minister; Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Robert Vansittart, chief diplomatic adviser to the Government, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Their action was hastened, the *Daily Mail* added, because of "information reaching Whitehall street during yesterday."

It ordered full-crew complements aboard the first mine-sweeping flotilla composed of seven ships and directed that four mine-laying destroyers be brought to full commission from a reserve status.

### First Admission By Admiralty

Although the British home fleet is engaged in maneuvers in the North Sea off Scotland, tonight's move was the Admiralty's first admission of precautions because of the central European crisis.

Previously, the Admiralty stoutly insisted the maneuvers were routine.

### Vessels At Home Ports

The Admiralty's order came close on the heels of reports France had asked Britain to take defense measures publicly, which might have a restraining influence on Germany to head off any military move against Czechoslovakia.

The naval vessels affected by the order are all at their home ports, in positions where they could steam quickly to defense of the British Isles in an emergency. Only recently the

Admiralty strengthened the number of naval vessels at Gibraltar, gateway to the Mediterranean.

Minesweepers at the Portland naval base to be brought to full complements are the Hebe, Hazard, Sharpshooter, Hussar, Salamander, Speedwell and Niger.

### All Built Within Five Years

They are of the Halcyon class of small coastal sloops of 815-tons displacement, the full complement of each being eighty men. Each carries one 4-inch gun, one 4-inch anti-aircraft gun, and all were built in the last five years.

Mine-laying destroyers affected were the Versatile, Vimy, Vortigern and Walker.

### May Use Italy As Intermediary

An approach through Italy was one of the courses reported considered by the British. The Cabinet Ministers carefully weighed effectiveness of flatly informing Rome that Britain would fight.

The British believe, and the French are understood to support the view, that Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, would immediately consult with Nürnberg if he should hear grave words from Britain.

The basis of Britain's trouble was the feeling of the Government that Germany's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, might not be keeping the Führer informed of Britain's strong attitude.

### Many Favor Blunt Warning

Many Britons, recalling the days of 1914 when British indecision is supposed to have influenced Germany's course, openly advocated dispatch now of an unmistakable warning that Britain would fight.

Some believed such a warning actually was being prepared. They pointed to the participation in today's "inner Cabinet" meeting of Sir John, whose great legal mind usually is consulted in drafting important statements of policy.

Winston Churchill, veteran of many a Cabinet and many a crisis, arranged to call on the Prime Minister tomorrow for what was described in a reliable quarter as a "most important conference." The dynamic Tory anti-Nazi, this source said, will tell the Prime Minister "without any possibility of misunderstanding what several influential Americans think ought to be done to help Czechoslovakia."

The Americans, it was said, were not connected with the United States Embassy.

### France Turns Attention To Civilian Defenses

Paris, Sept. 9 (P)—The French Government turned anxious attention today to civilian defense measures, now that French fighting forces—army, air force and navy—are prepared for any emergency that might arise from the Czechoslovak-German crisis.

Distribution of gas masks to civilians, a measure promised but postponed for many months, was planned by the Interior Ministry.

Tons of sand were trucked into Paris to bulwark shelters and public buildings in the capital against bombs which Parisians pray will not fall.

### Presses Britain For Action

The threat of war gradually was being brought home to the French. A certain amount of nervousness was evident among Paris civilians and it was not allayed by widespread doubts of what Britain intended to do if the threat should materialize.

Diplomatic circles reported that Charles Corbin, French Ambassador to London, had been told to ask the British Government to make a public proclamation that it would defend Czechoslovakia from aggression.

A high Foreign Office member said he could neither "confirm nor deny" the report.

Some sources said the envoy also had been instructed to ask Britain to take "defensive security measures"—like those of France in putting 1,200,000 men under arms and cancellation of leaves for officers and sailors of the Atlantic fleet with preparations for sixty days of service at sea.

### Asks Meeting Of Committee

It was widely believed that so long as Reichsführer Adolf Hitler holds the impression he could hope for new British pressure on Czechoslovakia on behalf of the Sudeten German minority that he would demand more and more concessions.

Gabriel Peri, Communist, wrote to the Socialist party asking support for a proposal to convene the important Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

Both Communist and Socialist party newspapers have demanded that Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, insist on a firmer stand by Britain. Leon Blum, former Premier, leader of the Socialist party, wrote in *Le Populaire* that "it is not only the grandeur and power of France which is threatened, but her security and her liberty."

France is pact-bound to defend Czechoslovakia. Britain has declined to imply more than a we-might-fight attitude if Hitler were to take forceful means of "protect" Czechoslovakia's Germanic minority.

Concurrently with Paris' nervousness, French and international stocks and bonds went far below yesterday's closing prices and were continuing downward when the day's session of the Bourse ended.

### Notifies Naval Reserve Officers

The French, amplifying their preparedness:

1. Notified naval reserve officers to be ready for duty if necessary.
2. Canceled leaves of employees in the Government-owned communications system, ordering telegraph, telephone and postal workers to

remain near their posts in view of "international difficulties of these critical days."

3. Completed a detailed survey of the frontier west of Andorra, where France's Pyrenees border fronts on Insurgent Spain. Particular attention was given to anti-aircraft defenses.

4. Placed one of their most experienced naval officers, Vice-Admiral Marcel Traub, in command of operations in the Brest region, where the Atlantic fleet is fitting out for emergency duty.

### Premier Holds Conference

Admiral Traub, recently assigned to command the second naval region, controls thousands of officers and sailors ordered back to duty from shore leave from the Atlantic fleet.

Premier Edouard Daladier conferred with Cesar Campinchi, Naval Minister, and Bonnet.

The Maginot fortification zone along France's German frontier was quiet, now that military preparations were complete and the line fully manned.

Small groups of the wives and children of officers continued to leave the zone for southern France, but natives of the region went about their daily tasks today as usual, apparently confident that the steel-and-concrete Maginot line would protect them if the worst should come.

### Truckmen Haul For City Defenses

Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Municipal truck drivers, who usually operate garbage wagons and street-sweeping machines, have been shifted temporarily to hauling sand from the coast to fill sandbags for the defense of Paris against air raids and bombardments. Substitutes are cleaning the streets.

### EMERGE IN SIGN BATTLE

Nazis And French Erect Boards Along Rhine

Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 9 (P)—France and Germany fought a war of signs today across the Rhine a few miles above Basel.

First the Nazis hoisted a huge sign on their bank of the river, proclaiming "One Reich, One People, One Führer."

The French then countered on their side with an equally large sign lettered "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

# French Ask British to Hasten Their War-time Preparations

## Paris Reported to Be Disturbed by Failure of England to Impress Germany of Intention to Help Czechs.

LONDON, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The French Government was said today to be pressing Britain to follow the French example of war-time preparedness because of the Czech-German crisis.

The reason, said one authoritative informant, was that Britain had failed by diplomacy to convince Germany she would fight if Czechoslovakia were invaded.

The British army has been engaged in normal maneuvers and the home fleet is at its usual practice in the North Sea, but there has not been here a parallel to the French calling of reserves and cancellation of leaves from the communication industry, from the navy, the army and the air corps.

### Military Leaders Called.

Premier Chamberlain, Viscount Halifax, the Foreign Minister, and Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, were to meet with the military leaders today. The matter of defense will be also considered by the full Cabinet meeting set for Monday—the day Chancellor Hitler is to end the Nazi party congress at Nuremberg with a speech which may determine the issue of peace or war over Czechoslovakia. Some of the Cabinet Ministers were said to favor any plan of military preparedness short of actual conscription of men.

It generally was believed here that Sir Neville Henderson, Ambassador to Berlin, had given a discouraging report of his conversations with Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, and that this was responsible for Premier Chamberlain's summoning the Cabinet.

Political sources thought that Britain might dispatch a note directly to Chancellor Hitler, reiterating the possibility of British intervention in any central European conflict.

This could be done before the Cabinet session Monday, in the hope of deterring Hitler from any intention he might have of openly making strong commitments to action for the Sudeten German minority, which wants self-government for the Sudeten districts of Czechoslovakia.

The best speculation, however, was that the Cabinet simply would contrive to be in session while Hitler speaks Monday night, ready for any eventuality.

### Warning to Nazis Favored.

Evidence of mounting public support for an unmistakable warning to Germany "before it is too late" weighed heavily today in favor of such a course.

Persons in all walks of life were shaken out of their indifference to the European crisis and recalled the indecision and delays of the British Government in 1914. They urged a strong declaration at once. Some Britons believed a warning to Germany—perhaps going far beyond any previous intimations of British intervention in the event of a central European conflict—was being prepared.

The Telegraph and Morning Post, strongly pro-Government newspaper, declared: "It should be made plain beyond the possibility of all misunderstanding that efforts of the Czech Government to satisfy the minority demands are watched with sympathy and approval, and that an endeavor from any quarter to reach a settlement by force would involve risks no man can calculate."

### Prague Seeks More Support.

Prime Minister Chamberlain is to open new college buildings at Newcastle tomorrow and could take advantage of that opportunity, it was pointed out, to make stronger his and Sir John's declarations that Britain might find it impossible to stand aside from a conflict developing over Czechoslovakia. At the same time he might disclose British military precautions for an emergency.

The Prague Government also was urging Britain to show publicly more support for the far-reaching concessions it has offered the Sudeten Germans, largely at the insistence of London, it was learned in reliable quarters.

A stiffening of the Sudetens' stand in the face of these concessions led to outspoken suspicions in some quarters here that the Sudetens might be preparing de-

fiantly to set up their own State within a State on the grounds that Prague "was no longer able to preserve order."

British ministers were said to be deeply worried over the possibility that any attempt by Prague to put down such a movement might result in a Sudeten call to Hitler for armed help.

Few doubted that this would be forthcoming quickly unless Hitler were convinced it would bring concerted military action by Britain, France and Russia.

### Eden Visits Foreign Office.

A source close to the Government asserted that the Ministers were engaged "in delicate discussions on issues obviously of very great moment, giving full and very earnest consideration to every aspect of the question."

Two compact British Army divisions completed seven weeks of maneuvers in Hampshire while mobile troops were winding up war games on Salisbury Plain. Britain abandoned grand scale maneuvers this year in favor of practice by smaller units with new weapons.

A visit to the Foreign Office by Anthony Eden was seen in some quarters as an indication that the former Foreign Secretary, who broke with Prime Minister Chamberlain over the Premier's Italian policy and resigned on February 20, again might be heard in high Government councils.

Mr. Eden is one of Britain's foremost advocates of collective security and firmness against dictators.

Mr. Chamberlain's office announced that the Prime Minister had asked Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor Opposition, to visit him tomorrow morning, presumably to learn what the Government has decided to do.

Mr. Chamberlain also was expected to take that opportunity to reject Labor's demand, formally presented by Mr. Attlee yesterday, for an immediate session of Parliament to consider the central European crisis.

Late this afternoon Mr. Chamberlain held a second conference with Lord Halifax, with Sir John Simon, Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Robert Vansittart, Chief Diplomatic Adviser to the Cabinet, also present.

## PARIS REPORTED ASKING BRITISH HELP IN CRISIS

## Said to Demand London Proclaim Readiness to Defend Czechs.

### FRENCH NERVOUSNESS GROWS

## Britain Pressed by Ally to Speed Military Preparations -- Eden Visits Foreign Office.

The French Government is reported to have transmitted to London today a demand that the British Government proclaim its readiness to defend the territorial integrity of Czechoslovakia. Paris, nervous over British indecision, also pressed London to expedite measures of military preparedness. Anthony Eden visited the British Foreign Office.

At Nuremberg Chancellor Hitler disappointed 20,000 women when he canceled a scheduled address because of conferences on the Sudeten crisis. High Nazi officials predicted that Hitler would demand—and get—a plebiscite in the Sudeten region. A new anti-Czech demonstration occurred in the troubled area.

PARIS, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—With French nervousness regarding the position in the German-Czech crisis increasing, it was reported in diplomatic circles today that Charles Corbin, French Ambassador to London, had been instructed to ask the British Government to proclaim publicly that it would defend the territorial integrity of Czechoslovakia.

A high Foreign Office official said he was unable "either to confirm or deny" this report. It was also said that M. Corbin had been told to ask Britain to take "defensive security measures" similar to those taken by France in putting her army, navy and air force on a preparedness footing.

The belief was widely held today that as long as Hitler has the impression that he can hope for new British pressure on Prague he will continue to demand more and more of the Czechoslovak Government. The French Ambassador's reported actions were followed by increasingly numerous expressions of doubt in Government and diplomatic quarters that British Prime Minister Chamberlain was maintaining a firm stand on the issue between Germany and Czechoslovakia.

French Fear Effect on U. S. In informed French quarters it

was held that Britain must clearly impress on Hitler her determination to join France if war comes over the Sudeten German dispute.

Either a public declaration or firm representations at Nuremberg, where Hitler is attending the annual Nazi Congress, is necessary to convince the Fuehrer that "Britain means business," they declared.

They also expressed fear that a wavering policy on the part of Chamberlain's Government might alienate sympathy for France and Great Britain in the United States.

Leaves of employees in the Government-owned communications system were canceled by Premier and Defense Minister Daladier today, extending similar precautionary measures already applied to the army, navy and aid corps since the Czech crisis arose.

Naval reserve officers in Paris received official notices this morning advising them to be ready for duty if necessary. Telegraph, telephone and postal workers disclosed they were ordered to remain near their posts in view of "international difficulties of these critical days."

While officers and sailors of the French Atlantic fleet were returning to their warships, which were loading supplies and munitions for sixty days of service, the army checked up on its defenses of the Pyrenees frontier opposite insurgent Spain.

Gen. Alfred Fagalde, commander of the Sixteenth Corps area, completed a detailed survey of the frontier west of Andorra, paying particular attention to anti-aircraft defenses.

In Paris, political observers attached considerable importance to the fact that Premier Daladier had long interviews yesterday with both the American Ambassador, William C. Bullitt, and Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador. Mr. Bullitt also saw Foreign Minister Bonnet.

The Premier talked with Colonial Minister Mandel, who is administrator for France's reservoir of colonial troops, and Finance Minister Marchandieu, who is pressing the sale of Government defense bonds. Mr. Daladier also conferred with Labor Minister Pomaret, who is directing the detailed campaign to speed the production of war material.

Along the Maginot Line, new commanders, named yesterday, quickly took over their posts. With the underground fortresses in second line defenses virtually at full wartime strength, the stream of reservists moving to the frontier began to dwindle.

Many of the troops, as they left trains and marched into the vast subterranean network, sang the British national anthem as well as that of France.

Some roads to the border now are blocked at night by great steel pole barriers, which ordinarily are let down only to halt smugglers.

## CONFERENCES TO REOPEN IN PRAHA TODAY

## Czech Government Announces Outline Of Offer To Sudetens

## Plan Is Reported To Have Approval Of Runciman Mission

[By the Associated Press]

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 9.—Czechoslovak-Sudeten German minority negotiations derailed by disorders at Maehrisch-Ostrau were revived tonight.

A Government announcement that the negotiations would be resumed tomorrow was accompanied by the disclosure of details of concessions designed to satisfy the Nazi-backed, autonomy-demanding German minority.

The way for resumption of the negotiations was cleared two days ago by Sudetens' meeting at the Maehrisch-Ostrau, was cleared by the suspension of a police officer of the border district where the incident occurred.

The Government's concessions, offered as a counter-proposal to the Sudetens' eight-point demands for complete autonomy, provide for reorganization of the republic into self-governing cantons grouping together various nationalities.

### Parliament Must Approve

The plan, said to have the approval of the unofficial British mediation mission headed by Viscount Runciman, would leave foreign policy, finances and national defense under control of the central government at Praha.

In the event of the acceptance by the Sudetens, the plan would be submitted to Parliament for approval, thus refraining from any dictatorial establishment of a new governmental system.

Ernst Kundt, Sudeten Deputy, who, for the moment, is the ranking Sudeten because Konrad Henlein and Dep-

uty Karl Hermann Frank are at the Nurnberg congress, said he was satisfied with the measures taken by the Government at Maehrisch-Ostrau.

Sudetens had said they would not go back to the conference table until the Government had adjusted the incident to their satisfaction.

### May Await Hitler Speech

That incident out of the way, official Praha felt better tonight because it at least was on speaking terms again with the embattled Sudeten party.

Although resumption of the negotiations was arranged, there was a question whether the Sudetens would commit themselves on any plan so soon before Adolf Hitler's Nurnberg speech Monday.

At Murauska Ostrava, police director Baca, one of whose officers was accused of striking the Sudeten legislator with a horsewhip, suspended himself and asked that he be subjected to an investigation. Five other officers, including the man with the whip, were withheld from duty and Czech authorities promised there would be no whitewashing of the situation. When the authorities made an additional promise that jail conditions would be investigated, Kundt agreed to resume discussion of the larger issue of Sudeten autonomy.

While Praha breathed more easily, the provinces were somewhat troubled. At Friedberg, on the German border, three policemen were injured when they tried to quiet a disorderly crowd singing forbidden Nazi songs.

At Bodenbak, some 3,000 Sudetens stormed a hall in which Communists were meeting. Beer bottles were hurled in a brisk clash in which two policemen were hurt.

### Principal Proposals

High points of the Government's appeasement plan included:

1. The country to be divided into an undisclosed number of self-governing districts—their number referred to these with the German word *Gau*. The division is to be determined by considerations of nationalities, geographical features and natural communication lines.
2. All public jobs, district and national to be apportioned among the nationalities in proportion to total population.
3. Government purchases of goods to be apportioned among the nationalities in amounts corresponding with population ratios.
4. The Government to lend 1,000,000 crowns (\$30,000,000) to depressed regions, 700,000,000 crowns (\$21,000,000) of which would go to Sudeten districts.
5. German, Russian, Little Russian, Hungarian, Polish and Czech languages to be equal.
6. Secret voting and universal suf-

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7. The Gays, or districts, to be financed by the central authority until the tax system is reformed.
8. Racial minorities within the districts to be protected by associations which individuals of the minorities would join to defend their rights collectively.
9. Special courts to decide nationalities disputes.
10. A nationalities register in which every citizen would list himself as to nationality.
11. A central nationalities commission to administer the law.
12. Police to remain under central control, but the districts would organize their own police forces.

**Sudeten Party Silent**  
The Sudeten party was silent on the Government's compromise proposal. With the exception of Germany, which remained reserved, the first foreign editorial comment was that Praha had manifested a conciliatory spirit. Many Czechoslovaks felt that the Government had given too much.

## CZECHS FEAR NEW SUDETEN OUTBREAK

### Reluctantly Grant Permit for Nazi Funeral.

PRAGUE, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Several thousand Sudeten Germans, shouting Nazi slogans, demonstrated for an hour today in front of the police station at Jaegerndorf, near Czechoslovakia's German and Polish borders. The clamor added to the pressure on the harried Government from both sides.

Premier Milan Hodza received a flood of telegrams from Czechoslovaks who oppose more concessions to the autonomy-demanding Sudeten German minority.

The demonstrators at Jaegerndorf obtained permission to make a Sudeten German party affair tomorrow of the funeral of Alfred Knoll. Knoll, a minor Sudeten German functionary, was killed when he fell from a railroad train while in custody of a military guard. He had been charged with espionage and the Sudeten Germans have demanded an inquiry into his death, intimating that he was killed after a scuffle with the guards.

Fearing violence, officials had refused permission for the funeral to be held under Sudeten German auspices. A crowd quickly gathered at the Jaegerndorf police headquarters when this earlier refusal became known, angrily shouting "Hail victory!" and "One people! One State!"

Officials were persuaded by a Sudeten German committee to grant a permit for marching and music at the funeral and the crowd dispersed. Worried authorities, however, began preparations to prevent disorders tomorrow.

In Prague Sudeten German Deputies Ernst Kundt and Alfred Rosche wore mourning bands on their arms in tribute to Knoll. They visited Hodza to discuss with him an investigation of a clash between Sudeten Germans and police at Maehrisch-Ostrau, in the same region as Jaegerndorf, in which a Sudeten German Deputy was struck. The incident caused suspension of the critical autonomy negotiations between the Government and the Germanic minority.

More than 500 messages and telegrams of protest against further concessions were on Premier Hodza's desk this morning.

Most of the appeals repeated the new Czech slogan: "Not one millimeter farther!" Many of them were from groups of citizens and political organizations.

The messages, a Government spokesman said, indicated a stiffening of Czechoslovak opinion outside the regions inhabited by the 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans whom Adolf Hitler supports in their demands for self-government.

**Recalls Austrian Attack.**  
Accept "no solution which endangers the sovereignty, integrity or unity of the State or which in the slightest degree diminishes the ability of the republic to defend itself," urged a resolution adopted by the executive committee of the National Union, an intensely nationalist party.

The Communist party, the third largest in Czechoslovakia, but without any representation in the Cabinet, sponsored a mass meeting in Prague tonight to protest against some concessions held out to the Sudeten Germans.

The newspaper A-Zet warned that disorderly Sudeten demonstrations "recall only too well the manner in which the attack on Austria began." It referred to the German annexation of Austria on March 13.

The paper and the Government press demanded stringent police measures to prevent further disturbances by any faction.

## CZECHS REOPEN NEGOTIATIONS WITH SUDETENS

### Hodza's Office Says Talks

### With Germans Will Go Ahead Tomorrow.

#### NEW PRAGUE PLAN DISCLOSED

#### Provides Self-governing Cantons —180,000 Nazis Acclaim Defiant Hitler Speech.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Premier Milan Hodza's office announced tonight that negotiations would be resumed tomorrow between the Czechoslovak Government and the Nazi-supported Sudeten German minority over Sudeten autonomy demands.

At the same time the Government's plan aimed to satisfy Sudeten demands was disclosed. It provides for reorganization of the Czechoslovak republic into self-governing cantons grouping together various nationalities.

Foreign policy, finances and national defense would remain under control of the central government, according to the program already submitted to the Sudeten leaders.

The plan was understood to have the approval of the Runciman mission, unofficial British mediators.

**Police President Suspended.**  
Peace talks attempting to settle the grave central European issue without conflict had been broken off by angered Sudeten leaders two days ago when a Sudeten deputy reportedly was struck by a policeman at Maehrisch-Ostrau.

The Government announced that the president of the Maehrisch-Ostrau police, one of whose officers used a horse whip on the deputy, had been suspended pending an inquiry. This seemed to satisfy Sudeten leaders who conferred this afternoon with the Premier.

**Equality for All Languages.**  
If acceptable to the Sudeten German minority of 3,500,000 persons, the Government said its program would be submitted to Parliament for approval, thus refraining from any dictatorial establishment of a new governmental system.

Equality of language for all tongues of Czechoslovakia—including German, Russian, Hungarian and Czech—were called for along with universal suffrage and secret voting.

A Government loan of 1,000,000,000 crowns (\$30,000,000) to the nation's depressed regions was proposed with 700,000,000 (\$21,000,000) to go to the German districts.

Sudeten leaders thus far have taken no public stand on the program.

#### Hitler Defies Foes in Speech.

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler told 180,000 cheering Nazi leaders massed in Zeppelin Field today that "our adversaries will find we never capitulate."

Thunderous cries of "Sieg Heil" (Hail Victory) greeted the Reichsfuehrer's statement midway in the tenth annual Nazi party congress.

Hitler welcomed the inclusion of Austrian Nazis in Greater Germany for the first time, "now and forever a part of us."

"At a time when clouds are on the horizon, I am happy to enjoy your fullest loyalty and confidence," he said.

"You make it easy for me to be Fuehrer," he declared fervently.

Earlier in the day Hitler, apparently deeply engrossed in the crisis over Czechoslovakia, had failed to deliver a scheduled address to Nazi women's organizations.

The explanation was given that "business of the State prevented" his appearance.

He was understood to be studying the Czechoslovak situation after Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop had reported to him on a conference with Sir Neville Henderson, the British Ambassador to Germany.

High Nazis, in defiant mood, predicted that Hitler would demand—and get—a plebiscite for the Sudeten German minority in Czechoslovakia.

It was the Fuehrer's first failure to attend the annual Women's Auxiliary rally during the decade of Nuremberg Congresses.

**20,000 Women Disappointed.**  
Gertrud Scholtz-Kling, Nazi women's leader, told 20,000 disappointed women, "We know that what our Fuehrer does is always right so we send him our greetings and pledge of loyalty."

Herr von Ribbentrop attended the rally after conferring for almost an hour with Sir Neville. What they discussed was not disclosed.

Nazis advancing the plebiscite scheme at what they deemed an opportune moment argued that Hitler would give the British a chance to "save face" on the "failure" of their unofficial mediator efforts because "the plebiscite is a democratic institution."

Hitler firmly rejected all Czechoslovak efforts to compromise the Sudeten German minority dispute over self-government. He was said to have called them "not subject to discussion" and to seem determined, after another day of numerous conferences behind the scenes of the annual Nazi party congress, to wear down British patience.

**Say British Fail to Understand.**  
"The mission of Viscount Runciman (unofficial British mediator in Prague) is only another non-inter-

vention committee" prominent Nazis said, referring to international efforts in the Spanish war.

"The British fail completely to understand that Nazism is a highly dynamic movement which wants clear-cut decisions—no dilly-dallying."

The incident at Maehrisch-Ostrau, Czechoslovakia, Wednesday, when a Sudeten German deputy is alleged to have been struck by the whip of a Czech policeman, was exploited to the limit in the Nuremberg press. If the Prague Government cannot keep order, the Nazis asked, how can it have authority to conclude binding agreements?

It seemed clear that the public mind was being prepared carefully for the idea that Germany must help the Sudeten Germans in the name of humanity and to establish law and order.

#### Torchlight Parade.

An indication of the Nazis' defiant mood was shown in a forty-minute torchlight parade of 6,000 brown-shirt political organizers past Hitler's hotel last night. The Austrian contingent of 3,500 torchbearers led the march. Directly following them were 500 Nazis from the Free City of Danzig, although Danzig is nominally an independent State.

This was in keeping with Nazidom's creed, as chanted by thousands of labor corps conscripts on Wednesday, that "whatever wishes to be German belongs to Germany."

Yesterday's discussions of the Czech-Sudeten controversy included a conference between the British Ambassador and Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, at the latter's retreat near Berchtesgaden.

It was reported unofficially that Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten leader, talked with Hitler yesterday afternoon after returning from an overnight trip to Czechoslovakia. An unconfirmed report said the Marquess of Londonderry, former British Cabinet Minister, was visiting Goering.

#### Women Exhorted to Sacrifice.

Frau Scholtz-Kling announced that German girls henceforth would be encouraged voluntarily to give two years to the State in the form of service as assistant nurses, children's caretakers and social workers.

In many branches of public life and private industry, she told the women's rally girls would not be given jobs unless they had served voluntarily at least a year.

She said the Nazi Women's Auxiliary was glad to help families whose husbands and fathers were in concentration camps, but "we will not lift one finger for women who have committed treason against the nation."

Frau Scholtz-Kling demanded that German womanhood give the nation unquestioned loyalty, even to death. She said that if German

history shows "it has been our fate in the past to sacrifice ourselves for others we now at last are sacrificing in fulfillment of our own destiny."

## HITLER HINTS AT TROUBLE ON HORIZON

### Tells Great Throng Of His Faith In Nazi Organization

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER  
Associated Press Berlin Correspondent

Nuremberg, Germany, Sept. 9—Chancellor Adolf Hitler introduced an ominous note of possible trouble ahead tonight for the first time in the eight-day Nazi party congress which closes next Monday.

Clouds on the horizon, the unwillingness of Germany to accept any compromise, the Fuehrer's invincible faith in the Nazi organization—these were the high spots of a sixteen-minute address to 180,000 political organizers, 100,000 spectators and untold millions of radio listeners.

His speech came at the end of a day in which the issue of Czechoslovakia's Germanic minority overshadowed everything at the congress and compelled the Chancellor for the first time in years to cancel a scheduled speech.

**Confers With Von Ribbentrop.**  
Instead of addressing 20,000 members of the Nazi women's auxiliary, he conferred with Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, for more than an hour to hear what Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, had to say in a morning conference with the Foreign Minister.

Sir Neville and Von Ribbentrop had met late in the forenoon and British circles close to their embassy said they were convinced the Ambassador was charged with stressing that Britain automatically would be drawn into a conflict if France were a party to it.

Shortly before midnight Sir Neville canceled a train reservation for Berlin and decided to remain in Nuremberg. A British Embassy spokesman said he "may see Hitler Saturday."

**Hint At Further Demands.**  
It was understood the British Government desires its Ambassador to

remain at Nuremberg to urge the gravity of the international situation on the German Government.

Some German spokesmen meanwhile were even saying that the Sudeten question had gone beyond the autonomy stage and that Hitler would consider no solution short of union of the Sudeten region with Germany. There was no official confirmation for that belief, however.

In his speech tonight, delivered at the Zeppelin Field, the Chancellor was interrupted time and again by demonstrations and shouts of "We Thank Our Fuehrer" and "Heil."

"At the time when there are clouds on the horizon," Hitler said deliberately, "I see about me those millions of unflinching, nay, fanatical, National Socialists, whose leadership you constitute and for whose leadership you are responsible."

#### Can Depend Upon Followers

"Just as I could rely blindly upon you in the days of our struggle, so today again Germany and I can depend upon you."

"You have been tried and hardened in those long years. You have experienced for yourself what power there is inherent in the community spirit and how indissolubly you are bound together by that spirit—a spirit which is determined to capitulate before nobody."

"You make it easy for me to be your leader."

"Those who these fifteen years counted upon the collapse or dissolution of our movement were mistaken. Those who believed in or count upon weakness of Germany today will find themselves exactly as mistaken."

#### Promises Good Leadership

"If I look to you thus I do not see 180,000 political leaders before me—I see in my mind's eye the entire German nation."

"A people more than its leadership, neither is a people less than its leadership."

"The leadership shall be a good one—that we will promise."

"With this pledge you shall return again to your tasks, with unshatterable faith in greater Germany."

The Chancellor welcomed the participation in the congress for the first time of Austrian Nazis, "now and forever part of us."

Hitler arrived at the Zeppelin meadow at 8.05 P. M. (2.05 P. M., E. S. T.). Before his speech there were choral singing and memorial exercises in honor of men who fell for Nazism.

#### Explains Lack Of Contact

In reference to Sir Neville's failure to be received by Hitler, an official of the Foreign Office said:

"It is not customary for the Fuehrer to receive diplomats in special

audience during convention week, as he is extremely busy.

"If Sir Neville wanted to see Hitler it could have been only on the basis of instructions received since he returned from London. When he returned from London (on August 31) he had only a general message."

High Nazis predicted earlier that Hitler would demand—and get—a plebiscite for the Sudeten German minority in Czechoslovakia which they said would give the British the opportunity to "save face" upon the "failure" of Viscount Runciman's mediation commission because "the plebiscite is a democratic idea."

#### Hears Report On Agriculture

Hitler in the morning listened to addresses before the party convention on Nazi agriculture by Walther Darre, Minister of Agriculture, and on the labor service by Maj. Gen. Konstantin Hierl, Commissioner for the Compulsory Labor Service.

Darre, in his annual report, cited figures to back the statement in Hitler's proclamation last Tuesday that Germany had sufficient food stored to last for years.

"We have sufficient bread grain stored," he said, "to meet the needs of the German people for two years. Furthermore, compared with July, 1936, the storage of frozen meats and meat preserves has risen from 5,000 tons to 62,500 tons. The storage of meat fats has doubled within the same period."

#### Big Supply Of Vegetable Fats

"Still better are the reserves in the once very difficult field of vegetable fats, which at the end of July, 1938, were so large they could meet needs for seven and one-half months."

"Furthermore, reserves of fodder and potatoes are exceptionally good."

General Hierl announced the addition of between 20,000 and 25,000 girls to the labor service, bringing the total to 50,000.

The cancellation of Hitler's scheduled speech before the women's auxiliary allowed Gertrud Scholtz-Klink, women's leader, to hold forth alone.

She told her audience that "we know that what our Führer does is always right, so we send him our greetings and pledge of loyalty."

She announced German girls would be encouraged to give two years of voluntary service to the state as assistant nurses, children's caretakers and social workers. She said girls would not be given jobs in many branches of public life and private industry unless they had served voluntarily at least a year.

## Conference Is Held On Moving Russ Troops Through Rumania

Litvinoff And Bucharest Foreign Minister Discuss Way To Send Soviet Forces To Aid Czechs

[By the Associated Press]

Geneva, Sept. 9.—A consultation between representatives of Soviet Russia and Rumania—authoritatively reported to have dealt with the possibility of moving troops and supplies through Rumania to Czechoslovakia—today overshadowed the opening session of the League of Nations Council.

The Council held a private session in late afternoon, but Geneva's attention centered on the talk between Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Counsellor of Russia, and Petrescu Comnen, Foreign Minister of Rumania.

The conversation to be continued. Both Russian and Rumanian sources said the conversation "probably would be continued," which meant, apparently, that no decision had been reached.

The consultation was an example of the reasons the British and French wish to keep the League Covenant unchanged, even though its punitive provisions—as in the case of Italy's Ethio-

pian conquest—had not worked out as intended.

#### Bound Under League Pact

If, for example, the League declared Germany an aggressor for any forceful action that might be taken and applied Article 16 (punitive measures), Rumania as a member of the League would be bound to permit passage of Russian troops and supplies to aid the Czechoslovak Government.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Soviet Russia is pledged to join France in coming to the aid of Czechoslovakia in case of invasion. There is no common Russian-Czechoslovak frontier and Rumania has been spoken of as a possible avenue for Soviet aid.]

The absence of Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, and Georges Bonnet, French Foreign Minister, when the Council convened detracted much from the private session and the delegates took up only minor technical and administrative matters.

Halifax and Bonnet remained in their capitals to keep a close watch on Czechoslovak-German developments.

## CONFERENCE ON TRANSIT OF SOVIET TROOPS

Rumanian Foreign Minister and Litvinov Meet.

GENEVA, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—The passage of Soviet Russian troops through Rumania to Czechoslovakia in the event of war was authoritatively reported to have been the subject of a conference here today between the Soviet and Rumanian Foreign Ministers.

Maxim Litvinov of Russia and Petrescu Comnen of Rumania, here for League of Nations council meetings beginning today, were the conferees, and persons close to both left no doubt that they discussed courses to be followed if conflict comes over the Sudeten German crisis. These persons said there had been no agreement, but there would be further talks.

Russia is pledged to join France in coming to the aid of Czechoslovakia if the little republic is invaded. In such event a route for

Russian troop movements must be found since there is no common Russian-Czechoslovak frontier.

## JAPAN TELLS NAZIS OF MORAL SUPPORT

Assurance Given to Envoy on Czech Dispute.

TOKIO, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Without any solicitation from her anti-communist ally, Japan has assured Germany of "moral support" in the German-Czech dispute, an informed source said today. The German Ambassador, Major Gen. Eugene Ott, saw Kensuke Horinouchi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, today but did not ask for such assurances, the Foreign Office spokesman said.

He added, "I do not think so," when asked whether Japan previously had assured Germany of support, but other informants said that moral sympathy had been extended in return for similar ex-

pressions from Germany during Japan's dispute with Soviet Russia over the Siberian border.

Horinouchi and the German Envoy "exchanged information" in accordance with diplomatic custom, the Foreign Office spokesman said.

It was made known, coincidentally, that the Japanese forces in North China were bolstered heavily on Wednesday when one of the strongest single forces sent to the mainland during the China war landed at Tangku.

There were no official figures, but one estimate of the new force was 100,000. Its task was described officially as the cleaning out of bandits in the Peiping area, but its size and equipment were more than adequate for such duty.

#### Italy Stands Ready

ROME, Sept. 9 (A. P.).—Italy stood ready "for any eventualities" today as she watched allied Germany's maneuvers on behalf of the Sudeten German minority in Czechoslovakia.

The controlled press displayed prominently in the authoritative *Informazione Diplomatica* that the Italian "internal mechanism" guaranteed the country's readiness.

The hope was expressed in Fascist circles that Czechoslovakia would grant autonomy to the Sudeten Germans and avoid armed conflict.

The *Informazione Diplomatica*, to which diplomats attribute the importance of a government communique, advised the Czechs to take a realistic view of things and forestall a "very grave crisis."

#### Axis Reaffirmed

How far Italy would go with Germany in case of a showdown was not made any more clear than in the past. The semiofficial statement limited itself to declaring Italy's moral support for the Sudeten demands and reaffirming the diplomatic solidarity of the Rome-Berlin axis.

It said Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler had decided on their Czechoslovak policy during Hitler's visit to Rome in May, but no official account of that agreement has mentioned what Italy's role would be should war result.

German sources asserted, when Hitler was here, that Mussolini promised him a free hand in Czechoslovakia, but expressed the hope Germany would solve the problem "on her own strength."

Virginio Gayda, authoritative editor, declared "in twenty-four hours the situation has been overturned" and blamed the Czechs for "deliberate or unrestrained exasperations of open injury" which he said Germany would not suffer indefinitely.

## WAR PLEBISCITE PLAN REJECTED

German Proposal in 1922 Submitted Through U. S.

REVEALED IN STATE PAPERS

France Refused to Agree, Saying Reich Could Not Be Trusted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (A. P.). The State Department has just disclosed how France rejected a German proposal, made in 1922, that European Powers agree to take a popular vote before going to war.

The scheme would have operated for thirty years. Had it been adopted, it would be in effect during the present European crisis.

Although the failure of the proposal was announced at the time, its details are contained in hitherto secret documents being published in the regular fifteen-year old reports of the State Department.

Germany proposed that the United States initiate conversations about such an agreement. Under it, France, Great Britain, Italy and Germany would promise Washington not to resort to war against each other without a plebiscite.

Charles Evans Hughes, then Secretary of State, decided to submit the idea first to the French. He considered it unwise to approach other governments unless France treated the proposal seriously.

The formal French objection was that her Constitution gave to Parliament the duty of making war, and acceptance of the German proposal would require a constitutional change.

But Ambassador Jusserand, carrying his instructions from Paris in hand, told Secretary Hughes the Germans couldn't be relied upon that if they wanted to make war they could easily get a vote to that effect, and that they were looking for revenge against the French.

Mr. Hughes argued there was great power in auto-suggestion, and if a nation determined to set itself toward peace and not war, that would be helpful. Furthermore, he said, the world was war weary and the time was ripe to oppose war.

Ambassador Jusserand resubmitted the proposal to Premier Poincaré of France, but the answer again was "No." The Premier con-

tended that "with the hatred which they (the Germans) were instilling in the youth by instruction in their schools, they could easily provide for a plebiscite whenever they wanted it."

## Duchess Of Athol Says Hitler Is Paying Price

Foresees Greater German Participation In Spain In Return For Italy's Stand On Czechs

Quebec, Sept. 9 (Canadian Press)—The Duchess of Athol, conservative member of the British Parliament, said today Italy's semi-official advice to Czechoslovakia to heed the autonomy demands of her Germanic minority was "probably the price of greater German intervention in Spain."

The Duchess, who has taken an active part in behalf of Government Spain, said she believed Premier Benito Mussolini had sided with Chancellor Adolf Hitler on the Sudeten question for the same reason that Il Duce made peace when Germany absorbed Austria.

"There is evidence that there has been a considerable increase of German troops in (Insurgent) Spain since February, probably sent there to gain Mussolini's acquiescence in the seizure of Austria," she said.

The Duchess arrived today for her second visit to Canada in twelve years.

## ANNEXATION TALK GOES ON; AIR MINISTER CALLS REPUBLIC A "SPLINTER"

Declares Germany Invincible, With Best Plane Force In World, Impregnable Forts In West And Huge Food Stocks

Other Nazi Spokesmen Declare Nothing Less Than Taking Over Of Whole Sudeten Area Now Will Satisfy Hitler

NURNBERG—Goering brings war talk into open by declaring Germany invincible, holding air force strongest in world, calling Czechoslovakia "uncultured splinter"; Nazis now declare nothing short of Sudeten annexation will satisfy Hitler.

PRAHA—Czech officials, declaring they have made every possible

concession to Sudetens and consciences are clear, await developments, resting case with world's judgment.

LONDON—Prime Minister Chamberlain, in midst of conferences over Czech-German crisis, issues statement denying that Great Britain has made any move to "stop Hitler."

By Louis P. Lochner  
Associated Press Staff Correspondent

Nürnberg, Sept. 10—Air Minister Hermann Wilhelm Goering today declared Germany's air force the best in the world, as other Nazi spokesmen asserted that Adolf Hitler now would demand nothing less than outright annexation of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten Germans.

Goering, in a ninety-minute speech, pounded war into the consciousness of 25,000 members of the Labor Front at the Nazi Party Congress with reference to Germany's air might, her strong fortifications and her ability to withstand a blockade "if it lasted thirty years."

#### Dwells On Food Stores

Goering's speech followed one by Hitler to 60,000 Hitler Youth and Girls, in which he reiterated that "Germany will stand united, come what may."

Goering declared Germany had enough food stored to meet any emergency, a theme that has been dwelt upon by other speakers.

No blockade could touch Germany, he said, "even if it lasted thirty years."

#### Czechoslovakia A "Splinter"

Goering openly warned Czechoslovakia that "a small part of the European population is frivolously harassing human beings, but we know what's behind it."

Declaring Germany would not tolerate the sufferings of Germans in Czechoslovakia any longer, he said: "This state—without culture, and no one knows where this splinter came from—has Moscow behind it and its eternal Jewish mask."

He asked then whether this "splinter" should be master over cultured folk, meaning the Sudetens.

#### "Never Before So Strong"

Concerning German fortifications on her western borders, Goering said: "Never in history has Germany been so strong as today."

"Never had we a better fortification zone than in the west."

"No power on earth will get through it."

Applause assumed the volume of cannon booms. Goering's hearers stood on their chairs shouting.

#### "Nice White Bread Again"

Goering, Dictator of the four-year plan, boasted that Germany already has so much grain that he would have to requisition even dance halls to store it.

"After October 1 you'll get nice white bread again," he promised. "Beer production will increase greatly."

"We have sufficient fats stored to

didn't have anonymous parliamentarians to run them, but two great men have taken responsibility."

#### Hitler Evokes Bedlam

Hitler's reiteration of German solidarity at the youth rally evoked a full minute of bedlam.

"We thank our Führer!" the youths shouted over and over.

Then Hitler worked his audience to a fever pitch again by exclaiming, "The Reich is safe and secure because Germans are sure of themselves and united!"

#### Austria The Great Topic

As at all other rallies during this congress, the absorption of Austria—and nothing else—furnished cause for wild jubilation.

"If Nazism had achieved nothing else than the events of the 12th and 13th of March (the entry into Austria and its annexation), it would have proved its right to existence for a thousand years," Hitler declared.

Again thousands of voices cried: "We thank our Führer!"

#### "I Rely Upon You Blindly"

"When Providence takes me from my people I will hand to the next Führer a country welded by iron bonds," Hitler added.

Again the crowd chorused: "We thank our Führer!"

But the greatest cheers were given his declaration—made also to adults last night: "I rely upon you blindly and confidently."

"Heil! Heil!" the youths roared.

#### Britain Looked To

Until Prime Minister Chamberlain's denial in London today of any new British move, hope for a peaceful solution of the Czech crisis had rested in the possibility that the British Ambassador, Sir Neville Henderson, might inform Hitler directly of the gravity with which Britain views the situation.

Sir Neville conferred with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop yesterday. Von Ribbentrop later saw Hitler and Sir Neville suddenly canceled train reservations for Berlin. It was believed that Hitler would see the envoy.

#### Hitler Tests Following

Hitler last night carefully tested out how his followers might respond to his call in the Czech controversy, and pledges of complete loyalty came from 280,000 persons, 180,000 of them political subleaders and organizers.

"The Nazi spirit capitulates before nobody," Hitler shouted. His followers shouted "heil" for minutes.

"At a time when there are clouds on the horizon," he proclaimed, "I can rely blindly upon you." Again a million "heils" replied.

#### Holds Reich Invincible

He declared Germany was invincible and Czechoslovakia was not a cultured state. He was the first con-

vention speaker to directly refer to Czechoslovakia.

His hearers cheered themselves hoarse in an ovation such as only Adolf Hitler has been given before, when Goering shouted:

#### "We Will Follow Hitler"

"What our Führer does is always right, therefore we will follow him wherever he leads us."

"Our air force," he declared, "is technically the most perfect and numerically the strongest from the viewpoint of morale, and the most ready to give all for the Fatherland of any country in the world."

# HITLER AND GOERING VOICE NEW PLEDGE TO SUDETENS; BRITISH VIEWS GIVEN NAZIS REICH LEADERS DECLARE NATION IS INVINCIBLE; NEW DEMANDS FORECAST

Nürnberg Circles Hear Der Führer Will Be Satisfied With Nothing Less Than Annexation Of Germanic Area Of Czechoslovakia

Field Marshal Hammers At Possibility of War In Address Before 25,000—Goebbels Includes United States In Attack

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER  
Associated Press Berlin Correspondent

Nürnberg, Germany, Sept. 10—Field Marshal General Hermann Wilhelm Goering and Reichsführer Adolf Hitler today proclaimed Germany united, invincible and determined to protect her Germanic brethren—the Sudeten Germans of Czechoslovakia.

Goering: "We consider ourselves the masters of events that are unavoidable. . . . We do not want to harm anybody. No na-

tion loves peace more than we do. But we will not stand for injury inflicted upon our German brethren."

#### Hitler Says Reich Will Stand United

Hitler: "Germany will stand united, come what may. . . . When Providence takes me from my people I will hand to the next Führer a country welded by iron bonds."

Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, added his voice, too, to the barrage of Nazi oratory by pouring scorn on "democracy and its offspring, Bolshevism." He included the United States in his indictment of democracy.

#### Says Communists Elected Benes

Dr. Goebbels asserted the Communist International had declared "Czechoslovakia must be another Communist stronghold in Central Europe," charged that President Eduard Benes owed his election to the Communist vote.

Goering's ninety-minute speech—the first to mention Czechoslovakia before the thousands of Nazis gathered in the Nürnberg party congress—easily overshadowed all events of the meeting to date.

It came in the midst of talk among Nazi spokesmen to the

effect that Hitler now demands nothing less than German annexation of the Sudeten German area of Czechoslovakia with its 3,500,000 inhabitants.

No one doubted that the overwhelming response given to Hitler in his "capitulate before nobody" speech last night and by 61,000 Hitler Youth

#### Anschluss As Ultimate Aim

Even if he should, for tactical reasons, agree to full autonomy for the Sudeten Germans and complete

fulfillment of Konrad Henlein's eight-point Karlovy Vary program of April 24, Nazis said what he has in mind ultimately is *anschluss* (union) between Germany and the Sudetens.

Men about Hitler speak, with absolute assurance, of autonomy as already in discard and of *anschluss* as inevitable. To them the only problem is to convince Britain and France they should not go to war about it.

#### Goering's Speech Causes Sensation

Goering's sensational speech before 25,000 members of the Labor Front at once became the topic of conversation on tramways, at street corners and in restaurants, shops and factories.

He hammered the possibility of war into the consciousness of all who heard him—with references to German might in the air, the strength of fortifications and the nation's ability to withstand blockade "even if war should last thirty years."

Goering, like no one else among Hitler's lieutenants, was the man to put the idea across—he with his homely language and sense of humor.

#### British Envoy Fails To See Hitler

His exposition of the Nazi position in the Czechoslovak situation was regarded as so clear, precise and unmistakable that in the Nazi opinion further parleys by the British, who have been seeking a settlement in and in Praha, seemed superfluous.

Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador, did not see Hitler. There had been reports that he was seeking directly or indirectly to tell the Führer of the gravity with which the London Government views the situation.

British Embassy sources said Sir Nevile had no instructions to try for a contact with Hitler. The envoy intended to leave Nürnberg tomorrow.

Expresses Contempt For Britain  
Goering in his speech expressed contempt for democracies, especially Britain.

"It would not be a bad idea for the English, before chattering about peace, to establish peace in their Jew state (Palestine) down there," he exclaimed.

Assails Dodd, Former Envoy  
Goebbels' theme was that Bolshevism flourishes only on democratic soil.

Repeating the Nazi argument that freedom of the press in the United States is in reality non-existent, he singled out for attack William E. Dodd, former United States Ambassador, for his "laments on the decay of German culture."

Of the Sudeten problem he said

"Jewish democratic mouth pieces howl about persecutions of other-minded in Germany while disregarding oppression suffered by Sudetens, Slovaks, Hungarians and Ukrainians in so-called democratic Czechoslovakia."

"Pious Anglo-Saxon democrats ignore religious persecutions in Russia and Spain and don't remember that early Sudeten attempts to secure autonomy, for which President Wilson held a brief, were smothered in blood under Masaryk (late President Thomas Masaryk)."

#### Goering Bitter Toward Czechs

Goering brought a chorus of "heil's" when he spoke of Hitler. "Our Führer's faith has more than moved mountains," he said. "The Almighty blessed him. He was sent to us as our savior. Unwaveringly we follow him."

Goering was bitter and sarcastic in dealing with Czechoslovakia. He called it a "state without culture" and a "splinter" which "has Moscow behind it and its eternal Jewish mask." He asked whether this "splinter" should be the master over cultured folk—the Sudeten Germans.

In discussing fortifications, Goering said:

"Never had we a better fortification zone in the west. No power on earth ever will get through it. . . . The highest duty is to safeguard the security of the Reich. Our workers left for the west in a jubilant mood. In a few weeks these hundreds of thousands created fortifications for which I hope they (foreigners) need never convince themselves as to their excellence."

#### Can Endure Blockade 30 Years

Then he referred to the possibility of a blockade, declaring:

"We, too, remember the blockade of the last war and because we remember it we have been hoarding. . . . Come what may and if we be surrounded by enemies we have enough to eat even if war should last thirty years."

"Germany already has so much grain stored that we have had to requisition even dance halls. . . . We have sufficient fats stored to last seven and one-half months if all production were suddenly to cease. There are plenty of potatoes, sugar and canned goods."

He declared that essential raw materials which Germany does not herself produce had been stored for possible emergencies.

The armament industry Goering described as "gigantic." "We got a start on everybody and are laps ahead."

#### 61,000 Boys And Girls Cheer

Hitler's speech was punctuated throughout with the shouts of 56,000 uniformed Hitler Youth boys and 5,000 Hitler Youth girls. "We thank our Führer!" Came the ecstatic cry over and over as he spoke.

"The Reich is safe and secure because Germans are sure of themselves

and united!" he declared to wild jubilation.

"If Nazism had achieved nothing else than the events of the twelfth and thirteenth of March (annexation of Austria) it would have proved its right to existence for a thousand years."

"When Providence takes me from my people I will hand to the next Führer a country welded by iron bonds."

#### Affirms His Blind Reliance

Came the cheering response: "We thank our Führer!" But the greatest cheers welled up when Hitler, as he did last night before an immense rally of political leaders and spectators, said: "I rely upon you blindly and confidently."

"You are lucky to be born in these great times. You have become witnesses to historical processes such as occur only once in a hundred years."

Hitler rested after the demonstration of Hitler Youth and in the afternoon continued dictating the momentous speech on foreign policy which he will deliver Monday in the closing hours of the eight-day gathering.

## REICH TO BAN AIR TRAFFIC ON TWO FRONTIERS

Planes Must Keep Away From French And Belgian Lines After Sept. 20

Official News Agency Denies Report Troops Are Massing At Borders

By the Associated Press  
Berlin, Sept. 10—A decree was published in the *Official Gazette* today forbidding all air traffic, effective September 20 "until further notice," in certain western border areas of the districts of Aachen, Trier, the Palatinate and Baden—all facing France and Belgium.

The decree was dated September 8. The decree states that these areas will be patrolled by German aircraft, which by means of rockets will summon trespassing machines to descend at the nearest point outside the forbidden areas.

Exceptions To Be Provided  
If the summons is disobeyed the planes will be fired upon. The decree provided for exceptions to be granted by the Air Ministry.

The official German news agency, D.N.B., issued a denial today that Germany was massing troops on her frontiers.

"Reports of troops massing on the German frontier regions are said by informed quarters to be unfounded," the statement said.

#### Published In London Paper

The *London Daily Express* published a report that British Cabinet members "had before them confidential reports describing new troop movements in Germany, especially new concentrations on the Czech frontier."

#### Reich Paper Attacks American Free Press

Berlin, Sept. 10 (AP)—The *Berliner Lokal Anzeiger* commented today on President Roosevelt's statement that press interpretations were one hundred per cent. wrong in taking recent utterances to mean the United States was allied morally with Britain and France.

"The American President is now experiencing in his own person whether the unbridled abuse of the much vaunted democratic liberty of the press leads," the paper said. "America is preparing for an election, hence we had better wait and see how far the President's words are motivated by inner political considerations."

"Probably his rebuke was intended to forestall Republican charges that he has thrown the traditional isolation policy overboard. However, the fact remains that Mr. Roosevelt condemns irresponsible sensationalism. It were well if the American press took heed of this admonition."

## Praha Waits, Resting Case With World

Every Possible Concession Offered Sudetens, Officials Say; Consciences Clear

Praha, Sept. 10 (AP)—Czechoslovakia officials today to the conviction today that they could face the world and Adolf Hitler with a clear conscience in their fight with the Sudeten German minority over self-government.

This republic, they asserted, has done its utmost to preserve an honorable peace with a far-reaching appeasement plan, beyond which it cannot go.

There was a well-founded presumption that these points would be stressed by President Eduard Benes in an address tonight before an expectant nation and world.

The Government published last night twelve terms under which it is prepared to call off the bitter argument with the Nazi-supported Sudetens.

Then it wiped out a specific grievance by disciplining a Czech policeman accused of striking a Sudeten Deputy with a whip at Maehrisch-Ostrau on Wednesday. Because of that incident, the Sudetens suspended negotiations with the Government.

The negotiations were scheduled to be resumed today, the Sudetens expressing satisfaction over the "liquidation of Maehrisch-Ostrau." However, there was fear of week-end disturbances and demonstrations in the Sudeten area.

## BENES OFFERS FRIENDSHIP TO GERMANY

Czech President Pledges Government To Justice For All

[By the Associated Press]  
Praha, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 10—President Eduard Benes held out the hand of friendship tonight to Nazi Germany and appealed for peace in a broadcast warning that any clashes in the Sudeten German-Czechoslovak dispute might threaten the peace of all Europe.

He pleaded with the people to "be calm" and pledged the Government to work for justice for all nationalities. "If imperialist powers were to enter into relations between the nationalities," he said, "a regrettable shadow would be thrown over the future of cooperation among them."

Given In Two Languages  
"I believe the German people as well as the Czechs, Slovaks and all the others truly desire to work together in quiet."

The President's address, broadcast in the Czech and German languages, came shortly after negotiations between the Government and the Sudeten Germans over the latter's autonomy demands were reopened after a three-day interruption.

Speaking also just two days before Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany closes the Nazi party congress in Nürnberg with an important address, Benes emphasized that Czechoslovakia wanted peace and would do all she could to promote faith and good will

among nations.

#### Refer To New Proposals

Referring to the Government's newest proposals to meet the Sudeten German demands, which includes, among other things, self-governing districts, President Benes declared:

"These are elaborated in order to give to the state what belongs to the state and to the nationalities what belongs to the nationalities."

"At the same time we are endeavoring to guarantee the individual against the whole, minority against majority and freedom of thought and national rights."

"This applies to Czechs, Germans, Slovaks, Hungarians, Ruthenians and Poles. Our democratic conditions make us proceed in this manner."

#### Kundt And Hodza Confer

In today's negotiations Ernst Kundt, Sudeten German deputy, conferred more than an hour with Premier Milan Hodza.

The Premier was believed to be more optimistic, although no definite information of the course of the conference was given out.

Negotiations had been broken off last Wednesday after disorders at Maehrisch-Ostrau.

The President declared the Government was striving to give justice to all the people in Czechoslovakia and said:

"We wish to contribute to a settlement of European problems in general and to the establishment of good relations with all our neighbors, especially with Greater Germany."

"We wish to prove to Europe and America, and particularly to England and France, that we understand our responsibilities for general collaboration and that we fulfill these as far as the needs of the state allow us."

"Every one of you," he told his audience, "in the present state of things does a service to peace by avoiding disputes, incidents and quarrels."

"But it is possible for anger, irritation and provocative incidents to threaten not only our internal peace but also the peace of Europe."

At the close, he pleaded: "Let us be ready to make sacrifices, but let us be optimists even in the face of great difficulties; above all, let us not forget faith and good-will move mountains and that they will bring us happily out of all present European troubles."

Two Reported Wounded In Clash At Karlovy Vary

London, Sept. 10 (AP)—Reuters (British news agency) dispatches from Praha tonight said unconfirmed reports from a German source asserted two persons had been wounded at

Karlovy Vary after a dispute between a German Henleinist and a Sudeten German Social Democrat.

The follower of Nazi-supported Konrad Henlein was said to have been arrested. Twelve thousand persons then demonstrated before the prison.

Police, firing into the crowd, wounded two unidentified persons, the dispatches said.

## CHAMBERLAIN DENIES ACTING TO STOP HITLER

Issues Statement Designed To Put End To Excited Speculation

Conferences Go On. Downing Street Full Of "Crisis Crowds"

[By the Associate Press]  
London, Sept. 10—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, in the midst of conferences with Cabinet members, opposition leaders and critics from his own party, moved brusquely today to quell excited speculation over what Britain is going to do to "stop Hitler."

An official statement from No. 10 Downing street said:

"In view of statements which have appeared in the last day or so regarding reported decisions of the Minister it can be stated authoritatively that no such statements should be regarded as authentic."

No New Note Sent  
Later a Foreign Office spokesman said no new note had been sent to Germany and no new instructions had been given to Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador, now at Nürnberg, where Chancellor Adolf Hitler is attending the Nazi party congress.

The statement disposed of two reports widely current in London.

One of these reports was that Britain was sending a note to Hitler telling him she would not stand aside if German troops marched into Czechoslovakia.

Naval Orders Issued  
Another was that Sir Nevile would be given new orders to confer with

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Hitler and convince him there was no bluff in repeated veiled warnings from London.

This speculation was heightened by naval orders for full crews to man reserve mine layers and a flotilla of mine sweepers as precautionary measures.

Conferences went on at the Prime Minister's residence. The statement was issued at the end of one conference with Major Clement Attlee, Laborite leader, Winston Churchill, the Tory rebel, also was there, along with the key Cabinet members.

#### Kennedy Calls On Halifax

Earlier United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy called upon Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax at the Foreign Office.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare—who is in charge of British air-raid precautions in connection with which a hundred warning sirens were ordered last night—were Chamberlain's first callers. Lord Halifax visited him later.

The usual "crisis crowds" formed in Downing street to watch the Ministers come and go.

The new naval orders seemed designed to avoid a situation such as existed in August, 1914, when Britain's entire mine-sweeping fleet was composed of six old gunboats. In the first month of the war, Great Britain had to rely on 200 trawlers for this service.

The orders found the home fleet in the North Sea; the battle cruiser Repulse and the fourth destroyer flotilla at Portland, England's "Helgoland" at the western end of the English Channel, and the large battle cruiser Hood at the key point, Gibraltar.

Reports said big quantities of fuel oil had been taken to Portland in the past few days, where the fourth flotilla unexpectedly was ordered to engage in anti-submarine practice.

#### Staff Talks Predicted

In view of authorized statements that British and French officials were conferring on "not one, but all, aspects" of the situation, there were unofficial predictions of French-British general staff talks regarding the correlation of precautionary measures.

The more conservative newspapers ruled out speculation as to any public declaration by the Government at least pending a full Cabinet meeting Monday.

But all sections of the British press counseled more action by the Government.

#### "Yet Time To Remove Doubt"

Until a few days ago only the opposition press urged a clearer statement of policy, but today even the pro-Government Telegraph and Morning Post joined in.

"There is yet time to remove any lingering of doubt in the German mind that the British Government takes and must continue to take the keenest interest in the settlement by ordered discussion of the Czech problem," the Telegraph and Morning Post said.

"It would be the most serious of all misunderstandings if the impression remained that we could disinterest ourselves in any attempt to coerce Czechoslovakia."

The liberal News Chronicle, under the heading, "Say It Now," declared: "Virtually a united country wants an unambiguous reminder to Berlin of where Britain stands . . . it would have been better yesterday than today, but in the name of civilization let it be sent today at the very latest."

### Warning By Britain Reported Conveyed To Hitler Himself

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 10—Great Britain has warned Adolf Hitler himself that British neutrality cannot be counted on if Germany should start a major war over Czechoslovakia, it was reported in authoritative quarters tonight.

A British semi-official statement issued tonight declared that as a result of contacts made by Sir Nevile Henderson, British Ambassador, at the Nazi party congress at Nürnberg, Germany, this week, "there is every reason to feel assured the views of the British Government have been fully conveyed in the proper quarter."

#### Feared Hitler Was Uninformed

Britain had feared her stand was not being impressed upon Hitler himself, and that, uninformed of the British attitude, he might chart a more aggressive course than otherwise in his eagerly-awaited foreign policy address at Nürnberg Monday.

Tonight's statement, however, left little doubt the Führer now knows where the British Government stands. It was evident Sir Nevile was convinced that the Germans now know he is not bluffing, and that it is no longer necessary for him to see Chancellor Hitler personally to drive this fact home.

#### Text Of Statement

The statement said:

"It was stated tonight in authorita-

tive quarters that during his visit to Nürnberg the British Ambassador has had valuable opportunities of meeting with the principal German leaders.

"He has not either had or sought any interview with Herr Hitler other than the courtesy meeting during the diplomatic reception, but this is not supposed to have been an occasion of more than a general conversation, nor indeed was this necessary."

"Having obtained a full report of the contacts he has made, there is every reason for the British ministers to feel assured that the views of his Majesty's Government have been fully conveyed in the proper quarter."

#### Doubt Previously Expressed

Sir Nevile's principal contacts were with Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, whom he saw only yesterday, and Field Marshal General Hermann Wilhelm Goering, "second man" of the Nazi Reich.

Before the report came late today there had been doubt expressed in high quarters that the British envoy would be able to convince von Ribbentrop, and through him, Hitler, of the serious danger of British intervention if force were applied against Czechoslovakia.

No further public move by the Chamberlain Government was expected before the crucial Cabinet session Monday.

#### Some Quarters Not Satisfied

Sir Nevile's assurances failed to satisfy some important diplomatic quarters that Britain had done all she could before Hitler's momentous speech Monday.

There was belief in these quarters, however, that a direct approach to Hitler by Sir Nevile or by the Prime Minister would be fraught with danger in Nürnberg's emotional atmosphere, since anything in the nature of a threat would affront the Führer's dignity.

But the French waited anxiously for Mr. Chamberlain's reply to a reported request from President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia, transmitted through Paris and said to have been indorsed by the French Government, that Britain and France, having forced Praha to make extensive concessions to the Germanic minority, should undertake responsibility for any "consequences."

#### Several Conferences Held

Mr. Chamberlain, directing a course of utmost caution in dealing with the grave crisis, sat in almost continuous session with his own ministers and with leaders of the opposition today.

Viscount Halifax, Foreign Minister

shuttled back and forth from the Foreign Office to No. 10 Downing Street with fresh reports on the question uppermost in the minds of all Ministers—the danger of a German move to settle the Czech problem by force.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Minister—the Government's other key Ministers—also kept in close consultation with the Prime Minister.

#### Special Statement Issued

As an indication Chamberlain was seeking to avoid any action which might influence Hitler toward drastic action or an aggressive tone in his Monday speech, this statement was issued at No. 10 Downing Street:

"In view of statements which have appeared in the last day or so regarding reported decisions of the Ministers, it can be stated authoritatively that no such statements should be regarded as authentic."

Later a Foreign Office spokesman said no new note had been sent to Germany, and no new instructions had been given to Sir Nevile—thus disposing of two widely circulated reports in London.

#### Confers With Churchill

Major Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Laborite opposition, was called in for a conference with Chamberlain, and he was followed by the rebel Conservative Winston Churchill, frequently a bitter critic of Chamberlain's foreign policy. The opinions of these men were sought in advance of Monday's cabinet meeting.

Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador, was maintaining a close watch on developments, and called on Lord Halifax this morning.

### FRANCE SPEEDS DEFENSE WORK ON RHINE GAP

Builds Blockhouses And Sand Traps Beyond End Of Maginot Line

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 10—Trains loaded with additional reservists called to the colors poured out of Paris today, swelling the ranks of the French Army to an estimated total of 2,000,000 men.

With the Maginot line, facing Germany, manned by 300,000 troops and interior garrisons being reinforced, the War Ministry worked feverishly to close the gap near Basel, Switzerland, where the Maginot fortifications do not extend.

Across the Rhine from where German blockhouses have been constructed every 900 yards, French Army engineers built tank traps in roads and strung barbed wire fences between hidden machine-gun posts.

#### Report Patrol Reinforced

Garrison at Belfort, west of Basel, and Besancon, to the southwest, posted reinforced patrols along the river banks near Basel following the removal of the central pontoon of a pontoon bridge spanning the Rhine.

At the same time it was announced Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, was leaving on a flying visit to Geneva from where he would return to Paris Monday morning.

Hopes To Open Way For Russ Aid Informed sources said Bonnet hoped to bring French pressure on Rumania to agree to all the passage of Soviet troops and supplies through Rumania to aid Czechoslovakia in event of a conflict.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—A Geneva dispatch reported that Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar of Soviet Russia, and Petrescu Comnen, Foreign Minister of Rumania, talked for the second day on the problem without reaching a decision.]

The new reservists to get orders were required to report to infantry camps in the interior of France.

Authorities earlier had said they considered precautionary measures were complete, both in the military and civilian sense.

The Socialist party commissioned former Premier Leon Blum to demand of Premier Edouard Daladier and Bonnet that they "do everything possible" to get the British Cabinet to warn Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, before his speech Monday in Nürnberg, against a drastic course regarding Czechoslovakia.

#### Army Staffs May Confer

Reports were current in Paris tonight that France and Britain had arranged consultations between their national defense general staffs.

The Foreign Office spokesman declined to confirm or deny the report, while the War Ministry remained equally mute. The newspaper Le Temps, however, asserted: "It is assured that opportunity for consultations between French and British military experts have been examined."

Bonnet and Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador to Paris, conferred in the late morning, and later the Foreign Minister went to Daladier's office to

review the European situation.

#### Cabinet To Meet Monday

Early in the evening it was announced the Premier had called a Cabinet meeting for 3 P. M. (9 A. M., E. S. T.) Monday, the day Hitler is scheduled to wind up the Nazi party congress with an important speech.

French war veterans in a huge meeting held in Versailles called upon the French Government to avoid "irreparable gestures which would cause huge masses of men to throw themselves upon each other with the only result being a definite collapse of civilization and European culture."

The appeal declared, however, "In spite of desperate efforts France is called to keep her engagements and defend her honor, all her children would rise like their elders in the same community of arms and of will to save their independence and their liberty."

### ITALY ORDERS MORE FRENCH OUT OF LAND

Move, "For Security Of Forts," Gives Paris New Worry As It Awaits British Word

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 10—France waited anxiously today for Great Britain to make a move that would convince Adolf Hitler there was a hopeless array of forces against him if he should precipitate war.

British Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson's possible call on the Führer was the center of attention. There was hope that he had been empowered to leave no doubt in Hitler's mind that Britain would back France with arms.

The press was filled with reports that Sir Nevile had been authorized to deliver a strong warning, but there was no official confirmation.

#### Italy Orders French Out

Although Franco-Italian relations have been relatively undisturbed during the Czechoslovakian crisis, a new point of worry came up today when Italy ordered seven more French families to move out of properties on the Italian side of the frontier by October 1. Italy had ordered others out last month.

Those now ordered to leave—"for the security of Italian fortifications"—were in the Mont Cenis region. The previous orders affected the neighborhood of Isola, to the south.

#### Czech Revamping Urged

Leading French newspapers insisted today France would fight if Germany invaded Czechoslovakia, but suggested that an invasion could be prevented by reorganizing Czechoslovakia as a federated state and neutralizing it.

These newspapers, many of which are edited by persons close to the Government, considered both openly and guardedly the possibility that France might accept such a solution as the last means of preventing war.

#### Nazis' Neutrality Plan

The Nazis have proposed that Czechoslovakia renounce her defensive alliances with France and Russia in exchange for neutrality guaranteed by Germany, Italy, Britain and France.

The diplomatic correspondent of Le Jour-Echo de Paris, one of the most influential Nationalist organs, wrote:

"Neutralization of Czechoslovakia remains one of the means of avoiding war, and it is necessary to consider it very seriously."

The paper's editor, Léon Bailby, said such a solution was "without doubt, today our last guarantee of peace."

#### The Socialists' Stand

In more guarded terms the Socialist organ, Le Populaire, referred to that party's previous pleas for Franco-German understanding before the rise of Nazism, and said it was not sure such an understanding would prove useless today.

An article written by Paul Faure, secretary of the Socialist party, was entitled "To the utmost limits for peace," and said that as long as any hope of a peaceful solution existed "we must hang on to it with energy that nothing can discourage."

#### "New Settlements Imperative"

L'Oeuvre, Radical Socialist organ, which usually is considered close to Premier Edouard Daladier himself, pointed to the difficulty of the problem because of the different races and languages in Czechoslovakia, and added: "And one comes then to this idea almost everywhere: That new settlements are imperative if one wishes Europe to live."

# Benes' Address To Czechoslovakia

[By the Associated Press]

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 10—Following is the text of an address to the nation broadcast today by President Eduard Benes:

I am talking to you at a moment of international difficulties, the most serious since the World War, which have entangled not only Europe but also the greater part of the world.

I am talking to you at a critical moment about ourselves and about our situation in this disturbance and I am talking to all of you—Czechs, Slovaks, Germans and all other nationalities—and through them to all of their political parties, to all creeds and all classes.

I am talking to you as a people who want security and peace and who aim at human dignity and good will.

Deliberately, I am not going to talk today in detail on international problems and the international situation.

For twenty years the republic has developed quietly and progressively. Political democracy and freedom, economic prosperity, religious tolerance and social justice have been achieved step by step without crises, upheavals or revolutions.

This, which in other places causes dangerous upheavals, was in our country reasonably and dispassionately and practically resolved.

## Have One Unique Problem

We have, however, one unique problem which always has been for centuries difficult and requires new methods of treatment—the nationalities question.

But we have endeavored to solve this problem in a progressive way. I do not want to enumerate the different methods we have tried to apply, but I do make this clear; that European and world events from which we cannot isolate ourselves have compelled us to accelerate our actions.

That explains the course we are now pursuing. We are modifying the tempo but we do not alter the spirit in which this state is trying to solve these great problems of today.

This is a sincere and fruitful effort on our part to achieve as great a degree of political justice as politically and practically possible.

This must be done in a spirit of true and sincere democracy.

It is in this spirit that the Government opened negotiations with the different nationalities of our republic.

We have begun with the Sudeten German party as being the most important group, but proposals which have thus been prepared apply to all citizens of this state and will be the subject of negotiations with every one of the nationalities.

The problems under discussion and the lines along which we hope to

reach a solution were made public today.

A great part of this material published today was previously contained in proposals for the nationalities statute issued last spring.

## To Prevent Misunderstandings

The new proposals, however, have not been presented in the form of a law as was the nationalities statute. They were presented in the form of an agreement on the basis of which a new settlement can be obtained.

They were further formulated in such a way that no misunderstanding shall arise; but there are other parts of the proposals which were not contained in the original plan.

These are elaborated in order to give to the state what belongs to the state and to the nationalities what belongs to the nationalities.

At the same time we are endeavoring to guarantee the individual against the whole, minority against majority.

freedom of thought and national rights.

This applies to Czechs, Germans, Slovaks, Hungarians, Ruthenians and Poles. Our democratic conditions make us proceed in this manner.

During recent days I have received hundreds and hundreds of letters from Czechs, from Germans and from foreign countries, encouraging me.

If in these letters any doubts are expressed, they are concerned only with the question of whether it is the right moment for such far-reaching settlements in a period of political passion.

## Replies To Objections

I want to reply to these objections directly.

I believe the new proposals will be beneficial to the state and its future; and I believe also that by renewing cooperation among all nationalities, even in our present period of difficulties, nothing can threaten our unity and integrity.

In the future this will be the political aim of all of us.

At the same time, I would emphasize that nothing has been altered in the democratic structure and political convictions of the state.

On the contrary, if international evolution is favorable, the new settlement will make our democracy more perfect.

We are approaching the present proposals by the logical development of

nationality questions in the whole of Europe.

Our especial conditions compel us to be the first to settle our nationality affairs justly.

In our state all nationality cultures are very highly developed; the two most numerous nationalities especially have a high national consciousness and in the course of their history have contributed much to human culture.

It is, therefore, obvious that for them and for other nationalities we must go forward quickly in nationality matters as compared with other Central European countries.

We shall not be the last to do so.

## Recommends Proposals

If we decided on this solution at a troubled time when confidence is shaken it is certain that by this we would make a sacrifice, which is not small, for the preservation of universal peace.

We wish to contribute to a settlement of European problems in general and to the establishment of good relations with all our neighbors, especially with Greater Germany.

We wish to prove to Europe and America, and particularly to England and France that we understand our responsibilities for general collaboration and that we fulfill these as far as the needs of the state allow us.

If I, as President of the Republic and head of the Government, am recommending this solution to you today, although it entails heavy sacrifices, I appeal at the same time to the whole population of the state and tell you this in all seriousness:

We must reestablish full confidence and cooperation between two great nationalities of the republic and thus insure internal calm and peace and peaceful development.

Thus we are working not only to preserve peace at a time of international crisis for the world and for Europe but also for the calm of our towns, villages, land, factories and all who are dear to us.

Not only I, in my official capacity, must work for peace, not only those responsible for the Government and the Government party, but also the minority of opposition. These, above all, and every citizen in particular, must and shall do the same in his own station.

Every one of you in the present state of things does service to peace by avoiding disputes, incidents and quarrels.

But it is possible for anger, irritation and provocative incidents to threaten

not only our internal peace but also the peace of Europe.

I am appealing to all Czechs, Germans and other peoples without distinction of nationality within the republic. I do not appeal to politicians and political parties because, for them, it should be natural to keep calm.

## Appeals To Every Citizen

I appeal to every citizen individually. I appeal to the whole population. Never has the responsibility of every one of us been greater than at the present. Be calm, keep level-headed. Go quietly about your work. The less you diverge from your normal lives the greater will be your contribution to the preservation of peace.

Show the world that not one of us wishes to be held responsible for increasing the present European tension.

In this respect, I appeal to the press of all parties, of all shades of opinion, of all minorities; their merit or their faults may be greater today than they think possible.

Indeed, we are living through moments when all with a party or national difference must come together in order that we also might preserve peace on the soil where our fathers and forefathers have dwelt for many centuries in peaceful, constructive work.

Are present Czechoslovak and Sudeten German descendants of Czechoslovakia and Sudeten German ancestors to destroy what they have built? I am well aware the state power of our republic has and must have sufficient strength in order to guarantee discipline and order among the population and for the population by means at its disposal.

Our democracy is proud of having always been a disciplined democracy and it is proud that claim has been maintained by self-control of all its citizens. Why should it be otherwise today?

I want, therefore, a complete return of peace and order—with liberty, loyalty and freedom serving as spiritual arms and arguments.

If imperialist powers were to enter into relations between the nationalities, a regrettable shadow would be thrown over the future of cooperation among them.

I believe the German people as well as the Czechs, Slovaks and all others truly desire to work together in quiet.

I am informed that every man of good will among our fellow-citizens of German nationality earnestly wants normal conditions of peace.

## Believes Accord Will Result

That is why I believe that on the basis of new proposals the Government will come to terms with all nationalities and will guarantee the

republic a future of prosperity.

One law, single and inviolable, is valid for all Czechoslovaks. To establish real peace among nationalities, we must limit party strife and unite more than ever, act together in loyalty and do nothing against the idea of the unity of Czechoslovakia.

If I have taken upon myself today to appeal to the people of this state, that does not mean I have fears for our future. In all my life I have never had fears.

I have always been an optimist, and my optimism today is greater than ever. I have an unshakable faith in the state, in its health, in its power, in its ability to withstand pressure, in its splendid army and in the unshakable spirit of the whole people. I am certain our state will emerge victorious from today's difficulties.

Let us, then, stand firm and have complete confidence we shall come to the end of our present period. Let us observe calm and keep quiet and have faith in ourselves, in our country, in our state and in our future prosperity.

Let us be ready to make sacrifices, but let us be optimists. In time of great difficulties; above all, let us not forget faith and good will move mountains and that they will bring us happily out of all present European troubles.

HYDE PARK--Sept 9 (AP) -- Today  
THE PRESIDENT WAS TOLD AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE IMPRESSION

HAD BEEN GROWING THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS MORALLY LINKED WITH EUROPEAN DEMOCRACIES IN A "STOP HITLER" MOVEMENT. 30.24

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE REPLIED THAT SPEAKING OF IMPRESSIONS MEANT SPEAKING OF INTERPRETATIONS BY COLUMNISTS AND OTHERS. THESE INTERPRETATIONS, HE SAID, HAD BEEN ABOUT 100 PERCENT WRONG REGARDING THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. X B3.30 X B3.33

A PORTION OF THE PRESS, THE PRESIDENT SAID, HAS BEEN BEHAVING RATHER BADLY ON THE WHOLE FOREIGN POLICY SITUATION BY APPROACHING IT FROM A POLITICAL POINT OF VIEW.

THIS SECTION OF THE PRESS, HE SAID, HAS BEEN GIVING A FALSE IMPRESSION.

MR. ROOSEVELT SUGGESTED THAT REPORTERS READ STATEMENTS BY SECRETARY

HULL AND HIMSELF IF THEY WANTED TO ASCERTAIN WHAT THE NATION'S FOREIGN POLICY IS.

THE PRESIDENT WAS TOLD THAT A RECENTLY-REPORTED STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR WILLIAM C. BULLITT THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD STAND WITH FRANCE IN PEACE AND WAR HAD INCREASED THE IMPRESSION THAT THIS COUNTRY WAS LINKED MORALLY WITH EUROPEAN DEMOCRACIES. HE REPLIED THAT BOTH BULLITT AND THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN PARIS HAD DENIED BULLITT MADE SUCH A STATEMENT.

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## Wilson 'Errors' Seen Repeated By Roosevelt

Gayda, Fascist Editor, Says President's Declarations of Policy Lead to 'Confusion and Catastrophe'

ROME, Sept. 11 (AP).—Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor who often mirrors Premier Benito Mussolini's views, asserted today that President Roosevelt was repeating the "errors" of Woodrow Wilson by making the United States's foreign policy a "growing cause of confusion and incitement to catastrophe." Gayda in the newspaper "La Voce d'Italia," cautioned against accepting at face value the President's assertion that his own and his statement's declarations on foreign affairs had been misrepresented.

(The President's criticism of part of the American press was made after he was asked if there were any foundation to the impression abroad that, at least morally, the United States was allied with European democracies in a "stop Hitler" front.)

"This was Roosevelt's thought in the last edition of September 9," Gayda commented. But he compared the President to Hollywood films which "suddenly change their scenes," and added:

"Should we believe his words? Experience counsels caution. It is unforgettable that Wilson, arriving in Europe after badly digesting European affairs, went raging here and there against all European

problems and interests which he did not understand and retired only when the irreparable had been done."

### "Revives Wilson's Errors"

"Now it is Roosevelt's turn. It might be said he revives Wilson's errors. He also talks and pronounces sentence on European matters which he does not understand.

"With his words—to which dollar-lined treasure chests, cannon and busy American life give authority—he creates the most frantic and illuded reactions by governments and peoples from Europe to China. Then, suddenly, he declares that all have been interpreted 100 per cent wrong and his real intentions are exactly opposite what his previous seemed to express to hundreds of millions of listeners. This, certainly, is not the way to speak with coherence and certainty on American foreign policy."

"The United States, which ought to be a robust, neutral instrument of order, equilibrium and peace

among peoples, becomes, with these continuous contradictions and unconsidered words, a growing cause of confusion and incitement to catastrophe. Certainly the great American people, which labors and wishes for peace and to which Italy renders just homage, is worthy to be better served."

GAYDA DECLARED THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOWED THAT AMERICANS "DO NOT LOVE ADVENTURES AND PREFER ISOLATIONIST PEACE TO INTERVENTION IN THE BRAZILS OF A NEW CONFLAGRATION ABROAD."

"NOTHING," HE ADDED, "WOULD BE MORE FATAL FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAN TO THROW ITSELF INTO A MESS WITH THE SOLE RESULT OF ACCUMULATING NEW UNCOLLECTABLE CREDITS. . . AND MORE VICTIMS LOST OVERSEAS."

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THE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE WAS HANDED TO THE PRESS SHORTLY AFTER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR KENNEDY HAD CABLED HULL THE REPORT OF HIS CONVERSATIONS WITH LORD HALIFAX IN LONDON THIS MORNING. THE LETTER WAS WRITTEN SEPTEMBER 2 IN RESPONSE TO PERU'S INVITATION, EXTENDED AUGUST 2.

"THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD ARE FACED," HULL WROTE, "WITH THE

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, SEPT. 10-(AP)—SECRETARY HULL DECLARED IN A LETTER MADE PUBLIC TONIGHT THAT THE ISSUE OF LAWLESSNESS VERSUS FAIR PLAY CONFRONTED THE WHOLE WORLD, AND THAT NO NATION COULD AVOID A PART IN THE RESPONSIBILITY OF DETERMINING WHICH SHOULD PREVAIL.

ALTHOUGH NOT MENTIONING THE CRISIS BETWEEN GERMANY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HE SAID:

"EVENTS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD HAVE EMPHASIZED RECENTLY THE EXTENT TO WHICH SOME NATIONS HAVE WAVERED FROM THE ORDERLY AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS WHICH SHOULD PREVAIL BETWEEN NEIGHBORS."

PUBLICATION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S REMARKS, IN A LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE TO PERU'S INVITATION TO ATTEND THE EIGHTH PAN-

AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT LIMA ON DECEMBER 9, PRECEDED BY ONLY TWO DAYS ADOLF HITLER'S LONG-AWAITED FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPEECH AT NURNBERG, GERMANY.

ISSUE OF DETERMINING WHETHER RELATIONS SHALL BE CHARACTERIZED BY INTERNATIONAL ANARCHY AND LAWLESSNESS OR BY PRINCIPLES OF FAIR PLAY, JUSTICE AND ORDER UNDER LAW. NO NATION AND NO GOVERNMENT CAN AVOID THE ISSUE; NEITHER CAN ANY NATION AVOID PARTICIPATION, WILLING OR NOT, IN THE RESPONSIBILITY OF DETERMINING WHICH COURSE OF ACTION SHALL PREVAIL."

"X X X THE GRAVE PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE WORLD TODAY AFFORD THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, UNITED BY A COMMON IDEAL, AN OPPORTUNITY TO SET AN EXAMPLE TO THE WORLD THROUGH THE CREATION OF NEW BONDS OF SOLIDARITY AND FRIENDSHIP."

CONTINUING, HE SAID:

"THE AMERICAN NATIONS HAVE MADE AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSE OF WORLD PEACE BY THE ELABORATION OF AN INTER-AMERICAN SOCIETY BASED UPON RESPECT FOR THE INDEPENDENCE, SOVEREIGNTY, AND POLITICAL EQUALITY OF NATIONS. X X X

"THE PROGRAM FOR THE FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE OFFERS ABUNDANT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE AMERICAN NATIONS TO CONSIDER FURTHER MEANS OF GUARANTEEING PEACEFUL CONTINENTAL NEIGHBORLY LIFE, AND OF SOLVING THE MANY EXISTING IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF A POLITICAL, JURIDICAL, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTER."

SECRETARY HULL INDICATED HE WOULD APPOINT THE AMERICAN DELEGATES LATER. HE PERSONALLY ATTENDED THE LAST PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, IN 1933.

PRIOR TO PUBLICATION OF HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE, HULL HAD REFUSED EARLIER TODAY TO ADD ANYTHING TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REMARKS AT HYDE PARK YESTERDAY. THE PRESIDENT HAD TOLD REPORTERS THAT INTERPRETATIONS THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS MORALLY LINKED WITH EUROPEAN NATIONS IN A "STOP HITLER" MOVEMENT WERE ABOUT 100 PER CENT WRONG.

## Hitler Hints His Goal Is Union Of Sudetens With Nazi Reich

He Tells 200,000 at Nuremberg 'New Germany' Is Denied to 'Other Germans for Time Being'; Reminds Them Nazis Have Won Power by Force

By The Associated Press

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 11.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler strongly hinted today that union of the Sudeten German region of Czechoslovakia to Greater Germany alone could satisfy Nazi ambitions for "other Germans."

Addressing 110,000 brown-shirted Storm Troopers and black-shirted Guard troops on the next to the last day of the Nazi party congress, Hitler declared: "A new Germany stands before us, and we have the good fortune to live in it. To other Germans this still is denied for the time being."

An estimated 200,000, including spectators in the grandstand, roared their approval with thunderous cries of "Heil to our Fuehrer!"

"Our hearts go out to them, just as we know their hearts are with us and they are in spirit right among us," Hitler continued. Again the colossal Luitpold Grove resounded with shouts of approval.

Tomorrow night Hitler will close the eight-day Nazi party rally with a speech on foreign policy, for which the whole world has been waiting. [His radio address is expected to be heard in the United States beginning at 3 to 3:30 p. m., Monday, New York time.]

Earlier in his ten-minute speech today Der Fuehrer reminded his hearers:

"Times are such today that it is necessary to remember that Nazism came to power not alone through staunch hope but by militant struggle, and that it is determined under all circumstances to maintain its position and that of the Reich."

As an example of what concentrated Nazi will could do the Chancellor mentioned the annexation of Austria. There was tremendous applause.

No one in government circles attending the Nazi rally was prepared for the authoritative outline of the British government's views received here indicating Germany had been warned Britain could not stay out of any war endangering France. The outline of Britain's position was looked on as an eleventh-hour attempt by Britain to influence Hitler's speech tomorrow night.

Doubt was expressed regarding

the wisdom of reminding Der Fuehrer of his expressed love for peace, as the British were said to have done. Such reminders, these quarters said, might well have the very opposite effect on Hitler, who resents nothing so much as interference by outsiders in matters which he regards as none of their business. One high military authority even went further.

"Why does Britain insist on making herself a world arbiter?" he asked. Why doesn't she leave to the Czechs and to us to settle our problems ourselves? We do not attempt to tell Britain what she shall do, for instance, about the Palestine problem. Hitler never bluffs. He means what he has said these last few days."

With the plaudits of his followers ringing in his ears, Hitler at the end of the exercises passed along three miles of broad, suburban avenues and then through Nuremberg's narrow medieval streets to the city's historic castle, where German emperors once held court. In accordance with what has become a tradition here, eighteen foreign correspondents from eleven nations followed directly behind Hitler's car by special invitation.

Cheering rolled along the avenue and filled the narrow streets of the city. Hitler stood alone, in his brown Storm Trooper uniform, again and again stretching out his hand in Nazi salute in response to the continual "Heils!"

Accompanying him into Nuremberg's twelfth-century Kaiserburg,

besides the correspondents, were Rudolf Hess, deputy Nazi party leader; Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, ideological leader; Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister; Dr. Otto Dietrich, Reich press chief; Captain Fritz Wiedemann, Hitler's adjutant, and Lord Mayor Willi Liebl.

International politics seemed to be the farthest distant in Hitler's thoughts at this interview—only an hour after he had disclosed the German attitude concerning the Czechoslovak situation. A peculiar glow of exaltation seemed to light up his face, and his eyes bore evidence of the strength which he derives from coming face to face with his followers in gatherings like that in Luitpold Grove.

After firmly grasping the hand of each guest who was presented to him, Hitler observed simply, with a smile:

"Gentlemen, we are very fortunate about the weather. You know that when God sends rain, that is good for potatoes but not for a party rally."

Discusses Architecture

He then turned to one of his favorite topics—architecture.

"You will observe that we have made no attempt to continue the medieval style of building in this city," he said. "That time is past. It would have been rubbishy to attempt it. Within the ancient city we are merely trying to cleanse it of all trashy imitations and restore it to its medieval charm. At the same time we are building something entirely new, in accordance with our conceptions of architecture, outside the old city, entirely separate from it and with only a modern avenue connecting."

Carefully avoiding politics, he next discussed Germany's collection of paintings and sculpture considered "degenerate art." With a suggestion of a smile, Der Fuehrer said ironically:

"We are quite ready to sell these

'national treasures,' provided foreign countries give us devisen (foreign exchange) for them. That is, not foreign exchange to purchase grain, but to acquire old masters in return. I won't conceal from you that we have already sold several. Sorry to say, I have found the foreign market not very good. I wouldn't mind, for instance, acquiring Van Dycks or other Dutch or Flemish or Italian masters. Some of them aren't much in favor just now."

The correspondents later were guests of Hess and Ribbentrop at a luncheon in the castle banquet hall while Hitler retired for a brief rest. Beginning at 1 p. m., however, he was in his open car again, and he stood for five hours in Nuremberg's ancient and picturesque market place as column after column of Nazi formations, 110,000 strong, filed by.

With no syllable had Der Fuehrer disclosed what he proposed to do next about the Sudeten German problem. His guests at the castle had been requested not to interrogate him, and the question remained whether his speech tomorrow night closing the convention would bring the answer.

### Hitler's Secret Ambition: To Visit Picture Galleries

Yearns for 'False Beard' to Tour Them Unnoticed

NUREMBERG, Sept. 11 (AP).—Chancellor Adolf Hitler in an unusual burst of confidence disclosed today how he would like to get out of the limelight to visit foreign art galleries without being recognized. The disclosure came as he was reminiscing with foreign correspondents about his trip to Italy last May.

"I know of but one other city," he said, "that grips me as does Nurem-

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berg. That city is Florence. There is an indescribable charm about it. I should have loved to remain there another week—but, of course, incognito. Imagine going unrecognized into the Uffizi Gallery!"

With a sigh of resignation, he said: "That, alas, is impossible. If I were to try to go disguised, perhaps with a false beard, and were discovered after all, immediately people would start saying I had sinister political designs."

## Sudetens Raise Plebiscite Cry in Border Rallies

### Clash With Czechs in Frenzy to Hear Hitler Speech; Prague 'Ready,' Denies Reports of Mobilization

By The Associated Press

PRAGUE, Sept. 11.—Cries of "We want a plebiscite!" resounded through the streets of dozens of Sudeten German towns today. "Deutschland Ueber Alles" and the forbidden "Horst Wessel" battle song of the Nazis was being sung in the German districts.

Nazi enthusiasm was mounting, and authorities believed it would reach its highest pitch tomorrow night when Chancellor Adolf Hitler, at Remberg, Germany, was expected to pronounce a fateful statement bearing on the critical issue of the Sudeten Germans and their relation to Czechoslovakia.

Authorities said radical elements of the Sudeten Germany party seemed to be gaining the upper hand.

At Reichenberg, Czech police broke up a demonstration by 2,000 persons in that Sudeten industrial area, six miles from the German border, after the crowd became wildly excited by reports that Hitler was coming there. When the Sudetens sang German songs and shouted "We want a plebiscite!" a Czech group objected and fist fights started. One policeman was knocked down and several others were injured. Twenty persons were seized and later released by police.

For the most part, however, police of the Sudeten region, evidently acting on President Eduard Benes's appeal yesterday, exercised forbearance toward the wrought-up minority. Police pretended not to hear the "Heil Hitler!" salutes and tried to prevent a clash such as might give Hitler last-minute material for an oratorical thunderbolt.

to be buried at the republic.

Sudeten party men, coming together for so-called lightning assemblies, would meet a crowd, gathered by prearrangement, and then shout their demands for a plebiscite, in which they might register their desire for union with Germany. The usual police procedure was to prevail on local Sudeten leaders to scatter the crowd. The largest demonstrations took place at Rumburg, Reichenberg and Winterberg.

Despite the fact that most Czechoslovaks awaited Hitler's address with the belief it would be a sharp attack on the republic, with Field Marshal General Hermann Wilhelm Goering's remarks yesterday as a tip-off as to what was to be expected from Der Fuehrer himself, there was no sign of nervousness.

The War Ministry denied persistent rumors of mobilization or that various classes of reservists had been called to the colors during the critical hours tomorrow. An official said, however, that the nation's defenses were adequate. "No one need fear we can be overwhelmed by surprise," he said. "The forts are manned."

Dr. Franz Kupka, a Foreign Office official, said reports from all parts of the country indicated that President Benes's address yesterday had made an excellent impression. It apparently did much to rally opposition Czech parties to his support. Monsignor Anton Stashak, leaders of the Catholic party, and Dr. Ladislav Rasin, leader of the extreme Rightist National Union party, issued calls for unity behind the government.

Prague streets were crowded tonight, but Czechs still appeared to take much interest in sports events as they crowded about to hear the broadcast of a Czech-Hungarian football game from Budapest and cheer the Czech victory.

Viscount Runciman voiced a

ferent hope "for peace" today in a brief, impromptu speech to a large crowd of Sudeten Germans. The head of Britain's mediation mission made the speech outside the castle of Count Ottokar Czernin in Chlumetz, where he is a week-end guest. In response to cheers of the crowd, Lord Runciman said:

"Good men and women, you are living here in a wonderful country, perhaps one of the finest in the world. I pray to God that He will give peace to this fine country."

### Nazis Cool to Benes's Speech

BERLIN, Sept. 11 (AP).—Official quarters said today, after a study of the speech yesterday of President Benes of Czechoslovakia, that it was received in Germany "very coolly and with reservations." The Foreign Office mouthpiece, "Diplomatische Politische Korrespondenz," expressed the view that Benes's description of

the twenty years of progress of the Czechoslovak republic "could only cause the bitterest feelings in that half of the population of the Czechoslovak republic at whose cost the Czechs carried through the development which the President described."

## Britain Stresses Her Warnings She Would Fight to Aid France

### Responsible Source Says the German Leaders Should Have No Illusions Regarding the London Government's Attitude

LONDON, Sept. 11.—At the close of the fourth successive day of conferences of key British ministers, the British Government's views were summarized by a responsible source today as follows:

There is a growing feeling of anxiety in the country, a feeling that we are approaching a critical situation out of which war might arise.

There also is full realization of what modern war would mean. There is a difference between modern war and even that of 1914 as war today would involve the civilian population.

From the first, the British Government has realized the serious consequences arising out of the Czechoslovak situation. Nevertheless they feel it ought to be possible to settle these differences in Czechoslovakia by negotiation.

For that reason, Viscount Runciman [unofficial British mediator in the Sudeten German-Czechoslovak issue] was sent to Prague. So far, he has met with a certain measure of success.

He certainly has succeeded to gaining the confidence of both sides. He has helped already in getting deadlocks resolved and negotiations resumed.

The new Czech proposals go a long way toward meeting Sudeten demands and, indeed, much further than at one time it would have been considered possible for the Czech Government to go.

No Justification for Violence

A good deal more negotiation may be necessary for elucidation and modification to some extent of present proposals. But there now is no justification for abandoning present negotiations for more violent solutions.

Any attempt to use force now would incur universal condemnation throughout the world. There may be setbacks and apparent deadlocks but Lord Runciman still is there and can help as before.

Therefore, whatever difficulties may arise, in the opinion of the British Government and in the opinion of the world, there is no reason why mediation should be abandoned.

The question has been raised whether there was full apprehension in Germany of the atti-

tude of the British Government. Two important announcements by His Majesty's government, that of Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons March 24 and that of Sir John Simon [Chancellor of the Exchequer] at Lanark Aug. 27 have already been made.

In the opinion of His Majesty's government it should be impossible for the terms of those pronouncements to be mistaken. Mr. Chamberlain declared that "if war were to break out it would be unlikely to be confined to those who have assumed" obligations to aid Czechoslovakia

against invasion. Sir John warned that "the beginning of a conflict is like the beginning of a fire in a high wind" and asked, "Who can say how far it would spread \* \* \* or how many may be called to beat it out?"

It was clear from the first statement March 24 that they [the British Government] contemplated the possibility not only of other countries but also of this country being involved and that Great Britain could not stand aside from a general conflict in which the integrity of France might be menaced.

As regards the statement by Sir John Simon at Lanark, it was fully reported in Germany and did create a great impression at that time.

But memories grow dim, and it is of first importance that the German Government should be under no illusions with regard to the British Government's attitude and in particular that they should not count upon it that a brief and successful campaign against Czechoslovakia could safely be embarked upon without the possibility of involving France and even Great Britain.

German Leaders Warned

The question has been raised whether this point of view has been fully understood in Germany, but it was stated last night in authoritative quarters that during his visit to Nuremberg the British Ambassador had valuable opportunities of meeting the principal German leaders.

He has not either had or sought an interview with Herr Hitler other than a courtesy meeting during a diplomatic reception, but this is not supposed to have

been an occasion of anything more than a general conversation nor, indeed, was this necessary.

Having obtained a full report of contacts he has made, there is every reason for British Ministers to feel assured that the views of His Majesty's Government have been fully conveyed in the proper quarter.

The dominions have been kept fully in touch throughout this period. Also throughout, the British Government have maintained the historical and traditional association of this country with France, her nearest neighbor and the other great European democracy whose security and integrity are so closely bound up with that of Great Britain.

The United States Government also has been kept fully informed. The American Ambassador saw Lord Halifax [British Foreign Secretary] this afternoon and Mr. Chamberlain tonight.

With regard to Hitler's speech tomorrow, we are all waiting with a certain anxiety. But Hitler repeatedly has expressed his own desire for peace and it would be a mistake to assume he is not sincere.

### Australians Pray for Peace

SYDNEY, Australia, Sept. 11 (AP).—Churches of all denominations throughout Australia were crowded today with congregations praying for world peace. Special services were held as a result of Premier Joseph A. Lyons's proclamation making today one of intercession and prayer because of the international situation.

## Hitler's Speech to Nazi Party Troops

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 11 (AP).—Following is the text of Chancellor Hitler's speech today before an assembly of Storm Troops and Elite Guards:

Men of the National Socialist fighting organization:

At first I salute among you those comrades who have been with our movement for years as faithful and devoted members without being able to express inner convictions openly among us.

In this year providence has at last realized the dream of countless generations.

This part of our National Socialist movement has become a fulfillment of fate.

I salute S. S. (Elite Guard) and S. A. (Storm Troop) men from old Ostmark (Austria) newly joined with the Reich.

We all realize how great the sacrifices were they had to make to remain true to their ideal. We also, however, realize the pride and joy with which they must now be filled in view of this most mighty and visible demonstra-

tion of German unification.

Because those standing here are the best political fighting organization which the German people ever had.

Times are such that today it is necessary to remember that nazism came to power not alone through staunch hope but by militant struggle and that it is determined under all circumstance

to maintain its position and that of the Reich.

### Spirit Remains Unchanged

At your front have been borne old banners which fifteen years ago were handed to the S. A. at the first Reich party congress. Hundreds and hundreds since have been added to them.

Their spirit and the spirit of their bearers have remained the same. For us they symbolize the grandeur, power and strength of the National Socialist faith and that of the Reich it has conquered.

Today you receive new banners and they will take their place among the old ones. I expect that their bearers shall be animated by the same spirit that animated and still animates the bearers of the old banners.

At some time these banners will become venerable symbols, recalling Germany's deepest misery, Germany's boldest hopes, Germany's hardest inner political struggles and Germany's glorious resurrection. They are to be symbols of an imperishable and eternal Reich, an imperishable and eternal German people.

The tasks imposed upon the men of the fighting section of the movement in the past fifteen years since 1923 have remained the same—they have become greater.

At that time a new ideal had to be preached and realized throughout Germany—today this ideal must be maintained and strengthened. The National Socialist movement must be the training school

of the spirit, the will and the body. Therefore, victors in our sports contests are at this time among you.

### Extends Special Greetings

To them I extend special greetings and expect that in the course of years these sports contests will develop into one tremendous event which will reach its highest point on the day when here, to the right of the new Congress Hall, a gigantic stadium of the German nation shall arise.

In these two structures of which you see one already gradually arising, National Socialist training will find its clearest expression: the strongest spirit of faith and will, confidence and perseverance, above all responsible energy coupled with a strong body

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neatly and beautiful—thus we want to train it and never lose sight of this task.

We shall believe just as firmly in its realizations as we believed fifteen years ago that the four banners (which the Nazis then had) would once embrace all Germany.

A new Germany stands before us and we have the good fortune to live in it. To other Germans this still is denied for the time being. Our hearts go out to them just as we know their hearts are with us and they are in spirit right amongst us.

And we are all animated by one sense of duty: it has been said a thousand times, a million times and is always to be expressed by one single word, in one single confession: Germany Sieg Heil! (Hail Victory).

## France Issues Gas Masks to Rail Workers

### Trainmen at Reich Border Prepare for War Duties; Rhine Pontoon Bridges Removed From Service

PARIS, Sept. 11 (AP).—France, already on a virtual war footing, methodically buttressed her defenses today in finest detail along the German frontier.

Railroad workers throughout eastern France received gas masks from the army and were instructed to be ready for war-time duties. Preparations were made to remove civilian populations from areas nearest Germany by special trains to southern and western France. During the night pontoon bridges across the Rhine were cut. Travelers were compelled to cross the river in rowboats operated only during the day.

While accelerating military preparations, Premier Edouard Daladier calmly awaited the speech of Chancellor Adolf Hitler tomorrow at Nuremberg which many expected to dispel or justify Europe's fears of possible conflict.

The Premier was closeted during the day with Cesar Campinchi, Navy Minister and Guy La Chambre, Air Minister, Daladier, head of a "National Defense" cabinet, is his own Minister of National Defense and his own War Minister. He conferred at length also with Edouard Herriot, president of the Chamber of Deputies. Officials said Daladier

warrior's advice on the Czech-German crisis. They said the question of recalling Parliament—which would be necessary if a general French mobilization were to be ordered—was not discussed.

France, meanwhile, was assured of having still another division of infantry reserves with the colors within ten days to add to the estimated 2,000,000 men she already has under arms. War maneuvers, scheduled to start near Rouen September 20 with the 5th (reserve) Infantry Division participating, were "adjourned," nevertheless the reservists were to be called.

A decree published in The Official Journal named a committee of fifty to administer local and regional commerce and industry in the event of a general mobilization.

The War Ministry called 1,000 physicians, dentists and nurses to the colors from reserve ranks. Another decree placed hundreds of reserve officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force in active service.

The possibility of the Army taking over the railroads was foreseen in a list of military railway inspectors named in another "Official Journal" decree.

WHEN IT IS DEFENDING NATIONAL INTERESTS."

FORMER AIR MINISTER PIERRE COT, ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE PEOPLE'S FRONT, SPEAKING AT CHARLEVILLE, SAID THE DALADIER GOVERNMENT WAS RIGHT IN TELLING CZECHOSLOVAKIA "WE ARE READY TO FULFILL OUR ENGAGEMENTS TO THAT NATION."

"ON THIS POINT," COT SAID, "I THINK LIKE LOUIS MARIN, HENRI DE KERELLIS AND ANDRE TARDIEU (ALL RIGHTIST LEADERS WHO AGREE WITH LEON BLUM AND GABRIEL PERI (THE 1938 COMMUNIST DEPUTY)). THUS WE HAVE THE BEGINNING OF THIS PACT OF NATIONAL UNITY WHICH WE WILL ALL BUILD TO DEFEND THE FATHERLAND AND FOR PEACE."

AN ARMY AIRPLANE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED, WILL FLY OVER PARIS TOMORROW MORNING DROPPING 50,000 POSTCARDS. OFFICIALS REQUESTED FINDERS OF THE CARDS TO FILL OUT FORMS PRINTED ON THEM, TELLING WHEN AND WHERE THE CARD WAS PICKED UP, AND RETURN THEM TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE FOR RESEARCH AND INVENTION.

OFFICIALS REFUSED TO COMMENT ON THE CARDS' PURPOSE. IT WAS SAID, HOWEVER, OFFICIALS WERE ATTEMPTING TO DETERMINE AIR CURRENTS OVER THE CAPITAL IN ORDER TO PREPARE SAFEGUARDS AGAINST DISCHARGE OF POISON GAS ON THE CITY.

PARIS' POPULATION REMAINED CALM, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF A SUNNY DAY TO STROLL ON THE BOULEVARDS OR FLOCK TO SPORTING EVENTS IN THE SUBURBS.

THERE WAS LITTLE TALK OF THE DANGER OF CONFLICT IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

TODAY WAS THE 24TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE IN WHICH THE FRENCH ARMY STOPPED GERMANY'S ADVANCE TOWARD PARIS IN THE WORLD WAR.

THE SPEECH, ALONG WITH OTHERS, CAUSED POLITICAL CIRCLES TO FORESEE THE POSSIBILITY THAT DALADIER MIGHT FORM A NATIONAL UNION GOVERNMENT COMPOSED OF MEMBERS OF ALL POLITICAL PARTIES IF THE CRISIS TAKES A TURN FOR THE WORSE.

HERRIOT, SPEAKING AT BRIE-COMTE-ROBERT, DECLARED "IN TIMES LIKE THESE THROUGH WHICH WE ARE PASSING SO SERIOUS, LET US GROUP OURSELVES BEHIND A GOVERNMENT WHICH IS THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE

A DISPATCH FROM GENEVA SAID FRENCH RAILROAD OFFICIALS THERE HAD RECEIVED ORDERS TO SEND ALL EMPTY FRENCH FREIGHT CARS IN FRONTIER YARDS BACK TO PARIS.

THERE WERE ABOUT 100 AT GENEVA AFFECTED BY THE ORDER. SIMILAR ORDERS WERE REPORTED SENT TO OTHER FRENCH FRONTIER YARDS.

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#### BRITISH FLEET GATHERS

Vanguard Arrives Off Northern Scotland 4901236

Invergordon, Scotland, Sept. 11 (AP). A sturdy gray line of warships three miles long stretched today down Cromarty Firth from Invergordon, marking the biggest concentration of British men-o'-war off northern Scotland since the World War.

The first contingent of the fleet arrived in the Firth yesterday, the vanguard of ships of the home fleet assembling here for autumn maneuvers.

EIGHT POLICEMEN WERE INJURED IN STREET FIGHTING AT LIBEREC WHEN A CROWD SINGING GERMAN SONGS CLASHED WITH THE OFFICERS. OTHER DISTURBANCES REPORTED AT KARLOVY VARY AND EGER.

IN PRAGUE A YOUTH WEARING WHITE SOCKS, WHICH IS REGARDED AS IDENTIFYING THE WEARER WITH NAZI SYMPATHIES, WAS SAVED BY POLICE FROM A CROWD WHICH ATTACKED HIM.

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OTHER INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED FROM FISCHERN, AUSSIG, MAHR, TEPLITZ-SCHOENAU, JOACHIMSTHAL, MUEGLITZ AND HARTMANITZ.

AT TROPPEAU A SHOT WAS FIRED AT A CZECH SOLDIER WHO WAS NOT HIT, HOWEVER.

A STRONG UNDERCURRENT OF UNEASINESS AND RESENTMENT WAS EVIDENT OVER THE ADDRESS YESTERDAY OF FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING, NO. 2 GERMAN NAZI, BUT THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMENT.

OPINION WAS AROUSED PARTICULARLY BY GOERING'S REFERENCE AT A NAZI RALLY AT THE NURNBERG CONGRESS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA AS A "MIDGET PEOPLE WITHOUT CULTURE" AND HIS CHARGE THAT THE REPUBLIC "OPPRESSES AND MOLESTS" THE SUDETEN GERMAN MINORITY.

MANY CZECHS HELD THE VIEW THAT WHILE PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES, IN HIS BROADCAST MESSAGE TO THE NATION YESTERDAY, WAS REAFFIRMING CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE AND DESIRE FOR PEACE, GOERING WAS MAKING AN UNWARRANTED, BITTER ATTACK ON THE REPUBLIC.

THEY FELT GOERING WAS, IN EFFECT, TURNING DOWN CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S OFFER OF FRIENDSHIP TO GERMANY ALMOST AT THE SAME TIMES BENES WAS MAKING IT.

(AT NURNBERG, HITLER INTIMATED STRONGLY THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S ANNEXATION OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN REGION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS THE ONLY SATISFACTORY SOLUTION FOR HIM IF THE NAZI-SUPPORTED AUTONOMY DEMANDS OF THE 3,500,000 SUDETEN GERMANS.)

THE NATION GENERALLY TOOK TO HEART BENES' ADMONITION TO "KEEP YOUR NERVE STEADY." THERE WERE REPORTS LAST NIGHT OF SOME MINOR DISTURBANCES IN THE SUDETEN GERMAN REGION BUT AVAILABLE REPORTS INDICATED THERE WERE NO DEATHS OR INJURIES. IN OTHER AREAS, THE PEOPLE SHOWED NO OUTWARD SIGNS OF STRAIN.

BENES' SPEECH WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL WORD THE GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN THE NATION OF ITS ATTITUDE IN THE CRISIS IN WEEKS AND ITS RECEPTION WAS FAVORABLE AMONG MOST ELEMENTS.

THEY WERE CHEERED PARTICULARLY BY HIS DECLARATION THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS CALM AND DETERMINED TO PURSUE ITS USUAL COURSE OF

PEACE, THAT IT WANTED FRIENDSHIP WITH GERMANY AND ALL OTHER NATIONS AND BY HIS PROMISE THAT ALL NATIONALITIES WOULD RECEIVE JUSTICE FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

THEY STRESSED THE SHARP CONTRAST BETWEEN BENES' STATEMENT AND GOERING'S CHARGE THAT THE GERMANIC MINORITY WAS BEING SUPPRESSED.

CZECH RESERVIST SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS KEPT CLOSE WATCH ON DEVELOPMENTS, VOICING THEIR DETERMINATION TO KEEP PEACE BUT THEIR READINESS TO FIGHT IF IT IS NECESSARY. SEP 12 1938

THE SITUATION WAS CALM IN THE CAPITAL WITH MOST SUDETEN GERMAN LEADERS AT THE GERMAN NAZI PARTY CONGRESS AT NURNBERG AND VISCOUNT RUNCIMAN, UNOFFICIAL BRITISH MEDIATOR IN THE ISSUE, ABSENT FOR THE WEEKEND.

BE107PED

MOSCOW, SEPT 11-(AP)-ROBERT COULONDRE, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, CONFERRED FOR TWO HOURS TODAY AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE WITH DEPUTY COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS VLADIMIR P. POTENKIN. THE SUBJECT OF THEIR CONVERSATION WAS NOT DISCLOSED. SEP 12 1938 57 30

COULONDRE RETURNED RECENTLY TO HIS POST HERE FROM A TRIP TO PARIS.

G744PED

LONDON, SEPT 11-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, RECOGNIZING THE IMMINENT DANGER OF WAR, WAS SAID RELIABLY TODAY TO HAVE STRESSED TO GERMANY THE FUTILITY OF EXPECTING BRITAIN TO STAY OUT OF ANY CONFLICT IN WHICH FRENCH INTEGRITY WAS MENACED.

ALTHOUGH A DEFINITE COMMITMENT TO AID CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN THE EVENT THAT COUNTRY WERE INVADED WAS WITHHELD, SEP 12 1938 BRITISH QUARTERS SAID SIR NEVILLE HENDERSON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, HAD TOLD GERMAN LEADERS EMPHATICALLY THAT THEY COULD NOT COUNT ON A BRIEF CAMPAIGN WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE NOT INVOLVED.

THE BRITISH DOMINIONS AND THE UNITED STATES KEPT FULLY INFORMED OF THE DEVELOPMENTS.

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY SAW VISCOUNT HALIFAX, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY, DURING THE AFTERNOON AND CALLED ON PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN TONIGHT.

ANTHONY EDEN, WHO RESIGNED AS FOREIGN SECRETARY SIX MONTHS AGO WHEN HIS "STAND UP TO DICTATORS POLICY" LOST FAVOR WITH THE PRIME MINISTER, CALLED ON LORD HALIFAX FOR THE SECOND TIME IN THREE DAYS.

HE SPENT A HALF HOUR WITH HIS SUCCESSOR AND WAS PRESENT WHEN KENNEDY CALLED.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S VISIT TO NO. 10 DOWNING STREET LASTED 25 MINUTES. WHEN HE EMERGED, THROGS OUTSIDE CHEERED HIM AND SWARMED AROUND HIM WHILE HE STRUGGLED TO REACH HIS AUTOMOBILE.

POLICE REINFORCEMENTS, INCLUDING MOUNTED OFFICERS, WERE CALLED TO CLEAR AN ESTIMATED 3,000 PERSONS WEDGED TIGHTLY IN THE ROADWAY OF DOWNING STREET. THEY RESPONDED GOOD NATUREDLY TO ORDERS BUT HUNDREDS LINGERED ON THE SIDEWALKS OF THE LITTLE STREET AND WERE PERMITTED TO STAY.

THE DOWNING STREET CROWDS VIRTUALLY BESIEGED <sup>SEP 12 1938</sup> MINISTER'S HOUSE, AS GRAVE-FACED OFFICIALS CAME AND WENT.

CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS MINISTERS WERE SAID TO BE WAITING WITH ANXIETY FOR THE SPEECH TOMORROW OF CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER AT THE NAZI PARTY CONGRESS AT NURNBERG, GERMANY.

IN SOME HIGH QUARTERS IT WAS SAID THAT HITLER'S ADDRESS, THE WIND-UP OF THE TENTH ANNUAL NAZI PARTY RALLY, STILL MIGHT FAIL TO CAST LIGHT ON HIS INTENTIONS IN THE ISSUE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA OVER THAT NATION'S AUTONOMY-DEMANDING SUDETEN GERMAN MINORITY.

THE BRITISH MINISTERS WERE ASSURED, HOWEVER, THAT THE FUHRER WAS AWARE OF THEIR VIEWS AND FURTHER REPRESENTATIONS WERE NOT CONTEMPLATED AT THIS TIME.

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THE GOVERNMENT, MEANWHILE, WAS SAID AUTHORITATIVELY TO FEEL THAT ELUCIDATION AND MODIFICATION TO SOME EXTENT OF THE LATEST CZECHOSLOVAK PROPOSALS TO THE NAZI-SUPPORTED MINORITY MIGHT BE NECESSARY. BUT, IT WAS HELD, THERE WAS NOW NO JUSTIFICATION FOR ABANDONING NEGOTIATIONS FOR MORE VIOLENT SOLUTIONS.

THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE THAT FURTHER DIPLOMATIC APPROACHES TO GERMANY WOULD RESULT FROM A SCHEDULED CABINET MEETING TOMORROW BUT, SOME QUARTERS SAID, PREPAREDNESS MEASURES AT HOME MIGHT BE ANNOUNCED.

RESPONSIBLE QUARTERS THOUGHT THERE WAS A REASONABLE POSSIBILITY THAT HITLER MIGHT REFRAIN FROM ANY INDICATION OF HIS COURSE IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS BUT, THEY SAID, EUROPEAN ANXIETY STILL WOULD NOT BE RELIEVED AS LONG AS GERMANY HAD MORE THAN 1,000,000 MEN UNDER ARMS FOR WAR MANEUVERS.

BERLIN, SEPT 11-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS ON THE CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS AS AUTHORITATIVELY OUTLINED IN LONDON HAS DRAWN UNUSUALLY PROMPT REACTION FROM GERMAN OFFICIAL QUARTERS.

THE ONLY POINT SINGLED OUT FOR INSPIRED COMMENT, HOWEVER, WAS ENGLAND'S AND FRANCE'S REPORTED ATTITUDE IN CASE OF SOLUTION OF THE CRISIS BY FORCE.

OFFICIAL QUARTERS CONFINED THEMSELVES TO DECLARING THAT POSSIBILITY OF SOLUTION BY FORCE HAD UNTIL NOW ONLY BEEN DISCUSSED OUTSIDE GERMANY.

*Hitler Almost Threatens War*

*Declares Reich Will See  
Sudetens Get Their Rights*



# DER FÜHRER FAILS TO GIVE DEFINITE PLAN

Implies Self-Determina-  
tion For Group Is Al-  
ternative To Force

Holds Out Olive Branch  
To France Regarding  
Alsace-Lorraine

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER  
Associated Press Berlin Correspondent  
Nürnberg, Germany, Sept. 12—  
Reichsführer Adolf Hitler went to the  
very brink of war tonight but was  
careful to arrest himself this side of  
the precipice.

Tantalizingly, he kept dangling the  
possibility of a warless solution of the  
Sudeten German problem before Eu-  
rope's statesmen.

In a seven-hour night address  
before 25,000 persons in the Nazi Con-  
gress Hall, he closed the eight-day  
Nazi party convention by producing  
"self-determination" for the Germanic  
minority as the implied alternative to  
forcible action against Czechoslovakia.

**Gesture To France**  
"I assure the democracies that the  
fate of the Sudetens is not a matter  
of indifference to us," he declared.  
"If these harassed people feel they are  
without rights and aid they will get  
both from us."

The official text of his address made  
no mention of ruling out a plebiscite  
as a possible solution.

In one respect, however, the Führer  
sought to relieve the international  
situation: He held out an olive branch  
to France.

Reassuring Germany's readiness to  
let bygones be bygones, he again re-  
nounced all aspirations for revision  
of the Versailles treaty with a view  
to regaining Alsace-Lorraine.

**Cites Other Sacrifices**  
"Strasbourg means much," he said,  
"but we have surrendered it in the  
interests of peace to settle for once  
and for all the eternal strife with  
France."

"On other frontiers, too, we have

made sacrifices. We have acted more  
than loyally."

While asserting positively that no  
German deserved the name of Ger-  
man if he was not willing to risk  
his life on behalf of the people of  
the same blood in Czechoslovakia, the  
3,500,000 Sudeten Germans, Hitler in  
no way committed himself on the  
method he intends to pursue to com-  
pel the Praha Government to give  
the minority the deal he is determined  
they shall get.

**Next Move Put Up To Britain**

That deal, according to all that has  
happened in the past week in the  
party congress, can be only union  
with Germany of the region inhabited  
by the Sudeten Germans.

"The responsibility for the next move  
now is up to Britain and Lord Runci-  
man (unofficial British mediator in  
Praha)," said one prominent official.

"At any rate, after tonight nobody  
can make Germany responsible for  
what is to happen. Praha and London  
hold Europe's fate in their hands," this  
official concluded.

"The Almighty did not create 3,500-  
000 Sudeten Germans to deliver them  
over to a hated foreign regime,"  
Hitler thundered. "The Almighty has  
not created 7,000,000 Czechs to act as  
the guardians of these Germans."

He charged that in the neighboring  
republic "millions of people are being  
manhandled and suppressed."

"The depriving of these human  
beings of all rights must come to an  
end."

**Sweeping Demonstrations**

His words were greeted with sweep-  
ing demonstrations of intense patriotic  
fervor.

Outside the hall, in hotels, restau-  
rants and on street corners, Germans  
embraced each other.

They applauded each Hitlerian ora-  
torical climax, and as Hitler drove  
back to his hotel over the three-mile  
route from the hall the streets were

jammed with spectators who filled the  
air with their cries of "heil."

Nazis pointed out one passage in  
Hitler's speech as significant. It was:

"On the whole, it is a matter of  
the Czechoslovak Government to ar-  
range affairs with authorized repre-  
sentatives of the Sudeten Germans and  
come to an understanding one way or  
the other."

In other words, he consented to  
continued negotiations, but wanted  
a definite solution before long.

The Führer's hatred of the Czechs,  
of whom he spoke in contemptuous  
terms, seemed to be centered upon  
the personality of President Eduard  
Benes.

**Assails Czech President**

"Benes invented the lie that we  
mobilized out troops on May 21," he  
charged.

Thousands of his followers shrieked  
the cry of derision, pfui.

"A great power cannot a second time  
stand for such a contemptible attack,"  
he shouted. "I am a National Socialist.  
As such I always hit back imme-  
diately."

He charged Czechoslovakia with  
"mistreating and oppressing" the  
Sudeten Germans, and declared the  
minority was "being systematically  
ruined and doomed to slow extinction."

**Tells Of Frontier Forts**

Hitler then for the first time dis-  
closed the carefully guarded secret of  
Germany's fortifications in the west—  
a subject to which only Field Marshal  
General Hermann Wilhelm Goering  
hitherto had dared to make a refer-  
ence.

"I can assure you that since May 28,"  
he said, "the most gigantic fortifica-  
tions works of all time were begun in  
the west."

Then, apparently with the intention  
of warning France, he piled up an  
array of figures to show rearming  
Germany's gigantic activities on her  
frontiers with France, Belgium and  
Switzerland.

**Gives Details On Work**

He reported that there were 362,000  
workers, 100,000 labor service men  
and numerous army engineering and  
infantry battalions at work on the  
fortifications.

He said each day 8,000 freight cars  
transported material amounting to  
100,000 tons into the frontier region  
and declared:

"I can assure you the work will be  
completed before winter sets in."

The early part of Hitler's speech  
was devoted entirely to recalling the  
Nazi party's fight for supreme power  
in Germany.

Then he turned to an attack on the  
democracies, charging that "we see  
democracy and Bolshevism arrayed in  
a solid front" against Germany.

"It is a bloody mockery of history,"  
he said, "that the democracies are  
allied with the most brutal dicta-  
torship in the world."

**Trying To Influence French**

It was evident throughout the  
Führer's speech that he was making  
an attempt to persuade the French, and  
with them the British, that it was not  
in their interest to risk the possibility  
of a European war on behalf of a  
small state which he asserted denied  
the most elementary human rights to  
its minorities.

With this in view, he repeated Ger-  
many's readiness to bury the hatchet  
forever regarding the question of Al-  
sace-Lorraine.

He also reminded statesmen of the  
world of other sacrifices which he said  
he had made on behalf of peace.

**Lists Peace Efforts**

These included the limitation of Ger-  
man naval tonnage to thirty-five per  
cent. of Britain's, the accord with  
Poland (a ten-year pact of friendship  
and non-aggression between Germany  
and Poland was signed January 26,  
1934), assurances of the inviolability of  
the Italian and Swiss frontiers and  
concrete suggestions made by him at  
various times for Europe's appease-  
ment.

As a further evidence of Germany's  
will to peace, he cited the suppres-  
sion of all ideas of revenge in the  
radio, motion picture, press or even  
literary fields.

"No country in the world has done  
more for peace than Germany," he  
said, in concluding this part of his  
argument.

**Goering Too Sick To Appear**

During Hitler's speech, his second  
of the day, one familiar figure on the  
Nazi rally platform was missing—  
Marshal Goering.

It was announced in the morning  
that Goering, No. 2 Nazi, "has con-  
tracted inflammation in the right leg."

In addition, he has catarrh of the  
throat. His feverish condition de-  
mands several days of absolute rest  
in bed.

It was learned from one of the Field  
Marshal's closest collaborators that his  
illness was in no way alarming. In the  
evening Hitler drove to the railway  
station to bid him farewell, as Goering  
traveled by train en route to Berlin.

**Rest Declared Chief Need**

A high official said that all Goering  
needed "is a day or two more of rest.  
The strenuous demands upon his phys-  
ical powers in the past week simply  
were somewhat too much for him.  
There is absolutely nothing to worry  
about."

## FUEHRER SAYS GERMANY WILL FREE SUDETENS

### Warns Democracies Fate of 'Oppressed' Minority Is Vital to Reich.

#### ASKS SELF-DETERMINATION

#### But Fails to Say Whether Force

### Will Be Used — Denounces Czech Government.

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept.

12 (A. P.).—Reichsführer Hitler,  
in one of the greatest oratorical  
efforts of his life, threw down the  
gauntlet to England and France  
tonight, asserting that come what  
may Germany is determined to lib-  
erate the Sudeten Germans.

Hitler's promise of aid to the  
3,500,000 Sudetens in Czechoslo-  
vakia was unconditional.

"I assure the democracies that  
the fate of the Sudetens is not a  
matter of indifference to us," he  
said challengingly.

"If these harassed people feel  
they are without rights and aid  
they will get both from us."

"The Almighty did not create  
3,500,000 Sudeten Germans to de-  
liver them over to a hated foreign  
regime," Hitler shouted at the clos-  
ing of the tenth annual Nazi party  
rally in a speech which the world  
had awaited.

**Asks Self-determination.**

"The Almighty has not created  
7,000,000 Czechs to act as the guar-  
dians of these Germans."

As a last possibility of peaceful  
solution of the conflict in Czecho-  
slovakia, the German leader sug-  
gested self-determination for the  
Sudetens, without explaining, how-  
ever, what machinery should be in-  
voked.

As Hitler drove the three miles  
back to his hotel after the speech  
the streets were jammed with en-  
thusiastic Nazis who greeted him  
with ecstatic hails.

In a week filled with emotional  
climaxes nothing had heretofore  
occurred which produced demon-  
strations of this kind. Those  
which greeted the Führer on one  
and a third hour speech.

Aggressively, Hitler continued, "I  
am a National Socialist. As such  
I always hit back immediately."

It was evident throughout that he  
was making a last-hour attempt to  
persuade the French and with them  
the British that it was not to their

interest to risk the possibility of a  
European war over Czechoslovakia.  
He repeated Germany's readiness  
to bury the hatchet forever regard-  
ing Alsace-Lorraine.

**Voices Hatred of Benes.**

Hitler's hatred of the Czechs, of  
whom he spoke in contemptuous  
terms, seemed centered upon the  
personality of President Eduard  
Benes of Czechoslovakia.

"Benes invented the lie we mo-  
bilized our troops May 21," he  
charged.

Thousands of his hearers shrieked  
"Pfui!"

He made clear only that Germany  
was standing by to see that the  
Germanic minority obtained their  
"right of self-determination."

**Rejects a Plebiscite.**

He ruled out the idea of a plebs-  
cite because, he said, it "would  
only be conducted under brutal op-  
pression."

The jammed congress hall cheered  
lustily as Hitler tore into Czecho-  
slovakia for "mistreating and op-  
pressing" Sudeten Germans, whose  
demands for autonomy he sup-  
ports. He declared they were "be-  
ing systematically ruined and  
doomed to slow extinction."

"The depriving of these human  
beings of all rights must come to  
an end," he thundered.

He told his cheering followers  
that "we see democracy and Bol-  
shevism arrayed in a solid front"  
against Nazi Germany.

The Fuehrer, spoke at length of  
what he called "the sufferings" of  
Nazi adherents in Austria before  
the annexation.

**Recalls Rise to Power**

The first portion of his pro-  
nouncement before the climactic  
meeting of the tenth annual Nazi  
congress was devoted entirely to  
recalling the party's fight for su-  
preme power in Germany.

Then he turned to his attack

against the democracies and bol-  
shevism, asserting that they were  
united against Nazism under "the  
slogan of liberty, equality, frater-  
nity."

"It is a bloody mockery of history,"  
the Fuehrer continued, "that  
the democracies are allied with the  
most brutal dictatorship in the  
world."

"It was they who attempted to  
hinder Italy's action in Ethiopia"

**"Rape of Germany"**

Hammering home the point that  
the Nazis had built Germany into a  
mighty nation again, Hitler then  
turned to Czechoslovakia.

"Scorn is being heaped on us to-  
day, but thank God we are in a  
position to prevent any rape of  
Germany," he declared.

"I am now speaking about  
Czechoslovakia. This state was  
founded according to democratic  
principles."

"As these democratic principles  
are applied, millions of people are  
being manhandled and suppressed.  
The great democracies want to  
convince the world that Czecho-  
slovakia has a special political and  
military mission to fulfill."

"Three and a half million Ger-  
mans in Czechoslovakia are being  
systematically ruined and doomed  
to slow extinction."

**"Must Come to an End"**

"The depriving of these human  
beings of all rights must come to  
an end," he thundered.

But again he held out an olive  
branch to France.

"Strasbourg means much, but we

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have surrendered it in the interests  
of peace to settle once and for all  
the eternal strife with France," he  
said, referring to the French an-  
nexation of Alsace-Lorraine after  
the World War.

"On other frontiers, too, we have  
made sacrifices. We have acted  
more than loyally."

In a preliminary address, delivered  
to 13,000 soldiers this afternoon,  
Adolf Hitler declared that "no nego-  
tiations, no conferences gave us our  
natural right to unity. We had to  
take it and could take it, thanks to  
your existence, my soldiers!"

"During the last weeks," he said,  
"I have had many an opportunity  
to test your worth personally. I  
have seen you at maneuvers, at the  
target stand and on the training  
ground."

"I have arrived at the comforting  
knowledge that the nation again  
can look satisfied upon its soldiers.  
For that I would like to thank you."

Hitler today was without the  
services of his right-hand man,  
Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm  
Goering.

Goering, who delivered a fight-  
ing speech Saturday, became ill  
last night. An official announce-  
ment said:

"Field Marshal Goering has con-  
tracted inflammation of the lym-  
phatic glands in the right leg. In  
addition he has catarrh of the  
throat. His feverish condition de-  
mands several days of absolute rest  
in bed."

**Hitler Praises Army.**

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept.  
12 (A. P.).—Reichsführer Adolf  
Hitler, addressing 13,000 officers  
and men of the army, air force and  
marines today, assured them:  
"You have the best weapons exist-  
ing today, you are getting the best  
training and I know you have the  
best character."

For the first time in eight days  
of rallies at the tenth annual Nazi  
congress here, the Fuehrer  
stood in the main stand with-  
out his trusted chief lieutenant,  
Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm  
Goering.

Unknown to the great multitude,  
Goering was taken ill suddenly last  
night and removed to a nearby  
town for "absolute rest." Crowds  
standing before his hotel merely  
were told by a loudspeaker: "The  
Police President wishes to announce  
that Field Marshal Goering at pres-  
ent is not at his hotel nor is he  
likely to return soon."

**Doctor's Bulletin on Goering.**

A doctors' communique an-  
nounced:

"Field Marshal Goering has con-  
tracted inflammation of the lym-

phatic glands in the right leg. In addition he has catarrh of the throat. His feverish condition demands several days of absolute rest in bed."

Hitler, whose address on foreign policy concludes the Congress, spoke only seven minutes to the military forces. He assured them that only by their aid had the annexation of Austria been possible.

#### 'Had to Take' Austria.

"No negotiations, no conferences gave us our natural right to unity," Hitler declared. "We had to take it and could take it, thanks to your existence, my soldiers!"

But the ground was prepared

ideologically in advance for Anschluss with Austria, Hitler said, by the work and teachings of the Nazi Party.

"During the past weeks," he told the troops, "I have had many an opportunity to test your worth personally. I have seen you at maneuvers, at the target stand and on the training ground."

"I have arrived at the comforting knowledge that the nation again can look satisfied upon its soldiers. For that I would like to thank you."

What effect Goering's illness would have on Hitler's plans toward Czechoslovakia no one in office circles could foretell. All questioners were referred to the address the Chancellor was to make tonight.

Official circles, however, said the whole nation was trusting implicitly in the Fuehrer and regarded Great Britain's declaration—that she could not disregard any menace to French integrity—with equanimity.

#### Vital to National Interest.

The fate of Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia now has become a matter of national honor for Nazi Germany with all that implies, high Nazi officials disclosed a few hours before the Fuehrer's speech. There were none here who would predict the tenor of the speech, but there were two things that to veteran observers seemed to indicate that Hitler was likely to act soon on the world-troubling Sudeten question.

Speaking yesterday to 110,000 storm troopers and elite guardsmen, the Chancellor declared:

"A new Germany stands before us and we have the good fortune to live in it. To other Germans this still is denied for the time being. Our hearts go out to them just as we know their hearts are with us and they are in spirit right amongst us."

#### Another Straw in the Wind.

The second indication was that Hitler studiously refrained from touching the Sudeten German de-

mands for autonomy from Czechoslovakia during his chat with foreign correspondents yesterday.

The first was seen as a strong hint that union of the Sudeten German region of Czechoslovakia to greater Germany alone can satisfy Nazi ambitions.

The second was typical in Hitler's career as a statesman, that he always has been most silent about his plans when the moment for action is about to be reached.

It was in conversation with the foreign correspondents that high Nazi officials referred to the matter of honor in the Sudeten dispute.

Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering on Saturday had said that "our honor is one thing nobody can besmirch with impunity."

A French correspondent attempted to point out that France's treaty obligations towards Czechoslovakia, whether rightly or wrongly incurred, rendered her in honor bound to come to the little republic's assistance.

#### Where Honor Is Involved.

To this, several high officials interposed that only German honor was at stake, that the honor of France was not involved.

"We want and hope for a peaceful solution," the correspondent was told. "But that does not depend upon us—the decision is up to Benes" (President of Czechoslovakia).

British fears of possible conflict involving France were held to be unfounded, and yesterday's outline of the position that Britain could not stay out of any war endangering France was looked upon as an eleventh-hour attempt to influence the Chancellor's speech tonight.

Some Nazis saw this as unwise, and as interference in matters the Fuehrer would regard as not of British concern.

"Why does Britain insist upon making herself a world arbiter," asked one high military authority,

"Why doesn't she leave the Czechs and us to settle our problems ourselves? We do not attempt to tell Britain what she shall do, for instance, about the Palestine problem."

"Hitler never bluffs. He means what he has said these last few days."

The spokesman added to this a seemingly light opinion of Britain's position. "Strong words often are spoken. But action—why that's something else again."

#### Hitler Stays in Seclusion.

Hitler was surrounded by deeper secrecy than ever as he worked on the address. Even Cabinet Ministers who ordinarily are ready to give an inkling of the turn events are taking made it plain they had the strictest orders to observe silence. But they ventured to predict the speech would not be completed until after the Fuehrer returned from the afternoon military

The Fuehrer was said to be keeping closely informed of the situation in Czechoslovakia and was expected to make last minute changes as new facts reach him.

Sir Neville Henderson, the British Ambassador, who remained at Nuremberg after other foreign diplomats, departed for Berlin last night.

In Gen. Goering's absence from the morning display of Germany's preparedness, the salute of 13,700 soldiers, who paraded with 2,000 horses, 100 tanks, planes and other war implements, was taken by Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, Chief of Staff; Admiral Erich Raeder; Col.-Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the high command of armed forces; and Erhard Milch, Under Secretary of Air.

#### 100,000 See War Games.

The war games on Zeppelin Meadow, lasting more than two hours, gave 100,000 spectators an inkling of what might be expected if Germany deemed military intervention necessary in Czechoslovakia.

More ammunition was shot than in any previous Nazi party congress. The intention, apparently, was to bring the spectators—90 per cent of them Nazi political organizers—as close as possible to an actual war picture.

Infantry, cavalry, artillery, signal corps and tanks all shared in the cheers. It was noticed that so-called "red troops" were located on the east side of the field—toward Czechoslovakia—and were routed by "blue troops" coming from the west in a sham battle in which every type of modern war weapon was used.

Air maneuvers preceded the sham battle. In it were bombers, pursuit and observation planes, including two types capable of landing in very small areas.

#### Military Helicopter Displayed.

For the first time a helicopter with two soldiers, which interested Col. Charles A. Lindbergh during his visit to Germany two years ago—was demonstrated for military purposes as a message carrier. It landed precisely on the round space marked out for it.

The most spectacular feature was the display of anti-aircraft guns—both 3.7 centimeter and, particularly, the centimeter types firing with speeds of from 150 to 200 shots a minute.

Goering had stood with Hitler through several hours at Luitpold Grove yesterday morning and then was close by for several hours more while the Fuehrer reviewed a gigantic parade in the Nuremberg public square.

It was an exhausting day, especially after his long, fighting speech Saturday in which he proclaimed Germany's readiness to meet any enemy. He tried to fight off illness late yesterday afternoon by taking warm baths, but when

they failed to relieve him he was taken to the nearby village of Feucht, away from the noise and excitement of the party congress, for complete relaxation.

In sunny Whitehall, a block away from the Premier's residence, long lines of Londoners stood patiently, hoping to get a glimpse of the Min-

## Meeting of British Cabinet Adjourned Without Action

### Ministers Said to Believe They Have Done All Now Possible Through Diplomatic Channels.

LONDON, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The British Cabinet apparently satisfied itself in a two-hour emergency meeting today that it had done all it could for the moment, both to head off war and to be ready if Adolf Hitler tells his

army to march to the east.

Official silence effectively blocked efforts to learn what the Ministers said and did. But the fact that they decided not to meet later today was taken unofficially to mean they were convinced that further diplomatic steps before Hitler's address at Nuremberg would be futile.

Encouraged by political and public support on all sides, the Cabinet was believed to have given first place to military steps if British warnings proved ineffective and there developed the likelihood of war over Czechoslovakia.

#### Every Advisable Step Taken.

The ministers were said to feel that they had taken every step advisable in advance of the speech to convince Germany that Britain would fight the moment France's integrity were menaced.

They were understood to have reviewed in their meeting the military, naval and aerial precautionary measures already taken. Observers thought these were considerably more extensive than meagre announcements would indicate.

The most obvious naval movements were at Invergordon, on the north coast of Scotland, where numerous volunteer reserves joined home fleet cruise ships for two weeks "normal" training.

The stately aircraft carrier courageous steamed out into the choppy North Sea for aerial maneuvers in conjunction with planes from land airdromes.

In Moray Firth destroyers and mine sweepers maneuvered to and fro.

No communique issued forth

from the shiny black door of 10 Downing street, but it was understood that key Ministers would be in constant communication with Prime Minister Chamberlain until a late hour tonight.

Publics Is Barred.

isters arriving and departing. The police barred the general public from Downing street itself.

The Cabinet meeting broke up slowly, Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax remaining with Mr. Chamberlain after most of the other Ministers had gone.

Smiling Leslie Hore-Belisha, Secretary of War, waved his car away and walked down the steps to the Horseguards' parade. He was expected to meet Hassan Sabry Pasha, Egyptian war and marine minister, to talk over British-Egyptian defense measures.

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In the street, the Foreign Secretary was met by Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakia minister to London, and Lord Lloyd, president of the Navy League.

Meanwhile, at an exhibition of air raid shelter models, Wing Commander E. J. Hodsoll, Inspector-General of air raid precautions, made an appeal to industry to "take this extremely seriously."

#### All to Be in Front Line.

He stressed that "we all are sure to be in the front line" in case of war.

The Czech Minister was known to have delivered a message to Sir Robert Van Sittart, chief diplomatic adviser to the Cabinet. But the Czech legation characterized as "incorrect" a published report that he had conveyed a warning that Czechoslovakia would not stand for a plebiscite in the Sudeten German region.

The actual nature of the message was not disclosed.

The Prime Minister arranged for a conference tomorrow with Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberal opposition in the House of Commons. He had a similar meeting on Saturday with Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor opposition, presumably to inform him of the Government's position in the European crisis.

#### Military Policy Agreed On.

Despite lack of official confirmation, there seemed little doubt that British and French military experts were in close consultation.

The massing of warships off northern Scotland assumed an ominous appearance. The sturdy gray line, three miles long, stretched down Cromarty Firth from Invergordon, the biggest concentration of British men-o'-war there since the world war.

The position of the Government as the Cabinet gathered today was reliably stated to be as follows:

Britain believes the Czech Government's present plan for Cantonal government is a fair basis for negotiations in saving the Czech-Sudeten German minority dispute, and that the dispute should be settled by negotiation.

#### England's Stand Given to Berlin.

Britain has not given a full promise to fight for Czechoslovakia, but Sir Neville Henderson, Ambassador to Berlin, has told German leaders emphatically that they could not count on a brief campaign with Britain and France not involved.

This attitude inspired indications of support from former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who resigned in protest against Premier Chamberlain's policy of seeking what Eden held would be a too costly peace understanding with Italy; from opposition leader Clement Attlee and from frequent Government critic Winston Churchill.

Premier Chamberlain, making final decisions himself on every important step in the crisis, appeared in cheerful mood as he took a morning stroll in Saint James's Park before the Cabinet met. Mrs. Chamberlain, as usual, was at his side.

Extra police closed off short, narrow Downing street to large crowds.

#### Await Hitler's Speech.

Despite the anxiety with which the ministers waited for Hitler's words at Nuremberg, possibly to point the way for further German action in the Czech dispute, there was a feeling by some that his speech might do nothing to change the situation.

Apparent cabinet unity on the Government's course, and the support which came from widely divergent political quarters, contrasted sharply with the situation exist-

ing in 1914, just before Britain entered the war.

Then there was dissension in Government, and public opinion was not prepared for the shock and was slow in crystallizing in favor of war.

### Disorders Follow Hitler Speech.

PRAGUE, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The Czechoslovak Government today reached a decision to invoke martial law in sections of the Sudeten German region tonight if serious disorders develop after Reichsfuehrer Hitler's Nuremberg speech.

Martial law will be imposed "only dispute. The broadcaster observed

## Czechs Prepare Martial Law

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Will Invoke It in Sudeten Areas Tonight if

in case of extreme necessity," according to the decision reached by Premier Milan Hodza and his chief Ministers. But in Government offices it was said that order would be maintained at all costs.

A meeting of the Government's inner council heard a report by Josef Cerny, Minister of the Interior, concerning disorders in the Sudeten districts last night, where Nazi fervor reached new heights.

Meanwhile the little republic, fearing a bitter and threatening speech by Hitler, kept her troops in readiness along her border with Germany.

#### No General Mobilization.

Officials emphasized that adequate measures had been taken to resist any display by force by Germany in the dispute between Prague and the autonomy demanding Sudeten Germans, but reiterated that there had been no general mobilization. They said no military measures such as the strengthening of garrisons in the Sudeten regions were contemplated, nor was it considered necessary to have soldiers on patrol.

But Minister Cerny was empowered to take action tonight without further consultation with other members of the Government.

The Government decided to rely chiefly on the civil authorities. It was hoped that the police would be adequate to meet any emergency.

Czechoslovak newspapers reflected a rising tension as the hour for Hitler's speech approached. Thousands of Czechoslovaks thronged Prague streets, eagerly studying reports of possible German action and the stand taken by England and France.

#### Czechs to Listen In.

Millions of Czechs prepared to listen to the Nuremberg address in their homes.

The police in the Sudeten regions were ordered to take more energetic measures to prevent disorders. Up to now they have been instructed not to use firearms and to swing their truncheons only in cases of extreme provocation. The order against use of firearms was unchanged, but it was indicated that it might be lifted before the Government felt itself pushed to the extremity of martial law.

The police were said to have been handicapped last night by their instructions not to molest singing, shouting groups as long as there were no fights. It was expected that tonight the police would try to prevent such demonstrations.

The Government's policy continued to be one of watchful waiting. Further efforts of Viscount Runciman, Britain's unofficial mediator appeared to wait upon Hitler's declaration.

Lord Runciman returned to Prague from a week end at the

castle of Count Eugen Czernin in the Sudeten country, but no negotiations were scheduled for today.

#### Hails Runciman as Liberator.

At the castle, Lord Runciman received a Sudeten delegation headed by Deputy Wollner, who told him: "We see in you a liberator of a group of 3,500,000 people."

The British mediator assured the group of his deep interest in the Sudeten problem and expressed the hope that war would not come.

The city of Prague is expected to take some action for strengthening national defense, possibly raising additional money by public subscription.

In the Sudeten country and in Reichenberg, Asch, Eger and hundreds of villages in the mountainous region of Bohemia, followers of Sudeten leader Konrad Henlein were talking about "the day of deliverance."

Last night the Sudeten Germans, in a series of demonstrations in many towns and cities, chorused demands for a plebiscite on Sudeten autonomy. They also appeared to be raising an issue of "saving Czechoslovakia from Communism."

Although the communists hold but forty-five of the 400 seats in the Czechoslovak Parliament and no Cabinet positions, the Sudetens pointed to the republic's alliance with Soviet Russia as a possible evidence of communistic influence.

This was in line with charges repeatedly carried in the German press and denied by Prague officials—that great numbers of warplanes from Russia were being maintained in secret hangars in Czechoslovakia.

As the nation anxiously watched Nuremberg, developments in the Sudeten territory reflected mounting excitement.

#### Eight Policemen Injured.

Eight policemen were injured in street fighting at Liberec after a crowd, singing "Deutschland Uber Alles" and other German songs, clashed with police. Four demonstrators were arrested.

In Prague, a youth wearing white socks, which are regarded as the Sudeten emblem, was attacked in a downtown street. A Czech challenged the youth and an altercation developed, causing a crowd of several hundred to gather. Police rescued the youth and dispersed the crowd.

Disturbances late last night seemed to spread over a wider region with incidents reported at Fischern, Aussig, Maehr, Trjebau, Teplitz-Schoenau, Joachimstahl, Mueglitz, Hartmanitz and Winterberg.

Swastika flags were flown from houses in Beschafteinitz and road signs were defaced. A shot was fired at a Czech soldier at Tropicau but he was not hit. A priest left Triebendorf, declaring Nazi sympathizers threatened him.

#### People Urged to Keep Calm.

The Government controlled radio carried new appeals to the people to keep calm and maintain order pending settlement of the minority.

That many of the incidents apparently were caused by irresponsible Sudetens, since a large number of the adherents of Sudeten Leader Konrad Henlein were co-operating with the authorities.

A Prague official reiterated that Czechoslovakia desired peace and wanted it especially with her largest neighbor, Germany, but declared the nation stood ready to make any sacrifice to repel an invasion.

Another official said: "No one need fear we can be overwhelmed by surprise. The forts are manned."

Viscount Runciman, head of the British Mediation Mission, voiced a fervent hope "for peace" in a brief, impromptu speech to a crowd of Sudeten Germans outside the castle of Count Czernin, where he was a week-end guest.

In response to cheers of the crowd, he said:

"Good men and women, you are living here in a wonderful country, perhaps one of the finest in the world. I pray to God that he will give peace to this fine country."

When Count Czernin translated the remarks, the Sudetens burst into the German national anthem and the Nazi Horst wessel song.

## DISORDERS TAKE PLACE IN SUDETEN AREAS

Two Pro-Nazis Wounded  
And Two Bombs Exploded  
—Sions Occur

[By the Associated Press]

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 12—A series of disorders near the German border were reported tonight after Adolf Hitler's Nuremberg speech.

Reports of disorders in which two Sudeten Germans were wounded and two bombs set off were received here while Czechoslovaks who listened to the broadcast of Hitler's speech expressed the opinion that it was even more bitter than they expected.

The average Czech was keenly resentful of Hitler's scathing remarks about this little war-created republic over whose 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans

he has proclaimed himself protector.

#### Cabinet Council Meets

The inter-council of the Cabinet, presided over by Premier Milan Hodza, met after listening to the speech, but ended the session without issuing a communique.

The presumption, however, was that the Cabinet officers were giving close scrutiny to police reports from Sudeten regions. At a late hour they had not found it necessary to impose martial law despite scattered disturbances.

The announcer of the Government-owned radio station said: "If we were to give an impression of Czech reaction to the Hitler speech we would say it was unfortunate that the German Chancellor approaches the Sudeten problem from the wrong point of view."

#### Points To Current Negotiations

"It should be understood that the Czechoslovak Government has no wish to annihilate or oppress its German citizens. It should be remembered that negotiations with the Sudeten parties for adjustment of their grievances are under way."

Hitler's speech was heard by practically the entire population of the Sudeten areas. In almost every town Nazi sympathizers arranged meetings in halls and set up loud-speakers.

Invariably, there were scenes of great enthusiasm. The forbidden Horst Wessel song, the Nazi marching anthem, and the German national song, "Deutschland Uber Alles," were sung by the exuberant crowds.

#### Hundreds Of Impromptu Parades

There were hundreds of impromptu parades, the marchers yelling "One People, One Nation, One Reich."

Many of the demonstrators did not daunt the demonstrations.

The forbidden Nazi swastika flag was displayed from many houses. At Fischern a huge swastika banner was carried in a parade. At Elbogen church bells pealed at the conclusion of the broadcast.

Police reinforcements were thrown around the offices of a Czechoslovak newspaper at Reichenberg, one of the largest industrial cities in the Sudeten region.

From some quarters came the opinion that Hitler's address contributed nothing new politically to the present Czechoslovak-Sudeten German situation.

One responsible Government official, pointing out Hitler's demand for self-determination for the Sudetens, said this very issue was now being negotiated with the Germanic minority.

#### Doubt Plebiscite Demand

The Czechoslovak Government has

no fundamental objection to self-determination by a people, he said, unless a small group determined a course in such a manner as to injure a larger group.

Czechoslovaks generally interpreted the address as not a demand for a plebiscite in German regions, which some Sudeten groups have been demanding.

Some pointed out the difference in the tone of Hitler's bitter words and those of President Benes last Saturday, in which the Chief Executive promised justice to all nationalities, especially the Sudetens.

Hitler's personal attacks on Benes, whom the Führer accused of spreading "lies" in connection with reports of German army mobilizations, was excused by Czechoslovak officials as declarations intended for internal consumption and designed to impress the German people.

#### Attack Blamed On Communist

The fact that Hitler said nothing about the Government's negotiations with the Sudetens and did not urge

their suspension was regarded favorably in some quarters.

The two Sudetens were shot, one seriously, in a disturbance at Graslitz, in West Bohemia, when a man described as a Communist fired two pistol shots into a crowd of singing, cheering followers of Nazi Chieftain Konrad Henlein.

The crowd chased the man into the postoffice, where he was seized by police, who spirited him away from the Sudetens.

The two bombings were reported from Falkenau and Eger, a short distance from the German border. The explosion at Falkenau occurred in the central section of the city, shattering fifty windows in the Hahn Hotel. Twenty-five windows were broken in a Czech school by the blast at Eger.

In order to maintain order "at all costs," Minister of Interior Josef Cerny was empowered to impose martial law in the Germanic minority's region "only in case of extreme necessity."

As evening came, the Minister sat in his office at the center of a network of police telephone lines which extended to the German border in the north, south and west. Beside him were high police officials.

#### Autonomy Demand Grows

Military authorities were ready to clamp down martial law along the frontier, where thousands of Sudeten Germans were clamoring for "return to our political home in the German Reich."

A few days ago, members of the Sudeten German party whose de-

mands for autonomy and other concessions precipitated the current crisis were shouting "up autonomy and justice."

Tonight, urged on by the political excitement of the last few hours before Hitler's speech, an increasing number demanded outright union of their region with Germany.

#### No Troop Movements

"We are prepared," was the Government word.

There was no observable movement of troops there and no calling of reserves.

"Not necessary," was the cryptic explanation at the War Office. "The soldiers are where they belong."

Forts were manned with full-strength garrisons and the republic's crack air corps, it was stated, "just had to warm up the motors."

Despite the readiness of the country for eventualities, a sort of robust, die-hard optimism prevailed among officials and the population. Citizens watched bulletin boards more intently and listened to loud speakers on downtown streets, expecting official announcements. All they heard was a loud-voiced announcer urging every one to attend the Prague Fair.

The Sudeten party's Prague headquarters announced before Hitler's address that it had "no official concern" in Der Fuehrer's speech and that no instructions bearing on it had been issued.

"Any one having a radio, of course may listen," Oscar Ullrich, party propaganda chief, declared. "But party members themselves decided what to do. Hitler is the chief of a foreign state and what he says is a matter of high European politics. I do not concern us in an official way. The party's immediate business is negotiations with the Czechoslovak government."

## FRENCH CABINET MEETS IN CRISIS

Daladier Talks Often With  
Chamberlain by Phone.

#### TENSION SPREADS IN FRANCE

Crowds Throng Bulletin Boards  
—Generals Plan All-night Vigil.

PARIS, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—France's Cabinet sat with Premier Edouard Daladier today, reviewing the nation's preparations, and planning further preparations in the event of a menacing turn in the critical central European situation.

30.24-481

An open telephone line connected the Premier's office with No. 10 Downing Street, London. M. Daladier and British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain were said to have conversed frequently while their nations tensely awaited Reichsfuehrer Hitler's pronouncement tonight of German foreign policy.

In Paris and throughout France crowds gathered before news bulletin boards, anxiously watching latest reports from Nuremberg, Germany, where Hitler was to address a Nazi party rally. Many Parisians abandoned work to gather on street corners and cafe terraces.

While the ministers were closeted in the War Ministry offices—Premier Daladier is also War Minister of his "national defense" cabinet—French fighting forces were keyed to their highest pitch of efficiency.

French Capital Is Tense.  
An estimated 100,000 men, 2,000 fighting planes and 200 ships of France's fighting fleets were in readiness.

An atmosphere of sharp tension spread through the capital despite officials' assurances that whatever Hitler's speech portended, many days might pass before any decisive steps were taken.

United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt conferred with Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet.

After the two and one-half-hour meeting, the Cabinet issued this communique:

"The Cabinet examined recent diplomatic documents and external political events which were related by M. Bonnet. The Cabinet paid homage to the nation's patriotism, to its calm and to its sang-froid (coolness). It also received expressions of fidelity to France from North Africa and the entire colonial empire. This worthy and sensible attitude of the nation is particularly for the defense of peace."

Three of France's highest military chiefs met at the War Ministry for a night-long "vigilance session" over the nation's greatest war danger in twenty years.

#### 'Will Not Be Surprised.'

The generals, who conferred with Mr. Daladier immediately after the Cabinet session, were: Marie Gustave Gamelin, chief of the National Defense General Staff; Alphonse Joseph Georges, member of the Superior War Council, and Gaston Billotte, Military Governor of Paris.

Raymond Patenotre, Minister of National Economy and Production, said in answer to questions on the nation's preparedness that "we

have taken all necessary economic measures, and we will not be surprised as we were in 1914."

Albert Sarraut, Minister of the Interior, said after the Cabinet session that he "personally" was "completely satisfied" with the British Government's attitude in the Czechoslovak crisis. He declined, however, to speak for his colleagues in the Government.

#### Trading on Bourse Slows.

M. Bonnet returned from League of Nations meetings at Geneva and his conversations there were believed to have furnished much of the review before the Cabinet. Besides Mr. Bullitt, the Foreign Minister also saw Stephan Osusky, Czechoslovak Minister to Paris, and Belgian Ambassador Le Teller.

The tension slowed trading on the Bourse. Almost all Government bonds dropped and most bank stocks either lost slightly or were inactive.

The franc slipped to 37.12 to the dollar during the morning in comparison with Friday's close to 36.96. The closing quotation, however, was 37.03.

The French position was simply: We are doing all we can to preserve peace; we are ready for war.

As a last minute precaution, telephone and telegraph officers throughout the nation were ordered to keep lines to Paris constantly open, in case emergency orders should be issued.

Plans were ready for the army to take over operation of railroads at a moment's notice. A committee has been named to mobilize national industry.

#### Aid from the East.

One unconfirmed report is, in L'Oeuvre, the new paper, which is an organ of Premier Daladier's Radical Socialist party, said that Foreign Minister Bonnet had persuaded Rumania to permit Russian troops to cross her soil should Czechoslovakia be attacked.

That, with the firm British notice that Britain would fight with France should a general war result from Chancellor Hitler's efforts to force concessions for Czechoslovakia's Sudeten German minority, left little to be done except to wait. France was waiting with almost no outward indication the situation was so acute that war might come today, or tomorrow. The only noticeable signs on Sunday were special prayer services for peace in many churches.

Political circles suggested that Premier Daladier might be ready to form a national union government of all parties—the usual procedure in moments of grave crisis.

Indications of this were seen in speeches yesterday by political leaders, including Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies; Albert Sarraut, Minister of Interior, and former Air Minister, Pierre Cot, calling for union of all the people behind the Government.

M. Herriot had conferred with the Premier before he spoke.

## FRANCE BELIEVES PERIL POSTPONED

### But Sees Anxious Weeks Ahead for Europe.

PARIS, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—An official Foreign Office spokesman, immediately after receipt of the speech of Adolf Hitler at Nuremberg today, said the French Government interpreted the address as "postponing danger for a while."

He declared his belief, however, that Hitler had uttered "takable threats which would be called into force in case negotiations failed."

The spokesman predicted that "anxious hours for many weeks," but said it was encouraging that the door had been left open to negotiations.

## FRENCH VIEW HITLER SPEECH AS THREAT

### Believe He Is Trying To Force Surrender Of Sudeten Area

(By the Associated Press)

Paris, Sept. 12.—The French Government viewed Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Nuremberg speech tonight as a virtual threat to resort to armed force unless France and Great Britain compel Czechoslovakia to turn over her Sudeten German regions to Nazi Germany.

Declaring the Reichsführer's speech increased tension in Europe and promises many weeks of armed alertness, a Foreign Office official asserted the only relief to be drawn from Chancellor Hitler's words was that "war is postponed for the moment."

#### Cabinet To Act Today

It was announced even while the Führer's speech was pouring into Paris that tomorrow's Cabinet meeting with President Albert Lebrun would consider further reinforcement of the nation's defenses and measures to protect the civil population.

The Reichsführer's announcement that German fortifications facing

France will be completed "before winter" was interpreted by French officials as marking Germany's "time limit" for France and Britain to

force ultimate concessions from Czechoslovakia.

#### Weeks Of Tension Foreseen

Weeks of tension, with peace at the mercy of every incident and Europe's nerves growing increasingly raw, were foreseen by French officials as a probable result of the Nuremberg speech.

Violence of the Führer's words in alluding to Great Britain was declared by Foreign Office observers to be particularly striking.

Premier Edouard Daladier, Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, and sixteen other Cabinet Ministers heard the speech over radios installed in their offices. Even while Chancellor Hitler's rasping, emotional voice echoed through Government offices, couriers sped between the Ministers and three generals who sat together in the War Ministry.

They, keeping an all-night vigil, were Marie Gustave Gamelin, chief of the National Defense General Staff; Alphonse Joseph Georges, member of the Superior War Council, and Gaston Billotte, Military Governor of Paris.

#### Boulevards Jammed

The Paris boulevards were jammed with crowds during the evening, and extra police were called to keep them moving. The capital's evening newspapers published extras carrying the speech, and copies were bought up as soon as they were flung off delivery trucks.

In the midst of the speech and the attendant excitement, France's fighting forces were geared to the highest pitch of war efficiency and stood ready for action.

The Cabinet a few hours earlier was understood to have completed plans for a general mobilization in case it becomes necessary. The Ministers also were reported to have drawn up measures for evacuation and protection of the civil population in case of war.

#### Communique Issued

An official communique said: "The Cabinet examined recent diplomatic documents and external po-

litical events which were related by M. Bonnet.

"The Cabinet paid homage to the nation's patriotism, to its calm, and to its sang-froid. It also received expressions of fidelity to France from North Africa and the entire colonial empire.

"This worthy and sensible attitude of the nation is particularly useful for the defense of peace."

As the Cabinet met, an open telephone line connected Premier Daladier's office with that of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in London, and the two Government heads were reported to have conferred frequently during the final hours before Hitler spoke.

#### Economic Measures Taken

There were preparations other than military. Raymond Patenotre, Minister of National Economy and Production, said after the Cabinet meeting:

"We have taken all necessary economic measures and we will not be surprised as we were in 1914."

Two million soldiers, 2,000 fighting planes and 200 warships awaited only a word from Premier Daladier to move into action or revert to a tempo of peace.

One of the Government's last acts of preparedness was to arrange for the dropping of 50,000 postcards over the capital from an airplane to determine air currents for a study of possible effects if poison gas should be dumped on the capital.

Despite months of promises, however—repeated only a few days ago—the Government had not yet distributed gas masks to the capital's civilian population.

Reminiscent of war times was a cigarette and tobacco collection drive launched by newspapers which declared that supplies had been exhausted in the Maginot line of fortifications along the German border because of the extraordinary number of men garrisoned there.

## League Drops Sanctions Fight

### Punitive Machinery Left Untouched—May Be Used Against Germany.

GENEVA, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—War shadows cast over Europe by the Czechoslovak crisis brought the League of Nations "battle of sanctions" to an end before the assembly opened its 102d session today.

A fight over the punitive provisions of the covenant was averted when the neutral nations—the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands and Belgium—decided they would be satisfied with a series of declarations that each member of the league was free to decide whether it would join in punitive measures against an aggressor.

Their decision meant that the league's punitive machinery would be left untouched and would remain a potent weapon in the event of a general European war.

The "neutral bloc's" action was considered a "league victory." Under league machinery as it stands, if Germany should invade Czecho-

slovakia and the league should declare Germany an aggressor, a "league war" could follow.

In such a situation, Rumania as a member of the league might be obliged to permit Soviet Russia to send military aid through Rumanian territory to Czechoslovakia. Poland, also a league member, would be in a similar position.

This possibility was emphasized yesterday by talks the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Petrescu Comnen, held with Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff of Russia and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet of France. It was believed Bonnet backed Russia's request for a right to use a corner of Rumania to transport troops and supplies in case Czechoslovakia is attacked.

The league also had before it China's request that the council start machinery moving toward punitive measures against Japan. In a letter to Secretary-General Joseph A. C. Avenol, the Chinese delegate, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, asked that provisions of Article 17 be given "immediate effect."

His action makes it mandatory for the league to consider taking action against Japan.

Eamon De Valera, Prime Minister of Ireland, was elected president of the Assembly, receiving thirty-nine out of forty-two valid votes. Five votes were recorded as "unknown." Mr. De Valera took the chair immediately.

"May we find this Assembly closed with the immediate dangers of war past," he said in a brief acceptance speech. "May we seek that equitable agreement which is sometimes possible before but hardly ever after a war."

## League Drops Sanctions Fight

### Punitive Machinery Left Untouched—May Be Used Against Germany.

GENEVA, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—War shadows cast over Europe by the Czechoslovak crisis brought the League of Nations "battle of sanctions" to an end before the assembly opened its 102d session today.

William J. Jordan, of New Zealand, opened the assembly with a warning that "even those countries that may appear to be most remote" may not be neutral in the next war.

Jordan did not name specific countries he warned might be involved in the next war, but many in League circles expressed belief he meant the United States as well as British dominions.

"I am sure you would not have me say one word which might add to the perplexities of those who today bear such grave responsibility," Jordan declared.

#### Would Curb Bombings

"We hope that peace will be preserved. We know that if peace is violated it will not be possible for any who violate it to count on the neutrality of even those countries that may appear to be most remote."

He appealed to the nations of the world to seek abolition of aerial bombardments. In reviewing international events of the year, Jordan said:

"Every nation represented here will have viewed with gratitude the political interest shown by President Roosevelt in the question of refugees."

Mr. Roosevelt's initiative in the refugee question, he asserted, "brought welcome and widespread response."

## League Circle Finds No Balm In Hitler Talk

### Geneva Diplomats Agree Crisis Continues, and Speculate on Germans' Next Move Upon Czechs

GENEVA, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—"The crisis continues" was the general reaction today among diplomats here for the nineteenth session of the League of Nations Assembly after they had listened intently at radios to the Nuremberg speech of Adolf Hitler.

A Russian spokesman declared, "It was just what we expected—more bluff, nothing precise, but a continuation of the same policy."

A Czechoslovak spokesman said, "It was violent and full of threats. The important thing about that speech is the reaction it has upon Paris and London."

The French delegation declared the speech was "not so bad as it might have been. It was full of threats, but the threats were general."

One spokesman for League officials saw in the speech a plan to push the German fortifications on the French frontier to completion, and at the same time keep up pressure on Czechoslovakia until Hitler finally was ready to announce he must "step in to keep order."

Another League representative believed Hitler would continue pressure for a plebiscite.

#### De Valera Named President

Immediately after the speech, cafes were crowded with representatives of every League power and many "observers" of non-member states who exchanged views.

Premier Eamon de Valera of Ireland was elected president of the League Assembly. The opening session was tense because of the European situation, and De Valera, in a brief acceptance speech, took note of it with these words: "May we

find this Assembly closed with the immediate dangers of war past. May we seek that equitable agreement which is sometimes possible before but hardly ever after war."

Delegates of Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Poland, Siam, Russia and Turkey were elected vice-presidents. Soon afterward the Assembly adjourned for the day.

William J. Jordan, of New Zealand, president of the League Council, opened the session with a warning that "even those countries that may appear to be most remote" may not be neutral in the next war. The public, League diplomats and delegates were more interested in the Czech crisis than in immediate League business. Delegates delayed all important business until after Hitler's address.

Main interest seemed to be in continued conversations between Soviet Foreign Commissar Maxim M. Litvinov and Rumanian Foreign Minister Petrescu Comnen on Russia's reported request for permission to use a corner of Rumania to transport troops and supplies if Czechoslovakia were attacked.

The Rumanian avoided a pledge. Members of his delegation said: "Who knows what changes may come with war?" The Rumanians were worried that by permitting Russian troops to pass they might risk losing a part of Bessarabia to Russia after the end of the conflict.

Before the Assembly meeting opened, a battle over League sanctions was brought to an end when the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands and Belgium decided against attempting to alter the League's punitive machinery.

## Hungary Holds Speech Contribution to Peace

### May Demand Same Equal Rights That Hitler Asks

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—A foreign ministry authority said official Hungary considered Adolf Hitler's Nuremberg speech today "a demand for contribution to permanent peace in Europe by the door wide open for negotiations."

This official indicated Hungary would demand equal rights for Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia, the same as Hitler asks for the war-created republic's Sudeten Germans.

## Yugoslavs Regard Speech As Aggressive

Officials Do Not Believe Praha Negotiations Will Be Terminated Immediately

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler's speech in Nuremberg was considered in official circles here tonight as "very aggressive" but not meaning termination of the Czechoslovak-Sudeten negotiations.

These sources, which foresaw the possibility of a favorable outcome in

the negotiations, said Yugoslavia would remain neutral even if England and France became involved in war.

ROOSEVELT VIEWS CALLED MUDDLED

Rome Editor Asserts He Lacks Understanding.

ROME, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, who often reflects Premier Mussolini's views, asserts in the newspaper La Voce D'Italia that President Roosevelt's declarations on European affairs are making the United States' foreign policy "a growing cause of confusion and incitement to catastrophe."

He compares President Roosevelt to Hollywood films which "suddenly change their scenes," and adds: "Should we believe his words? Experience counsels caution."

Rome Says Peace Depends On Czechs and Allies

High Fascists Approve Hitler's 'Dignity' and 'Moderation'

ROME, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—High Fascist officials expressed the belief tonight that Adolf Hitler's Nuremberg speech placed responsibility for European peace squarely up to Czechoslovakia and her allies.

SWISS GUARD ROADS

Protect Frontiers Against 'Foreign' Invasion.

BERNE, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—The Swiss Government ordered military authorities to take full measures beginning today to fortify the frontiers against possible invasion from "foreign territory."

SWISS STRENGTHEN BORDER DEFENSES

Prepare To Blow Up Railways And Bridges In Case Of Aggression

Troops Called To Colors. Heavy Guards Placed Along Frontiers

[By the Associated Press] Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 12—Switzerland, fearful of invasion if a new European war occurs, bolstered her frontier defenses today with dynamite and volunteer troops.

Called Preventive Measures

The Government announced its frontier preparations as "preventive measures," adopting the same tone as the French, Belgian and Netherlands Governments in their precautionary measures.

Denmark Reported Strengthening Border

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Denmark was reported taking precautionary measures today along her Schleswig border with Germany.

MOSCOW NOT SURPRISED

Soviet Did Not Expect Hitler To Back Down In Demands Moscow, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler's Nuremberg speech was received without surprise in Moscow, where it was not expected the Führer would back down on his demands for self-determination for Sudetens in Czechoslovakia.

mate outcome would be a settlement among the Western powers at the expense of Czechoslovakia.

DOLLAR RISES ON WAR FEARS

Gold Leaps in London to High Since March, 1935.

LONDON, Sept. 12 (A. P.).—Europe's tension was reflected in a further sharp rise in the dollar to 4.80½ today, supported by heavy Continental buying.

Nürnberg, Germany, Sept. 12—Following is a partial text containing the important portions of the speech of Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany at the Nürnberg party congress today:

Fifteen years have passed since the first German Day (forerunner of the annual Nazi party rally). The marching organizations of the Nazi party of that time rose to leadership and representation of the German Reich.

moral authorization for existence only if the necessary construction in leadership and followers is accomplished in accordance with incontestable ethnological and factual viewpoints.

Faced By Solid Front

Because, since we are National Socialists, we can not permit that above our working people a foreign race which has nothing in common with us shall thrust itself as leaders. . . .

Assails Democracies

Insincerity begins at the moment when Democracies call themselves the rule by the people and decry authoritarian states as dictatorships. I believe

These democracies even exalt the Bolshevik form of government when it suits them politically, despite its mass shootings, executions, tortures, et cetera.

Called Grim Mockery

Is it not grim mockery of world history that amid honest-to-goodness Democrats at Geneva, a bloody representative of the cruelest tyranny of all times sits as an honorable member?

For fifteen years Germany fought in vain for the most natural and simplest rights of man. They were refused the German people and the Reich even though the Germany of those days was not led by Nazis, but was ruled by Democrats and Marxists.

When the National Socialist state, surfeited with continuous suppression and mishandling, finally reestablished equality through its own power, others complained with bitter hypocritical reproach that all this could have been done by way of reciprocal understanding.

Without regard for the opinion of the natives, they conquered continents by bloody force. But when Germany demands return of her colonies they declare, bewildered over the fate of the poor natives, they can under no circumstances deliver them to such destiny.

That means the beloved colored fellow-citizens are forced further to endure hated foreign rule. These are, however, bombs in the civil interest, different from those brutal bombs Italians used in the Abyssinian War.

Defends Foreign Policy

These democracies complain about the unbearable and horrible measures with which Germany and now also Italy are trying to rid themselves of Jewish elements.

In all these great democratic countries only a few people live within one square kilometer. In Italy and Germany, on the other hand, more than 140 live within the same area. Nevertheless, Germany without batting an eyelash once accepted for decades

hundreds of thousands upon hundreds of thousands of these Jews.

Now, when complaints finally are growing bigger and bigger and when the nation is no longer willing to permit herself to be bled by these para-

sites, they (the democracies) begin to wail about it. These democratic countries, however, do not substitute a helpful act for their hypocritical attitude, but, on the contrary, assert icily that naturally there is no room in their countries.

Turns To Czechoslovakia

... We are able—God be praised and thanked—to prevent any plundering or rape of Germany. The state before us had been blackmailed for nearly fifteen years. . . .

This state is a democracy, that is it was established according to democratic principles. The overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of this state, without being asked, were just forced to accept the construction fabricated at Versailles and obey them (the Czechs). As a genuine democracy thereupon they began to suppress the majority of the inhabitants in this state, mishandle them and take away their right to live.

Gradually it was attempted to impregnate the world with the conception that this state had to fulfill a special political and military mission. The former French Minister of Aviation, Pierre Cot, elucidated this recently. According to him Czechoslovakia, in the event of war is destined to attack the cities and industries with bombs.

... This task, however, stands in outright contradiction to the attitudes and interests of life and desire of a majority of the inhabitants of this state. Therefore a majority of the inhabitants must be silent. Any protest against their fate is an attack against the aims of this state, therefore not in conformity with the Constitution.

Based On Political Exigency

This constitution, however, as it was concocted by Democrats, is not based on rights of the people but on the political exigency of the suppressors which required a construction which gave the Czech people sovereign hegemony. Whoever opposes this conception is a "state enemy," therefore an outcast according to democratic principles.

The so-called state people, the Czechs, have thus been chosen by providence, of which the former creators of Versailles availed themselves, to guard that no one would arise against this state.

But should some one of the majority of oppressed peoples raise a protest then he may be struck down or, if necessary or desired, killed.

If this was a foreign affair which did not concern us we might just note it, as so many others, as an interesting illustration of democratic conceptions of people's rights and self-determination.

But what imposes upon us Germans a participation in this problem is something wholly natural.

Among nationalities that are being oppressed in this state (Czechoslovakia) are 3,500,000 Germans; in other words, as many people of our race as, for instance, Denmark has inhabitants.

These Germans are also God's creatures. The Almighty has not created them to be delivered into the hands of a Versailles-made state—an alien power which they hate.

And He has not created 7,500,000 Czechs so that they should take charge of or control 3,500,000; still less, assault and torture them.

### Conditions Intolerable

Conditions in this state are, as is well known, intolerable. Here, politically, over 7,500,000 people are being robbed of their right of self-determination under the self-determination slogan of a certain Mr. (Woodrow) Wilson.

Economically, these people are being systematically ruined and doomed to slow extinction. The misery of Sudeten Germans is nameless misery. They want to annihilate them. Humanly, they are oppressed and humiliated in an intolerable manner.

When 3,500,000 members of a people of nearly 80,000,000 are not permitted to sing a song that the Czechs disapprove, when they are bloodily beaten just because they wear stockings Czechs dislike to see and when they are ill-treated because they use a salute that displeases the Czechs—although they only use it among themselves—when they are chased and persecuted like helpless animals for every manifestation of national life—it may all be to the worthy representatives of our democracies a matter of indifference. Possibly they may sympathize with it all because it is only a matter of 3,500,000 Germans.

I can, however, tell the representatives of these great democracies that it is not a matter of indifference to us and that if these tormented creatures cannot find justice and assistance themselves, they shall get both from us. The outlary of these people must cease.

**Refers To Reichstag Speech**  
I have said so plainly in my speech of February 20. It was a shortsighted construction of the Versailles statesmen when they created the abnormal structure of Czechoslovakia.

The order to assault and ill-treat

millions of other nationalities could only be carried out so long as nations of the same kin were themselves suffering from the consequences of general world mistreatment.

To believe that such a regime could

go on without limits and forever is to labor under a hardly comprehensible delusion.

In my Reichstag speech of February 20 I stated that the Reich no longer would tolerate further oppression and persecution of these 3,500,000 Germans, and I beg foreign statesmen to be convinced that this not a mere phrase.

### Has Made Heavy Sacrifices

The National Socialistic state has for the sake of European peace, shouldered very heavy sacrifices. It has not only refrained from pursuing thoughts of so-called revenge but has contrarily banned it from the whole public life.

In the course of the seventeenth century France gradually took Alsace-Lorraine away from the old German Empire in deepest peace time. Germany, in 1870-71, after a severe war which was forced upon her, demanded these territories back and obtained them. After the World War they were lost again.

To us Germans Strasbourg Cathedral means much. If we nevertheless have drawn a final line here it is done to serve future European peace. Nobody could force us to abandon revisionist demands voluntarily if we did not wish to abandon them.

We did abandon them because it was our will to end the everlasting fight with France once and for all.

On other frontiers, too, the Reich has taken the same measures and the same attitude, guided by the highest sense of responsibility.

### Have Barred Propaganda

We have voluntarily assumed the heaviest sacrifices in renunciation so as to preserve the peace of Europe and smooth the path of reconciliation for nations. We have acted more than loyally.

Neither in press nor film nor on the stage have we made propaganda for contrary views. Not even in literature have we permitted exceptions.

In the same spirit I have made other offers to solve European tensions. They were rejected for reasons which to us remain incomprehensible. We have voluntarily limited our powers in an important region hoping we shall never again have to cross swords with the State concerned.

Not because we would not be able to build more than thirty-five per cent. of the ships (a reference to Germany's treaty limiting her fleet tonnage to thirty-five per cent. of Britain's) but in order to do our share bringing about a final relaxation and pacification of

the European situation.

As in Poland there was a great patriot and statesman ready to conclude an accord with Germany we immediately accepted and made an agreement which means more to European peace than all the talk in Geneva and the temple of nations together.

Germany has today on all sides completely pacified frontiers and is determined—and has said so—that she will accept these frontiers as final so as to give Europe a feeling of security and peace.

### Interpreted As Weakness

This self-limitation and self-restriction seems, however, to have been interpreted by many as weakness. I would correct this error here and now.

I believe it cannot serve European peace if the impression is allowed to prevail that the Reich is disinterested in all European questions and especially that Germany is disposed to remain indifferent to the sufferings and lives of 3,500,000 Germans and pay no heed to their misfortunes.

We understand it when England and France represent their interests in the whole world.

But I should like to assure the statesmen of Paris and London that there are German interests, too, which we are determined to take care of, and that in all circumstances.

I would remind them of my Reichstag speech in 1933 when I told the world the first time that there can be national questions wherein our path clearly is defined and that I would take any risk and suffer any privations rather than renounce such essentials.

### Sacrifices Have Limits

No European state has done more for peace than Germany! None has made greater sacrifices!

But it must be understood these sacrifices have limits somewhere and that the National Socialist state must not be confused with the Germany of Bethmann-Hollweg or Hertling (war-time chancellors).

If I give these explanations here it is because in the course of this year events have taken place which force us to revise our attitude in some respects.

As you are aware, in Czechoslovakia after endless postponements of a plebiscite, at least communal elections were held. Even in Prague the untenability of the Czech position was recognized.

They were afraid of the unity of Germans and other nationalities. It therefore was believed special measures were needed to influence election results by the exercise of pressure.

The Czech Government's notion was that the only effective means would be brutal intimidation. For this intimidation a display of the material strength of the Czech state seemed called for.

Especially Sudetens were to be shown the power of the Czech fist in order to warn them against standing up for their national interests and voting accordingly.

### Benes Invented Lie

In order to make this display plausible in the eyes of the world, Benes (President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia) invented the lie that Germany mobilized troops and was preparing to march into Czechoslovakia.

I can say this: Such mendacious allegations are nothing new. About a year ago the press of another country published a fake story about 20,000 German soldiers landing in Morocco. The Jewish fabricator of this lie hoped to conjure up a war out of this. At that time a brief notification to the French

Ambassador sufficed to kill this infamous swindle.

Again, the Ambassador of another great country was assured forthwith that there was not a word of truth in this Czech allegation. The assurance was repeated and also immediately given Prague.

Only the Prague Government needed this deception as a pretext for its own terrorist blackmailing and influencing of elections. Here I can only additionally assure that:

Firstly, at that time not a single German soldier more was drafted beyond those actually serving.

Secondly, that not a single German nor any other unit marched toward the border; that during this period not even one soldier was outside his peace-time garrison, and that, to the contrary, orders were given on our part to avoid even the slightest impression of pressure upon Czechoslovakia.

### Base Campaign Was Begun

In spite of this, a base campaign started in which all Europe organized to serve the criminal aims of a government which intended to put an election under military pressure in order to intimidate citizens and cheat them of their right to vote.

This campaign, which needed some moral justification for its aims, in its unscrupulousness did not even shrink from casting suspicion upon a great state, to alarm all Europe and, if need be, tumble it into bloody war.

As Germany had no designs and on the contrary was convinced that communal elections would confirm the rights of the Sudeten Germans, the Reich's Government on its part did nothing.

This, however, was taken as an inducement to assert that, after nothing had happened, Germany had retreated owing to the determined stand of the Czechs and firm interventions by England and France.

You will understand, my party comrades, that a great power cannot

accept for the second time such base interference. Therefore, I have drawn the necessary consequences as a precaution.

### Accustomed To Striking Back

I am a National Socialist, and as such accustomed to strike back immediately against any attack. I know quite well that through leniency such an irreconcilable enemy as Czechdom cannot be reconciled, but instead it will be incited to even greater arrogance.

The old German Reich can be a warning to us. In its love for peace it went to the limit of self-surrender, and yet in the end it could not prevent war.

In recognition of these facts I decided May 28 on very severe measures:

Firstly, on my orders the strengthening of the army and an extensive increase in the air force was begun immediately and executed.

Secondly, I ordered immediate extension of our fortification works in the west.

You may rest assured that since May 28 the most gigantic fortification works of all times have been under construction.

I ordered German Highways Commissioner Fritz Todt to do this task. Owing to the power of his organizing genius he has accomplished one of the most tremendous achievements of all times. I should like to give just a few figures:

Firstly, at that time not a single German soldier more was drafted beyond those actually serving.

Secondly, that not a single German nor any other unit marched toward the border; that during this period not even one soldier was outside his peace-time garrison, and that, to the contrary, orders were given on our part to avoid even the slightest impression of pressure upon Czechoslovakia.

### Four Lines At Some Points

Behind this front of steel and concrete, which has partly three lines and at certain points four and up to fifty kilometers (about thirty miles) in depth, the German people stand armed.

I have made this the most tremendous effort of all times in order to serve peace. But I will, under no circumstances, look idly on continuance of oppression of German nationals in Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Benes uses tactics, he talks and says he will organize negotiations, clear up questions of procedure after the Geneva pattern and make small

concessions for the sake of quiet.

Things can not go on like this. This is not a matter of mere words but of rights—violated rights. What Germans demand is the right of self-determination, which every other people possesses, and no phrases.

Mr. Benes has no business to make presents to the Sudetens—they have a right to their own lives the same as all other peoples. If democracies, however, should be of the conviction that in this case they must protect the suppression of Germans with all means, if necessary, then this will have the most serious consequences.

I hope to serve peace more if I leave no doubt about this. I never put a demand that Germany may suppress 3,500,000 Frenchmen, or that perhaps 3,500,000 Englishmen be submitted to us for oppression, but I make the demand that suppression of 3,500,000 Germans in Czechoslovakia is to cease and that the free right of self-determination take its place.

We would be sorry if our relations with other European states would become clouded or suffer from this demand. But it would not be our fault.

### To Czech Government

On the whole, it is a matter of the Czechoslovak Government to arrange affairs with authorized representatives of the Sudeten Germans and come to an understanding one way or other.

However, it is my affair and yours,

my fellow-citizens, to see to it that in this case that right not be turned into injustice. For the fate of German fellow-citizens is at stake.

Neither am I willing to let another Palestine arise right here in the heart of Germany through the smartness of other statesmen. Poor Arabs are defenseless and may be left in the lurch. Germans in Czechoslovakia are neither defenseless nor left in the lurch. Let them note that.

I believe I must express this view before the party congress which is attended for the first time by representatives of our German Austrian provinces. They know best how it hurts to be cut off from the motherland. They will soonest perceive the meaning of what I am saying.

They, too, will joyfully agree with me when I declare before the whole nation that we would not deserve to be Germans if we were not ready to assume this attitude and bear the consequences, whatever they may be.

When we think of unheard of demands which, in the past months, even a miniature state dared to make upon Germany, we can only explain it by inadequate willingness to recognize the German Reich as a state which is more than a pacific upstart. . . .

### Refers To Visit To Rome

As I stood in Rome this spring it became spiritually conscious to me that human society was viewed in too small periods and subsequently in too small an extent.

A thousand and one-half thousand years embrace only a few generations . . . Italy of today and Germany of today are living proof thereof. They are regenerated nations which in this sense might be designated as new nations.

This youth does not rest alone on a new land but on historic soil. The Roman Empire is beginning to breathe again. Germany, however, with an endlessly younger history as a state is not newly born. I have had the insignia of the old German Reich brought to Nürnberg not alone to show the German people themselves but also to make the whole world realize that over one and a half millennium before the new world was discovered, a powerful Germanic-German Reich existed.

The new Italian-Roman Empire is just the same as the new Germanic-German Reich is in reality a very old phenomena. One need not love them.

But no power on earth can remove them.

Fellow party men and women! National Socialists!

In this hour ends the first party convention of greater Germany. You are all filled with tremendous and historic impressions of these days.

Your national pride and confidence in a nation fortified by this demonstration of strength and unity of our people. Go home with that faith and trust which you have been carrying within your hearts for nearly two decades.

Once more you have the right to carry your German heads proudly and high. But we all have a duty never to bend again under foreign will, this be our solemn pledge!

So help us God!

WOLLNER ALSO DECLARED THAT THE MINORITIES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD EXPECTED THE PRIVILEGE OF SELF DETERMINATION UNDER PRESIDENT WILSON'S WORLD WAR PEACE PROPOSALS, BUT THAT "OUR DISAPPOINTMENT WAS EXTREMELY BITTER WHEN, THROUGH PEACE TREATIES AT ST. GERMAIN AND VERSAILLES, OUR EXPECTATIONS WERE SHATTERED."

THE DEPUTY ADDED THAT "AFTER 20 YEARS OF SUFFERING, TENSION HAS INCREASED TO THE HIGHEST DEGREE," AND ASKED LORD RUNCIMAN TO DO ALL IN HIS POWER "IN ORDER THAT OUR RIGHTS MAY BE RESTORED."

THE WAR MINISTRY DENIED REPORTS, HOWEVER, THAT MOBILIZATION HAD BEEN ORDERED OR THAT VARIOUS CLASSES OF RESERVISTS HAD BEEN CALLED TO THE COLORS DURING THE CRITICAL HOURS TODAY.

THE GENERAL ATTITUDE PREVAILING IN PRAGUE WAS THAT AFTER HITLER'S SPEECH THE PEOPLE SOON WOULD KNOW WHETHER THERE WAS TO BE WAR OR PEACE.

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HITLER IN HIS AFTERNOON SPEECH TO THE SOLDIERS SAID:

"THE TEACHINGS OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM AND THE (NAZI) PARTY ARE INTERNAL GUARANTEES OF HIS (GREATER) GERMAN COMMUNITY...WE MUST LEARN FROM THIS HOW TO GIVE THIS DOMESTIC COMMUNITY PROTECTION FROM ABROAD THIS LIES EXCLUSIVELY IN THE STRENGTH OF THEIR OWN WEAPONS AND, THEREFORE, IN THE SOLDIER HIMSELF.

"NO NEGOTIATIONS, NO CONFERENCE GAVE US OUR NATURAL RIGHT TO UNITY. WE OURSELVES HAD TO TAKE IT. THESE TWO GREAT INSTITUTIONS OF OUR PEOPLE HAVE TWO EQUAL TASKS TO ~~SEE~~ NATIONAL SOCIALISM EDUCATES OUR PEOPLE DOMESTICALLY IN THE COMMUNITY AND THE ARMY EDUCATES OUR PEOPLE FOR DEFENSE OF THIS COMMUNITY AND ITS WELFARE AGAINST FOREIGN INFLUENCES.

"SO YOU, MY SOLDIERS, ARE ENTRUSTED WITH A TASK IN THIS NEW REICH. YOUR CARRYING OUT OF THIS TASK HAS WON YOU THE LOVE OF THE GERMAN

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PEOPLE. THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAVE PUT THEIR TRUST IN YOU AND KNOW THEY CAN BE CONFIDENT IN THEIR SONS IN UNIFORM, FOR YOU HAVE THE BEST WEAPONS WHICH EXIST TODAY, YOU HAVE THE BEST TRAINING AND I KNOW YOU ALSO HAVE THE BEST CHARACTER.

"YOU PASS INTO THE ETERNAL, IMPERISHABLE FRONT OF GERMAN SOLIERY . . .

"BUT WE ALONE DO NOT DESERVE THE THANKS, THE PRAISE AND THE REWARD. ABOVE ALL, THE PRAISE AND THE REWARD RESTS WITH OUR PEOPLE AND IN OUR GERMAN REICH.

"DEUTSCHLAND SIEG HEIL!"

HITLER SAID THAT HE GAVE ORDERS ON MAY 28 TO BEGIN IMMEDIATELY WITH HURRIED COMPLETION OF FORTIFICATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER WHICH HAD BEEN UNDER CONSTRUCTION FOR TWO YEARS.

HE DISCLOSED THAT FRITZ TODT, NOTED AS GERMANY'S BUILDER OF HIGHWAYS, HAD BEEN PLACED IN CHARGE OF THESE ~~REINFORCEMENT~~ BUILDING OPERATIONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12-(AP)-COMPETENT BRITISH OBSERVERS SAID TONIGHT CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER IN HIS NURNBERG SPEECH HAD VIRTUALLY DEMANDED THAT THE SUDETEN GERMAN MINORITY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA BE ALLOWED TO SET UP THEIR OWN STATE WITHIN A STATE.

ACCORDING TO THIS INTERPRETATION, CHANCELLOR HITLER GAVE BRITAIN A CHOICE OF FORCING CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO PERMIT SUCH A MOVE, OR OF STANDING FIRM WITH FRANCE IN A WAR-FRAUGHT CHALLENGE TO GERMANY.

THIS WAS THE WAY OBSERVERS READ THE GERMAN FUEHRER'S DEMAND THAT THE SUDETEN GERMANS BE GIVEN THEIR "RIGHTS."

OFFICIAL REACTION WAS LACKING AS PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S THREE KEY MINISTERIAL ADVISERS SURROUNDED HIM IN NO. TEN DOWNING STREET TONIGHT TO WEIGH THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE SPEECH. THESE MINISTERS WERE VISCOUNT HALIFAX, FOREIGN SECRETARY, SIR JOHN SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, AND SIR SAMUEL HOARE, HOME SECRETARY.

BUT IT WAS CLEAR TO INFORMED PERSONS THAT CHANCELLOR HITLER'S FAILURE TO MENTION THE LATEST CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS TO SETTLE THE MINORITY ISSUE MEANT THEY ARE UNACCEPTABLE TO HIM AND THAT HE IS DETERMINED TO GET MORE CONCESSIONS.

CHANCELLOR HITLER LEFT THE WAY OPEN FOR FURTHER NEGOTIATION BUT HE INDICATED STRONGLY TOO THAT ONLY COMPLETE CAPITULATION TO THE SUDETEN GERMAN DEMANDS FOR FULL AUTONOMY WOULD SOLVE THE DISPUTE TO HIS SATISFACTION.

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THUS WHILE THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS REPRESENTED EVEN BEFORE THE FUEHRER SPOKE AS FEELING THAT FURTHER ELUCIDATION AND MODIFICATION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PROPOSALS MIGHT BE NECESSARY, IT WAS FACED ON THE OTHER HAND WITH INSISTENCE BY PRAGUE THAT IT COULD GO NO FURTHER.

IN THIS PREDICAMENT BRITAIN WAS EXPECTED TO TRY, THROUGH THE UNOFFICIAL BRITISH MEDIATION MISSION HEADED BY VISCOUNT RUNCIMAN, TO KEEP THE NEGOTIATIONS GOING IN THE HOPE SOME PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT MIGHT EMERGE.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S LACK OF "OFFICIAL REACTION" WAS BY CAREFUL DESIGN. NEVERTHELESS PERSONS CLOSE TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID PRIVATELY:

1. THERE CAN BE NO LEGAL PLEBISCITE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT, WHICH TODAY INFORMED BRITAIN IT WOULD NOT AGREE TO ONE. ANY PLEBISCITE CONDUCTED AS CHANCELLOR

HITLER WANTS IT WOULD BE "SUICIDE" FOR THE CZECHOSLOVAK NATION.

2. THE FUEHRER'S SPEECH DID NOTHING TO END EUROPE'S "PERPETUAL CRISIS," AND ITS DANGERS WILL BE EVER PRESENT AS LONG AS GERMANY HAS MORE THAN A MILLION MEN UNDER ARMS.

3. BRITAIN IS NOT LIKELY TO "WARN" CHANCELLOR HITLER AGAIN WITH WORDS BECAUSE SHE HAS REASON TO BELIEVE HE HAS BEEN TOLD FOUR OR FIVE TIMES THAT BRITAIN WOULD NOT STAND ALOOF FROM A CENTRAL EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

MANY RESPONSIBLE PERSONS NOW FEEL THAT THE ONLY WAY TO IMPRESS CHANCELLOR HITLER IS BY POSITIVE ACTION PROBABLY OF A DEFENSIVE NATURE, NEWS OF WHICH WOULD "LEAK OUT" TO HIM.

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS THREE KEY MINISTERS MET AT 9:30 P.M. AFTER NOISY SCENES IN DIMLY-LIT LITTLE DOWNING STREET. CURIOUS CROWDS WERE PUSHED BACK INTO WHITEHALL ONLY AFTER POLICE RESERVES HAD BEEN CALLED.

EARLIER, MESSENGERS IN BREATHLESS RELAYS HAD RUN PARTS OF CHANCELLOR HITLER'S SPEECH FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE THROUGH DARK ARCHWAYS ACROSS DOWNING STREET TO NO. TEN. THUS THE PRIME MINISTER, REFRESHED AFTER A LONG AUTOMOBILE DRIVE, A SENTENCE BY SENTENCE ACCOUNT OF THE FUEHRER'S WORDS.

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DESPITE THE DOWNING STREET ACTIVITY, IT WAS MADE PLAIN THE MINISTERS WOULD HAVE NOTHING TO SAY UNTIL THEY HAD GIVEN THE SPEECH A LONG CONSIDERATION--EVEN IF THEN.

DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS WERE NOT SO RETICENT. SOURCES CLOSE TO THE CZECHOSLOVAKS CALLED THE SPEECH "INSULTING" TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S PRESIDENT, EDUARD BENES, AND INTERPRETED ITS STRESS ON WESTERN FORTIFICATIONS AS A "PLAIN THREAT TO FRANCE TO KEEP HER FINGERS OFF."

THUS, SOME SOURCES SAID, CHANCELLOR HITLER TOOK COGNIZANCE OF FRANCE'S EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY MEASURES.

EARLIER IN THE DAY JAN MASARYK, CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER TO LONDON, HAD TOLD LORD HALIFAX ON BEHALF OF HIS GOVERNMENT THAT



CZECHOSLOVAKIA COULD NOT CONSIDER THE IDEA OF A PLEBISCITE FOR THE SUDETEN GERMANS. HE SAID HIS GOVERNMENT HAD NOW CONCEDED ALL IT COULD.

LATER MASARYK CONFERRED WITH CHARLES CORBIN, FRENCH AMBASSADOR, AND SAMUEL KAGAN, COUNSELOR OF THE SOVIET EMBASSY, WHO WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE ENDORSED THIS VIEW. IN GENERAL IT WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FAVORABLY IN WHITEHALL.

MASARYK GAVE THESE REASONS FOR REJECTING A PLEBISCITE:

1. THE CZECHOSLOVAK CONSTITUTION DOES NOT PERMIT IT.
2. ANY CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT TRYING TO CONDUCT A PLEBISCITE WOULD BE OVERTHROWN.
3. THE WIDE DIFFUSION OF GERMANS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO DEFINE THE AREAS IN WHICH A PLEBISCITE WOULD BE CONDUCTED.

HOURS BEFORE CHANCELLOR HITLER SPOKE THE CABINET MET AND QUIETLY APPROVED BRITAIN'S CONSIDERED DETERMINATION TO STAND FIRM WITH FRANCE IN EVENT OF GERMAN AGGRESSION AGAINST CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

TWENTY MINISTERS HEADED BY PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE

CHAMBERLAIN MET BEHIND THE BRASS-PLATED DOOR OF NO. 10 DOWNING STREET AND TALKED FOR TWO HOURS OF STOPPING WAR BEFORE IT STARTS AND OF BEING READY ON LAND AND SEA AND IN THE AIR IF A CONFLICT SHOULD BURST OVER GUN-STUDDED EUROPE.

THERE WAS SOMETHING IN THE WAY THE MINISTERS PLACIDLY LEFT LITTLE DEAD-END DOWNING STREET THAT GAVE A SENSE OF CONFIDENCE TO WATCHING HUNDREDS GATHERED IN THE SHADOW OF THE BREASTED AND BANNERED CENOTAPH, MEMORIAL OF THE MILLION MEN BRITAIN LOST IN THE WORLD WAR.

THAT THE CABINET ITSELF WAS SATISFIED WITH ITS MEASURES OF WARNING, CAUTION AND DEFENSE--HOURS BEFORE CHANCELLOR HITLER SPOKE TO THE WORLD--SEEMED CLEAR FROM THE FACT THAT IT MADE NO PLANS TO MEET AGAIN.

UP IN THE VITAL NORTH SEA DEFENSE LANES, AT INVERGORDON AND IN MORAY FIRTH. SCOTLAND. THE HOME FLEET STOOD READY TO PUT TO SEA TO-

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MORROW MANNED BY BOTH REGULARS AND RESERVES.

ENGLAND KNEW THIS WAS A NORMAL AUTUMN CRUISE, BUT IT WAS GLAD THOSE WARSHIPS WERE THERE AND THAT OTHER MEN-OF-WAR LAY READY AT THE WESTERN END OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND IN THE STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR.

OTHER MEASURES TAKEN REMAINED SECRETS. IT WAS TAKEN FOR GRANTED THE CABINET REVIEWED THESE AND HAD TOLD FRANCE ABOUT THEM.

LIKE TEN DOWNING STREET, THE PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE, THE FOREIGN OFFICE WAS COOL, TRANQUIL AND SILENT. ATTACHES DECLINED TO EXPLAIN ABOUT A MESSAGE WHICH JAN MASARYK, CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER TO LONDON, TOOK TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE DURING THE DAY AND CZECHOSLOVAKS HERE WERE EQUALLY UNCOMMUNICATIVE.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF REPORTS PRAGUE HAD INFORMED BRITAIN IT COULD CONCEDE NO MORE TO THE BERLIN-BACKED SUDETEN GERMAN MINORITY.

LONG BEFORE CHANCELLOR HITLER SPOKE IT WAS APPARENT OFFICIAL LONDON WAS DETERMINED TO TAKE HIS WORDS WITH THE UTMOST CALM AND CONSIDERATION.

THE MAN AT THE HEAD OF ALL THIS--PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN--TOOK AN AUTOMOBILE DRIVE IN THE AFTERNOON BEFORE RETURNING TO CONFERENCES WITH HIS KEY MINISTERS.

DURING THE DAY HE RECEIVED A PLEDGE FROM THE BRITISH LEGION, WHICH CORRESPONDS TO THE AMERICAN LEGION IN THE UNITED STATES, TO PLACE ITS "WHOLE RESOURCES, ENERGIES AND INFLUENCE UNRESERVEDLY AT THE DISPOSAL OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT."

CHAMBERLAIN ANSWERED THE MESSAGE EXPRESSING THE "EARNEST HOPE SUCH AN EMERGENCY WILL NOT ARISE."

M1226PED

LONDON-SEP. 21  
EDEN, WHO YESTERDAY SAW HIS SUCCESSOR AT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY FOR THE SECOND TIME IN THREE DAYS, IN A LETTER TO THE TIMES WHICH WAS CIRCULATED BY THE PRESS ASSOCIATION ALSO, ADHERED TO THE GOVERNMENT VIEW IN A WARNING TO GERMANY THAT.

"IT IS DANGEROUS ILLUSION TO ASSUME THAT ONCE A CONFLICT HAD BROKEN OUT IN CENTRAL EUROPE IT COULD BE LOCALIZED."

"THE FRIENDSHIP AND UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND FRANCE CAN NEITHER BE WEAKENED NOR BROKEN," HE WROTE. "IN ANY INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT THREATENED THE SECURITY OF FRANCE, THIS COUNTRY WOULD BE FOUND AT THE SIDE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC WHATEVER THE CONSEQUENCES."

"SUCH A DECISION WOULD NOT BE TAKEN UPON ~~THE GROUNDS~~ OF SENTIMENT OR OF PAST HISTORY, BUT BECAUSE UPON THE SECURITY OF FRANCE THE SECURITY OF THIS COUNTRY ULTIMATELY DEPENDS."

MJ643AED

MUNICH, GERMANY, SEPT. 10-(AP)-FOLLOWING ARE

EXCERPTS FROM ~~THE ADDRESS HERE TODAY BY AIR MINISTER HERMANN~~ *FIELD MARSHAL*

WILHELM GOERING BEFORE THE LABOR FRONT OF THE NAZI PARTY

CONGRESS:

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"IN ORDER TO MAKE THE REICH DEFENSE SECURE IT WAS NECESSARY FOR ME TO HAVE RECOURSE TO A DECREE WHICH WAS NOT EASY FOR ME TO ISSUE. BUT AS IT WAS A QUESTION, MY INDUSTRIOUS FELLOW CITIZENS, OF MAKING THE REICH SECURE, AS IT WAS A QUESTION OF ERECTING AN UNBRIDGEABLE BARRIER IN THE WEST, I DID NOT HESITATE TO INAUGURATE CONSCRIPT LABOR AND WORKERS HAVE WILLINGLY AND WITH PLEASURE FOLLOWED ME."

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF WORKERS WERE TAKEN OUT OF

THEIR WORKSHOPS. WHY? BECAUSE THEY WERE PUT TO WORK ON POLITICALLY NECESSARY TASKS.

"I WANT TO SAY ONE THING IN ORDER TO PREVENT ANY DOUBT BEING RAISED: THE UTILIZATION OF CONSCRIPT LABOR MUST BE CONSIDERED ONLY FOR THE TRULY IMPORTANT REICH DEFENSE PLANS THE DECISION AS TO THIS I HAVE IN EVERY CASE RESERVED FOR MYSELF ALONE. X X X

"ON THIS OCCASION I ALSO WANT TO REFUTE FOREIGN CHARGES WHICH SLANDEROUSLY MAINTAIN GERMANY HAS INTRODUCED FORCED LABOR. X X X I KNOW PERFECTLY WELL ONE CAN NOT ATTAIN ANYTHING SPECIAL WITH FORCED LABOR. I ~~KNOW~~ ALSO KNOW FORCE KILLS ~~HAPPINESS~~ HAPPINESS. ONLY MEDIOCRE RESULTS CAN COME FROM FORCE."

"BUT I KNEW TO WHOM I WAS APPEALING WHEN I CALLED THE GERMAN WORKER TO DUTY FOR THE NATION'S SAFETY. X X X MANY EUROPEAN STATES HAVE MILLIONS OF MIXED COLORED PEOPLE OF ALL SHADES WORKING FOR THEM IN THEIR OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS. THERE THE WHIP STILL RULES OVER THE SLAVES. THE PROSPERITY OF THESE STATES DOES NOT SOLELY DEPEND UPON THE RESOURCES OF THE MOTHERLAND. POWERFUL COLONIES ALSO HELP THEM."

THE

"BUT GERMAN PEOPLE ON THICKLY POPULATED SOIL MUST  
ALONE CREATE EVERYTHING FROM ITS INTELLIGENT FACULTY FOR WORK,  
FROM SACRIFICE AND FROM THE GERMAN SOIL. FOR OUR POSSESSIONS  
WERE TAKEN AWAY BY THE SHAMEFUL PEACE DICTATED. IF WE HAD  
POSSESSED OUR COLONIES YOU WOULD NOT HAVE NEEDED SO  
STRENUOUSLY TO REFLECT WHETHER GERMAN PEOPLE HAVE BEEN PUT INTO  
FORCED LABORS X X X

"IT IS SAID THAT FOOD SUPPLY IS GERMANY'S WEAKEST  
POINT AND WE ARE REMINDED OF BLOCKADE, OF A STARVING PEOPLE, AS  
IT WAS DONE AT THAT TIME (THE WORLD WAR SETTLEMENT) BY COWARDLY  
CUTTING (IMPORT OF FOOD SUPPLIES)—AN ACT WHICH AFFECTED NOT LESSON. X X X  
ONLY THE GERMAN MEN BUT WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

"IT IS KNOWN THAT AT ONE TIME THIS WAS THE WEAKEST  
POINT OF THE REICH. X X X I CAN TELL YOU ONE THING: NOT ONLY  
DO THEY RECALL THE BLOCKADE, BUT WE TOO

"JUST NOW IN THE MIDST OF GENERAL POLITICAL  
TENSION ONE HEARS TALK AGAIN OF GERMANY'S FOOD AND ECONOMIC  
WEAKNESSES. I ASSURE YOU THAT WHEN I WAS ENTRUSTED BY

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FUEHRER FIRST OF ALL WITH RAW MATERIAL AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE  
PROBLEMS AND THEN WITH THE FOUR-YEAR PLAN (OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY).  
IT WAS CLEAR TO ME FIRST AND FOREMOST THAT FEEDING OF THE GERMAN  
PEOPLE HAD TO BE SO SECURELY ESTABLISHED THAT, COME WHAT MAY,  
AND EVEN THOUGH THIS GERMAN REICH WAS SURROUNDED BY NOTHING BUT  
ENEMIES—IT WOULD HAVE FOOD EVEN IF WAR SHOULD LAST 30 YEARS.

X X X

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"IT WILL NO LONGER BE POSSIBLE FIRST TO STARVE THE  
PEOPLE THEN TO AGITATE THEM WITH LIES AND FINALLY BRING THE NATION  
TO RUIN. THOSE TIMES ARE PAST. EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT US A TERRIBLE  
LESSON. X X X

"I WON'T DENY FOR ONE MOMENT THAT HEAVY CLOUDS  
HAVE GATHERED ON THE HORIZON. OVERWHELMING POLITICAL TENSION  
PULSES THROUGH EUROPE AND THE WORLD.

"A SMALL PART OF EUROPEAN PEOPLE IS HARASSING  
TODAY MINORITIES ENTRUSTED TO THEM AND THEREBY HAS BECOME THE  
CENTER OF UNREST FOR ALL EUROPE.

"UNFORTUNATELY THE WORLD DOES NOT TAKE NOTICE  
OF THIS CENTER OF UNREST BUT SEEKS EVERYWHERE ALONG ITS FRINGES

TO TRY TO FIND TENSION THERE INSTEAD OF GOING TO THE SOURCE OF THE  
TENSENESS. WE KNOW WHAT'S BEHIND IT ALL.

"WE KNOW THAT IT IS UNBEARABLE THE WAY THIS MIDGET  
PEOPLE WITHOUT CULTURE DOWN THERE--NO ONE KNOWS WHENCE THEY CAME--  
CONSISTENTLY OPPRESSED AND MOLESTS A PEOPLE WITH CULTURE.

"WE KNOW IT IS NOT THESE RIDICULOUS

WHIPPERSNAPPERS IN PRAGUE. BEHIND STANDS MOSCOW AND ITS ETERNAL  
JEWISH, BOLSHEVISTIC MASK. X X X

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"THE WORLD ECHOES AGAIN WITH WAR AND WAR CRIES AND  
DEMOCRACIES CLAIM IMMEDIATELY THEY HAVE FOUND THOSE RESPONSIBLE.  
THE STRONG STATES OF ORDER, GERMANY AND ITALY, ALWAYS ARE FOUND TO  
BE THE GUILTY ONES. X X X

"THESE STATES WHICH IN THEIR INNER DISCIPLINE AND  
ORDER HAVE BROUGHT PEACE AND HAPPINESS TO THEIR PEOPLES DID NOT  
DO SO IN ORDER TO SUDDENLY SET ~~THE~~ AFIRE THE WAR TORCH ABROAD  
AND TO LOOSE THE FURIES OF WAR.

"I AM CONVINCED THAT AIM RESTS IN THE ~~CRADLE~~  
CRADLE OF DEMOCRACY.

"IT DOES NOT MATTER WHO TALKS MOST ABOUT PEACE, BUT

WHO DOES MOST FOR PEACE. THAT'S THE MAIN POINT.

"A TREMENDOUS STORAGE ECONOMY, THE ERECTION OF  
A GREAT RAW MATERIAL INDUSTRY, THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALL NATURAL  
RESOURCES MAKE US SAFE FROM EVERY BOYCOTT OR EVERY BLOCKADE BY  
SO-CALLED PEACEFUL OR WAR METHODS.

"THE AIR FORCE IS FILLED JUST AS THE ARMY AND FLEET  
WITH UNBOUNDED BOLDNESS AND UNSHAKEABLE FAITH IN VICTORY--NEVER  
IN ITS HISTORY WAS GERMANY SO STRONGLY FORTIFIED AND UNITED. THE  
A DEFENSE ZONE OF MANY SECTIONS HAS BEEN BUILT WITH THE LATEST  
TECHNIQUES AND CONCENTRATED EFFORT SAFEGUARDS THE REICH IN THE WEST  
AGAINST ANY ATTACK.

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"HERE NO POWER ON EARTH CAN EVER INVADE GERMANY. X X X

"WE DO NOT WANT TO HARM ANYONE, BUT WE WILL NOT  
STAND ANY LONGER FOR THE SUFFERINGS OF GERMAN BRETHREN. X X NO  
PEOPLE WISHES PEACE MORE FERVENTLY THAN WE BECAUSE WE HAVE DONE  
WITHOUT THIS PEACE FOR SO LONG.

"DON'T FORGET, VERSAILLES TOOK PEACE FROM THE  
WORLD X X X IT HAS COME TO A ~~SHOCKING~~ NOW WHETHER REASON OR  
HATE WILL EMERGE VICTORIOUS IN THE WORLD.

"WE STAND CONSCIOUS OF OUR STRENGTH, READY TO STAND

UP FOR REASON. SHOULD, HOWEVER, HATE TRIUMPH OVER THE NATIONS

THEN WE ARE RESOLVED WITH THE HIGHEST COURAGE AND FINAL DETERM-

INATION TO FOLLOW THE COMMAND OF OUR FUENNER, WHEREVER HE LEADS

US. X X X "IF ANYONE SHOULD INTRODUCE FAINT-HEARTEDNESS INTO THE

GERMAN NATION, DOUBT ITS LEADERSHIP, AND THREATEN THE GERMAN

NATION WITH DOUBTS--THEN IN THIS HOUR I CAN TELL YOU ALL:

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GERMANY'S PEOPLE RETAIN THE PROUD ASSURANCE THAT SO LONG AS THE

FUENNER AND THE PEOPLE ARE ONE GERMANY WILL REMAIN UNCONQUERABLE.

"THE LORD DIDN'T SEND US <sup>THE</sup> FUENNER SO THAT GERMANY WOULD

SUCCUMB, BUT THAT GERMANY SHOULD LIVE!"

(END EXCERPTS)

HITLER HIGHLIGHTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HERE ARE SOME OF THE HIGHLIGHTS OF ADOLF HITLER'S SPEECH YESTERDAY AT NURNBERG:

"I ASSURE THE DEMOCRACIES THAT THE FATE OF THE SUDETENS IS NOT A MATTER OF INDIFFERENCE TO US. IF THESE HARASSED PEOPLE FEEL THEY ARE WITHOUT RIGHTS AND AID, THEY WILL GET BOTH FROM US."

---O---

"THE ALMIGHTY DID NOT CREATE 3,500,000 SUDETEN GERMANS TO DELIVER THEM OVER TO A HATED FOREIGN REGIME. THE ALMIGHTY HAS NOT CREATED 7,000,000 CZECHS TO ACT AS GUARDIANS OF THESE GERMANS. THE DEPRIVING OF THESE HUMAN BEINGS OF ALL RIGHTS MUST COME TO AN END."

30.24 (491)

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"BENES (PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA) INVENTED THE LIE THAT WE MOBILIZED OUR TROOPS ON MAY 21. A GREAT POWER CAN NOT A SECOND TIME STAND FOR SUCH A CONTEMPTIBLE ATTACK. I AM A NATIONAL SOCIALIST; AS SUCH I ALWAYS HIT BACK IMMEDIATELY."

"IT IS A BLOODY MOCKERY OF HISTORY THAT THE DEMOCRACIES ARE ALLIED WITH THE MOST BRUTAL DICTATORSHIP IN THE WORLD. X X X INSINCERITY BEGINS AT THE MOMENT WHEN DEMOCRACIES CALL THEMSELVES THE RULE BY THE PEOPLE AND DECRY AUTHORITARIAN STATES AS DICTATORS."

"NO COUNTRY IN THE WORLD HAS DONE MORE FOR PEACE THAN GERMANY! NONE HAS MADE GREATER SACRIFICES!"

"I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT SINCE MAY 28 THE MOST GIGANTIC FORTIFICATIONS WORKS OF ALL TIME WERE BEGUN IN THE WEST (ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER). I CAN ASSURE YOU THE WORK WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE WINTER SETS IN."

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"I HAVE MADE THIS THE MOST TREMENDOUS EFFORT OF ALL TIMES IN ORDER TO SERVE PEACE. BUT I WILL UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES LOOK IDLY ON CONTINUED OPPRESSION OF GERMAN NATIONS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA."

"THE OLD GERMAN REICH CAN BE A WARNING FOR US. IN ITS LOVE FOR PEACE IT WENT TO THE LIMIT OF SELF-SURRENDER AND YET IN THE END IT COULD NOT PREVENT WAR."

"THE NEW ITALIAN-ROMAN EMPIRE JUST THE SAME AS THE NEW GERMANIC-GERMAN REICH IS IN REALITY A VERY OLD PHENOMENA. ONE NEED NOT LOVE THEM. BUT NO POWER ON EARTH CAN REMOVE THEM."

ED1118PEN

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD HITLER XXX OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

5 SEP-12  
BRITAIN WAS BELIEVED HERE TO BE WILLING TO GO THE LIMIT IN SATISFY-  
ING NAZI DEMANDS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, SO LONG AS THIS DOES NOT MEAN  
ACTUAL WARFARE.

HITLER'S INSISTENCE THAT SUDETEN GERMANS BE ALLOWED TO DECIDE FOR  
THEMSELVES HOW THEY WILL BE RULED WAS SEEN AS THE LOGICAL SEQUEL TO A  
RECENT ARTICLE IN THE LONDON TIMES SUGGESTING SECESSION OF NATIONAL  
MINORITIES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

TH1029PED

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 12-(AP)-UNOFFICIAL REACTION AT THE STATE  
DEPARTMENT THIS EVENING TO HITLER'S NURNBERG SPEECH WAS ONE OF  
RELIEF.

THE RELIEF WAS BASED ON THE IMPRESSION THAT HITLER HAD NOT  
FORECAST ANY IMMEDIATE MILITARY ACTION ON THE PART OF GERMANY.

OFFICIALS LISTENED ANXIOUSLY TO THE ADDRESS, GATHERING ROUND  
A RADIO IN THE PRESS ROOM. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES GEORGE MESSER-  
SMITH AND ADOLF BERLE HEARD PART OF THE SPEECH. JAY PIERREPONT  
MOFFAT, HEAD OF THE EUROPEAN DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT,  
LISTENED TO MOST OF IT. A DOZEN OTHER FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS  
DROPPED IN.

THE FACES OF THE OFFICIALS WERE GRAVE WHEN HITLER CAME TO THE  
SUBJECT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND HIS VOICE BETRAYED INTENSE EMOTION.

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL DID NOT LISTEN IN BUT GOT ALMOST IM-  
MEDIATE REPORTS OF THE ADDRESS. HE SAID AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE  
TODAY HE WOULD NOT COMMENT ON THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

OFFICIALS GAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT HITLER'S REFERENCE TO THE  
RHINE FORTIFICATIONS NOT BEING COMPLETED UNTIL WINTER WAS AN  
ENCOURAGING SIGN, INDICATING PERHAPS THAT HITLER WOULD NOT MOVE  
BEFORE THEN.

NEVERTHELESS HIS REFERENCES TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA WERE SO STRONG THAT

THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN CRISIS IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE. ONE OFFICIAL  
REMARKED INFORMALLY THAT HE WOULD NOT BE SURPRISED IF MATTERS WERE  
AT THE SAME BOILING POINT FOUR MONTHS FROM NOW.

THE OPINION IS GROWING HERE THAT HITLER WANTS NOTHING MORE  
NOR LESS THAN THE ANNEXATION OF THE SUDETENLAND TO GERMANY.

AJ455PES NM

ON CAPITOL HILL, REPORTS OF THE REICH LEADER'S SPEECH WERE  
RECEIVED WITH INTEREST SENATOR LEWIS (D-ILL) OF THE FOREIGN  
RELATIONS COMMITTEE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT HITLER HAD NO  
INTENTION OF GOING TO WAR OVER CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BUT WAS MERELY  
SEEKING AN INSIGHT AS TO THE PROBABLE LINE-UP IN EUROPE IN CASE  
OF AN ULTIMATE STRUGGLE BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA OVER ECONOMIC  
MATTERS.

"CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS NOT THE REAL OBJECT AT ALL," LEWIS SAID.  
"THAT IS A SMALL MATTER THAT COULD BE SETTLED AT ANY TIME. THESE  
GESTURES OF GERMANY TOWARD CZECHOSLOVAKIA ARE TO TEST HOW FAR  
FRANCE AND ENGLAND WILL GO IN COMBATTING GERMANY'S LARGER AIMS."

REPRESENTATIVE CLARK (D-IDAHO) SAID, "ALL I'M INTERESTED  
IN IS THAT WE KEEP OUR FINGERS OUT OF THE MESS."

SENATOR HOLT (D-WVA) ASSERTED, "I STILL MAINTAIN THAT THE  
BEST PLACE FOR THE UNITED STATES IS ON THIS SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC.  
THERE ARE TOO MANY MEN WHO WERE IN THE SAVE-THE-WORLD-FOR-  
DEMOCRACY MOVEMENT DURING THE WORLD WAR WHO ARE CONNECTED WITH  
OUR FOREIGN POLICY NOW AND I'M NATURALLY A LITTLE FEARFUL OF WHAT  
THEY MAY DO."

REPRESENTATIVE LUDLOW (D-IND) SAID HE WAS "RATHER HOPEFUL"  
AFTER HEARING THE HITLER SPEECH. HE EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT  
THE MEANING BETWEEN THE LINES WAS THAT HITLER WOULD "THINK A LONG  
TIME BEFORE HE PRECIPITATES A GENERAL WAR."

AJ830PES

BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 12-(AP)-A STRIKING PARALLEL TO THE TRAGIC WEEKS PRECEDING THE WORLD WAR ARISES IN THE MINDS OF INFORMED OBSERVERS HERE WHO WATCH THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE.

GERMANY PARTLY MOBILIZES FOR MANEUVERS; THEN COMES FRENCH AND CZECHOSLOVAKIAN PARTIAL MOBILIZATION ORDERS. AS FRANCE POURS MEN INTO THE MAGINOT LINE ALONG THE GERMAN BORDER, GERMANY SENDS MEN INTO HER SIEGFRIED LINE, JUST OPPOSITE.

ON THE SEA, GREAT BRITAIN CONCENTRATES HER FLEET OFF NORTH SCOTLAND IN POSITION TO BLOCKADE GERMANY. FRANCE CANCELS LEAVES OF NAVAL MEN AND PLACES MARSEILLE UNDER MILITARY LAW. ITALY STANDS BY READY FOR ACTION.

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PERSONS CLOSE TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT STILL BELIEVE CONFLICT CAN BE AVERTED IF CIVIL GOVERNMENTS AND DIPLOMATS MAKE THE DECISIONS.

BUT, THEY FEAR THE PART THE EUROPEAN MILITARY ELEMENT MIGHT PLAY IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

THUS IT WAS IN 1914. THE STORY OF THE MILITARY SNOWBALL IS QUICKLY TOLD.

AUSTRIA MOBILIZED AGAINST SERBIA AFTER THE ASSASSINATION JUNE 28 OF ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND, HEIR TO THE AUSTRIAN THRONE, AND HIS WIFE, BY A YOUNG SERB. AFTER DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES AND AN ULTIMATUM, AUSTRIA INVADED SERBIA.

THEN, ANOTHER CURIOUS PARALLEL WITH THE PRESENT OCCURRED. BRITAIN SUGGESTED AS A COMPROMISE THAT AUSTRIA BE CONTENT WITH THE OCCUPATION OF BELGRADE UNTIL INDEMNIFICATION WAS PAID FOR THE ASSASSINATION. THE LONDON TIMES, ALTHOUGH DISAVOWED BY THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE, HAS PROPOSED THAT GERMANY BE PERMITTED TO OCCUPY THE SUDETEN PORTION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND BE CONTENT WITH THAT.

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ON THE GROUND THAT AUSTRIA ALSO HAD MOBILIZED TROOPS IN GALICIA, FACING RUSSIA, CZAR NICHOLAS ISSUED PRE-MOBILIZATION ORDERS JULY 26 AND LATER FULL MOBILIZATION DECREES. AUSTRIA MOBILIZED AUGUST 30.

GERMANY CAME INTO THE MILITARY PICTURE AUGUST 31 WITH AN IMPERIAL ORDER DECLARING "A STATE OF THREATENING DANGER OF WAR." SHE MOBILIZED AUGUST 1, FOLLOWING ULTIMATA TO RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

GENERAL MOBILIZATION HAD JUST BEEN DECREED IN FRANCE. THE FIVE ARMY CORPS WHICH FORMED THE FRONTIER GUARD HAD TAKEN THEIR POSTS--THE SAME SORT OF MOVEMENT THAT HAS BEEN EFFECTED ON THE MAGINOT LINE. ON JULY 30, THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ORDERED ITS TROOPS TO STAY SIX MILES BACK OF THE FRONTIER TO AVOID IN

MAGINOT LINE. ON JULY 30, THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ORDERED ITS TROOPS TO STAY SIX MILES BACK OF THE FRONTIER TO AVOID INCIDENTS WITH GERMAN TROOPS.

BELGIUM PLACED HER ARMY ON A "REINFORCED PEACE FOOTING" JULY 30 BY CALLING OUT THREE CLASSES OF RESERVISTS. GENERAL MOBILIZATION FOLLOWED THE NEXT DAY.

SO DIPLOMATS GAVE WAY TO GENERALS AND ADMIRALS WHEN DECISIONS HAD TO BE MADE. GERMANY'S DECLARATIONS OF WAR AGAINST RUSSIA AND FRANCE CAME AT 6:15 P.M., AUGUST 3.

HV1A5AEC

# CZECHS IGNORE HENLEINIST ULTIMATUM TO LIFT MARTIAL LAW IN SUDETEN ZONE; BRITAIN, FRANCE PRESS FOR PLEBISCITE

**Allows Dead Line Set By Germanic Minority To  
Pass—Sends More Troops To Disorder  
Areas Near Border**

**Czech Officials Are Out Of Touch With Henleinist  
Leaders—British Mission Reported Trying  
New Peace Move**

[By the Associated Press]

Praha, Wednesday, Sept. 14—The Czechoslovak Government today ignored the ultimatum from the Sudeten Germans, permitting the zero hour to pass without action on the demands for revocation of martial law in the riotous border regions.

The Sudeten German chief, Konrad Henlein, had demanded that President Eduard Benes and Premier Milan Hodza announce by radio within six hours that troops and special police would be withdrawn from the Sudeten districts.

The time limit was considered to have expired by 7.30 P. M. (7.30 P. M., E.S.T., Tuesday), although no one was certain just when the ultimatum was delivered.

## More Troops To Troubled Areas

The Government's answer was to shift more troops into the troubled area and to initiate other measures to restore order in the towns which have been in various stages of rebellion since the explosion of Sudeten emotion set off by Adolf Hitler's Nürnberg address Monday.

The uncertainty as to just when the ultimatum expired was because it was telephoned to the Government from Eger some minutes after 6 P. M. yesterday by the Sudeten Deputy, Ernst Frank.

## Cabinet Makes No Announcement

Premier Milan Hodza, to whom the call was directed, said the Government could take no notice of the Sudeten four-point demands and observed such matters should not be arranged by telephone. After the most liberal allowance for the six-hour period martial law was tighter than ever in Czechoslovakia's border

regions.

The Cabinet adjourned after 1 A. M. (7 P. M. Tuesday E.S.T.), but made no announcement concerning the Sudeten ultimatum, which said unless martial law were withdrawn the

Sudeten party would "decline all responsibility for all future developments."

No action was taken concerning the Henlein demands.

### Praha Wants Guarantees

A Government official said, however, that the Government wished to lift martial law as soon as possible but that such action certainly would not be taken until there were effective guarantees—presumably from the Sudetens—that order would be preserved after Government soldiers and police had left the Sudeten country.

It also was said that the Government wished to resume the negotiations with the Sudeten party, but insisted that the talks take place in Praha. Last night the Sudeten chiefs were meeting in Eger, the trouble center.

### New Peace Move By British

In the meanwhile, the British unofficial mediation mission was making a desperate effort to save the peace of Europe. It was believed that the mission, headed by Viscount Runciman, had been asked by the British Government to make an eleventh-hour attempt to bring the bitter Czech-Sudeten conflict to a conference.

There were authoritative intimations that Lord Runciman was about to present some new plan. Two members of the British mission, Frank T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin and Geoffrey Peto, late last night were rushed by automobile to Eger to confer with Henlein and some of his lieutenants.

Government measures to preserve order were strengthened during the night and there was no sign of yielding to the pressure of the followers of Henlein. The number of troops in the disturbed areas was increased.

### Seven Of Victims Are Czechs

At least twelve persons had been killed in Sudeten-Czech clashes, which

spread like wildfire through the Sudeten territory of western Czechoslovakia after Adolf Hitler's renewed pledge to "protect" the 3,500,000 Sudetens.

A Government source said the dead included seven Czechs and five Sudetens.

Telephoned reports from Haberspirk-Bei-Falkenau in northwest Bohemia this morning described a two-hour pistol battle between Sudeten Germans and Czechoslovak gendarmes which raged about the village police station and postoffice during yesterday's border disorders.

### Six Killed In One Clash

The reports said four gendarmes and two Sudeten Germans were killed. This morning troops occupied the town and all was quiet after the brisk battle.

Praha officials had only scanty reports of the engagement. But it was reported the Sudetens occupied the postoffice, then overpowered the police force and took the police station.

A small detachment of gendarmes which stormed the station was repulsed with a loss of three men. A larger force finally gained control, but not before another officer was killed. Infantry patrolled the streets this morning and tanks stood in the town square.

The Praha Government had sought to curb the rising tide of disorder by imposing martial law on eight Sudeten German districts and ordering summary civil trial and sentence—including death by hanging—for disturbers of the peace.

To all this the Sudeten party replied with a six-hour ultimatum. Eger, a town less than three miles from the German border, became—with Praha—a pivot on which the ominous situation turned. It was from Eger that the Su-

deten ultimatum was issued yesterday.

Earlier a fleet of Czechoslovak army tanks clanked into Eger. It was one of the Sudeten strongholds covered by the declaration of martial law. Private reports said tanks were driven into a crowd to break up a demonstration.

Sudetens, celebrating what they regarded as inference that "the day of deliverance is at hand" in Hitler's speech Monday night at Nürnberg, raised the forbidden Swastika flag on the Eger city hall.

### Clashes In Other Towns

It was but one of several Swastika flags unfurled after Hitler closed the Nazi congress with his defiant speech on foreign policy.

Severe clashes between Czechs and Sudetens occurred at Aussig, Graslitz and Kaaden. A Czech soldier, two policemen, a Czech civilian and four Sudeten Germans were known to have been killed in those towns.

The Sudeten party made a four-point demand on the Government in connection with the ultimatum. The note was approved at Eger by Henlein.

### Sudeten Party Demands

The party demanded:

1. Immediate revocation of martial law.
2. Withdrawal of special police from Sudeten areas and return to police control through local mayors.
3. Reduction of the gendarmerie and special police to normal size and cooperation of the Government with mayors to avoid further bloodshed.
4. Recall of military units to their home stations and strict separation of the military from the civil population.

### Forwarded To Premier

These demands were forwarded to Premier Hodza. The final paragraph of the note gave the ultimatum the character of an ultimatum: "Should this demand of Sudeten Germanism for restoration of the normal situation, in which negotiations only can take place, not be accepted in six hours and acceptance and withdrawal of measures be made known by broadcast, leaders of the Sudeten German party decline all responsibility for all future developments."

Offenses against public property, in the fashion of the Eger Swastika-raising, and other minor disturbances in which several persons were injured added to the tense complexity of the situation.

### Clashes In Many Border Areas

From all parts of the aroused Sudeten area reports of fighting poured into the Sudeten party headquarters in Praha. The headquarters on Hzbenska street was guarded by grim-faced party men.

Entrance could be gained only by persons with proper credentials. Party workers were busy issuing communiques calling on members to stand fast. "There has been no formal notice that discussions (with the Czechoslovak Government) have ceased," said Oskar Ulrich, propaganda chief, "but there can be no conversations in this atmosphere."

"Our committee does not intend to approach the Government again. It is impossible to talk reasonably with people who argue with bullets."

There were unconfirmed reports that all Czechoslovak military units had been ordered to preserve a "state of readiness" which would mean confinement to barracks on call for instant service.

### No Extension Of Decree

While there was no proclamation to that effect, soldiers on leave had disappeared from the streets of Praha. Only civilians could be seen last night.

A Foreign Ministry source said there had been no extension of martial law. The Government had said emergency rule would be clamped on all the republic if it were regarded as necessary to preserve order.

The source expressed the view that the situation was not alarming and that it was not presumed that Germany would take any aggressive action.

### Try To Occupy Buildings

Another Government spokesman said martial law had been necessitated by Sudeten attempts to occupy public buildings in many cities after Hitler's speech Monday night. Most of the incidents occurred before military rule was established.

The Sudeten ultimatum was regarded as the most serious phase of the crisis. The opinion was frequently expressed that rejection of it might lead to civil war.

There was increasing insistence in the Sudeten region on a plebiscite in which the 3,500,000 persons in the minority could pass on their fate. One Czech newspaper, however, said Czechoslovakia would prefer war to granting a plebiscite.

### Two Papers Suspend

Two Sudeten newspapers, *Die Zeit* and *Rundschau*, announced they were ceasing publication. A Sudeten press service also suspended.

The newspaper editors said, "this step is taken in view of the fact that objective reporting of events in Czechoslovakia no longer is possible."

Reports to Sudeten party headquarters in Praha said tanks and machine guns and patrols of Czechoslovak soldiers were to be seen in many communities of Sudetenland.

One official report said a soldier at Purstein, standing in formation for roll call, was killed by the shot of a

sniper perched in a church steeple. The sniper was slain by another soldier.

## Six Killed as Sudetens And Gendarmes Clash

### Two-Hour Pistol Battle in Bohemia Described

PRAGUE, Sept. 14 (Wednesday) (P).—Telephoned reports from Haberspirk-Bei-Falkenau in northwest Bohemia described a two-hour pistol battle between Sudeten Germans and Czech gendarmes which raged about the village police station and postoffice during yesterday's border disorders. The reports said four gendarmes and two Sudeten Germans were killed.

This morning troops occupied the town and all was quiet after the brisk battle. Infantry patrolled the streets and tanks stood in the town square.

Praha officials had only scanty reports of the engagement. But it was reported the Sudetens occupied the postoffice, then overpowered the police force and took the police station. A small detachment of gendarmes which stormed the station was repulsed with a loss of three men. A larger force finally gained control, but not before another officer was killed.

## CZECHS INFORM GENEVA LEAGUE OF THEIR ACTION

### German Party Had Asked Lifting of Martial Law in Eight Centers.

SEP 14 1938  
SOUGHT ACTION IN SIX HOURS

### Military Rule Was Established as Bloodshed and Strife Continued to Spread.

GENEVA, Sept. 13 (A.P.).—The official Czechoslovak delegation to the League of Nations announced tonight that information had been received from Prague that the Government had rejected the

**Sudeten German ultimatum and sent additional troops into the Sudeten areas.**

PARIS, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Stephan Osusky, Czechoslovak Minister to Paris, announced tonight that the Prague Government had proposed to the Sudeten Germans that they publish a proclamation assuring internal order, after which the Government would revoke martial law in the Sudeten regions.

PRAGUE, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The Czechoslovak Government continued deliberating tonight on an ultimatum of the Sudeten German party demanding revocation within six hours of martial and emergency police measures which the Government had imposed in the Sudeten regions near the German border.

There was no official indication of the conclusions reached, but informed persons predicted that the Government would not yield to the Sudeten demands. The ultimatum was to expire at 1:30 A. M. Wednesday (8:30 o'clock tonight, New York time).

The situation in Prague became so tense that the authorities called off a torchlight procession scheduled to honor Thomas G. Masaryk, first President of Czechoslovakia, who died a year ago.

Thousands of persons milled in the streets and police patrols were strengthened.

The Sudeten ultimatum was considered to have opened the most dangerous phase thus far of the bitter conflict between Prague and the Sudetens.

**Civil War Is Feared.**  
The opinion was freely expressed

that the ultimatum might lead to civil war.

The Sudeten communication declared that if martial law continued the party could not "be responsible for developments."

Already twelve persons were officially reported dead in a series of disorders which had led to the clamping of military rule on eight Sudeten communities. Seven of the dead were Czechs, five Sudeten Germans.

The latest clash was reported from Haberspark-Beifalkenau, where three Czech gendarmes were killed and one wounded in hand-to-hand fighting with Sudetens.

The ultimatum had the approval of Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten chieftain. Returning from Nuremberg, where he had attended the annual rally of German Nazidom, he met other Sudeten leaders at Eger, where a conference of many hours occurred.

#### Tanks Rumble Through City.

Even while they consulted, Czechoslovak Army tanks rumbled through the streets of the city. Private reports stated that on one occasion tanks drove into a crowd to break up a demonstration.

Eger is a Sudeten community within three miles of the German frontier, where huge swastika—banned in Czechoslovakia—had been raised above the Town Hall by Sudetens celebrating Adolf Hitler's speech at Nuremberg.

Private reports from the Sudeten region stated that numerous telegraph and telephone lines had been cut.

At Sudeten party headquarters in Prague leaders declared tonight that all negotiations with the Czechoslovak Government for settlement of their bitter, bloody dispute had been broken off.

"There has been no formal notice that discussions have ceased, but there can be no conversations in this atmosphere," said Oscar Ulrich, the party's propaganda chief. "Our committee does not intend to approach the Government again. It is impossible to talk reasonably with people who argue with bullets."

#### Plebiscite Demands Increase.

From all parts of the aroused Sudeten region reports of clashes poured into the party's Prague headquarters, which seethed with indignation and activity.

Although the Government listed only eight killed, Sudeten chieftains insisted there were at least a dozen.

Party headquarters on Hzerska street was guarded by grim-faced Sudetens tonight. Some officials expressed the belief that the party's demands on the Government would be increased.

Until now the party has been de-

manding territorial autonomy, but tonight there was increasing insistence on a plebiscite in the Sudeten regions.

#### Soldier and Policemen Killed.

Most of the disturbances occurred during the night and in the early morning before martial law was ordered, the most serious being at Aussig, Graslitz and Kaaden, all Sudeten strongholds.

The dead included four Sudetens, a Czech soldier, two policemen and a Czech civilian.

Widespread minor disturbances resulted in a number of persons being injured. Instances of Sudetens attacking public buildings and crossing the frontier into Germany added to the worries of the Government.

Military rule was applied to Falkenau, Boemisch-Kermau, Karlovy Vary, Elbogen, Eger, Neudeck, Pressnitz and Kaaden, all Sudeten strongholds.

A responsible Government source said the Government would extend martial law to all other Sudeten areas and throughout the entire republic if necessary to preserve order.

Tanks from a nearby garrison rumbled through the streets of Eger, less than ten miles from the German border, where frenzied celebrations took place following Adolf Hitler's Nuremberg speech. The Sudetens in Eger and other towns in the border areas ac-

claimed yesterday as "the Sudetens' day of joy."

A Government communiqué said that "shots were fired from a (Sudeten) German group and regretably answered by Czechs" at Schoenprissen, where two groups met in a street.

Helmuth Lang, a nineteen-year-old member of the Sudeten party, was killed. A stray bullet killed a Czech locksmith, Rudolf Bacha, who was closing a window of his house near by.

Although official reports mentioned a third fatality, no details were given.

#### Sang Until Tanks Came.

Shops were closed and work abandoned in the Sudeten areas. Celebrations reached their climax in the raising of a large swastika, the display of which is illegal, on the Eger city hall flagpole.

Until the tanks came the joyful Germans cheered, paraded and sang folksongs in inns. "The day of deliverance is at hand," was heard on all sides.

In Prague the authorities expressed growing concern over the turbulence in the border areas. Premier Milan Hodza and President Eduard Benes kept close touch with the situation.

Several members of the Sudeten German party negotiation committee rushed to Eger to investigate the situation. Hence it appeared

there would be no renewal in Prague of the Sudeten negotiations with the Government.

#### Trials to Be in Civil Courts.

While the Government's action was described as martial law, officials made it clear that the troops would not step in unless the police and civil authorities were unable to maintain order. It also was made clear that persons arrested would be tried in civil rather than military courts.

The death penalty for disturbers of the peace was ordered and an emergency civil court machinery was being set up in the Sudeten communities under martial law. The army was ordered to protect the extraordinary courts.

Civil rights were strictly limited. Parades were forbidden and the freedom of speech was limited.

Under the emergency laws, a commission of four judges would have power to impose the death penalty for disturbance of the peace. A unanimous decision by the commission would make hanging mandatory within two hours after the sentence was pronounced.

Persons condemned to death for political disturbances were entitled to appeal to the President for clemency, but there was to be no extension of the two-hour period before execution. The commission of judges was to move from town to town accompanied by a priest, doctor, executioner and the latter's assistants.

The new Government order was broadcast at noon through loudspeakers in the streets of many cities.

A report was circulated that Sudeten Leader Konrad Henlein had gone to Eger and would later come to Prague, probably tomorrow, to see President Benes. The report was not confirmed immediately.

#### Trouble Is Brewing.

The belief was widely held today that "while there is no trouble now, the trouble is just beginning."

The dangerous dispute about self-determination for Czechoslovakia's Sudeten German minority, whom Hitler yesterday enigmatically promised help if they "feel they are without rights and aid," was viewed as a continuing problem and one that could not be settled quickly.

Premier Milan Hodza invited representatives of the 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans to discuss the matter that brought Europe close to war, but indications were lacking what phase of the controversy or proposals and demands would be considered first.

It appeared certain that Czechoslovakia intended to keep herself ready for any eventuality and that

troops would remain indefinitely along the German frontier.

Government officials and much of the nation appeared relieved that Chancellor Hitler failed specifically to demand a plebiscite to determine the wishes of the Sudeten Germans.

#### Seek Workable Basis.

Hope was pinned to the possibility of finding a workable basis for negotiations and to further reports of Viscount Runciman, unofficial British mediator in the dispute.

There was resentment that Hitler, before the annual Nazi party convention in Nuremberg yesterday, referred to Czechoslovakia as an "abnormal structure" and charged it abused and assaulted the Sudeten Germans.

But this was less strong than the belief that the lack of any definite commitment by Hitler as to possible military action to enforce the Sudeten Germans' demands had the effect of relieving the tense situation, at least temporarily.

Czechs generally took pride in comparing the friendship speech of President Eduard Benes last week and his pledge of justice for all with the war-like tone Hitler used.

#### Sudeten Crowds Noisy.

Close attention was paid police reports from the Sudeten area, where enthusiastic crowds sang forbidden Nazi and German songs, paraded, shouted "one people, one nation, one Reich," displayed the forbidden Nazi flag and conducted mass meetings.

Two Sudetens were shot in a disturbance at Graslitz when a man described as a communist fired two shots into a group of Sudeten German demonstrators. Bombings were reported at Eger and Falkenau. Many windows were broken.

A sort of mass hysteria seemed to grip several Sudeten communities, whose inhabitants urged union with Germany—not the autonomy and justice they demanded a few days ago.

The announcer of the Government-owned radio station said:

"If we were to give an impression of Czech reaction to the Hitler speech we would say it was unfortunate that the German Chancellor approaches the Sudeten problem from the wrong point of view."

"We are sorry that he resorted to such strong words which were based on inaccurate information. It should be understood that the Czechoslovak Government has no wish to annihilate or oppress its

German citizens. There is no reason for the Chancellor to threaten us, especially not in such a form which might make the negotiations more difficult."

## Text of Henlein's Ultimatum

By The Associated Press

PRAGUE, Sept. 13.—The complete text of the communique issued by the Sudeten German party at 7:30 o'clock tonight (2:30 p. m., New York daylight time), containing the six-hour ultimatum to the government of Czechoslovakia, follows:

"At a meeting held today in Eger the situation was examined by the political committee and negotiating delegates of the Sudeten German party in respect to the demands made by the government."

"Negotiators of the Sudeten party pointed out that since February, 1938, the Czechoslovak Premier [Milan Hodza] has repeatedly declared the government would adopt no measures of importance without a previous understanding with the Sudeten party."

"Although four members of the delegation were in Prague until 10:30 a. m. today, and were even in telephonic communication with the Premier's office, the government has ordered and carried out, without getting into contact with the leaders of the Sudeten party, extraordinary measures of a disquieting and important character."

"Thus, the gendarmerie and military detachments in the German districts have been increased, and Standrecht [martial law] has been applied to extensive German districts by radio."

"At the conclusion of the discussions representatives of Konrad Henlein [Sudeten party leader] and Dr. Frank [Sudeten Deputy and aid of Henlein] addressed to the Premier the following demand of Konrad Henlein:

"Leaders of the Sudeten German party have established that a large number of Sudeten Germans have been killed or wounded by organizations of the state or Czech frontiersmen."

"In this situation the leaders of the Sudeten German party feel themselves unable to negotiate freely and without restriction over the rights and fate of Sudeten Germanism with the government unless the government adopts the following measures:

"1. The proclamation of Standrecht shall be withdrawn immediately."

"2. State police shall be withdrawn immediately from all districts with German majority population, and police control shall be handed over to the mayor and municipal advisers, who shall be responsible for the maintenance of peace and order."

"3. Gendarmerie and all other organizations of special government services shall be reduced to their normal numbers and confined to

their normal duties. At the same time, as state police are withdrawn, an understanding should be reached with mayors and municipal advisers with a view to avoiding further bloodshed."

"4. All military formations are to be confined to their barracks and shall be kept removed from the civilian population."

"Should this demand of Sudeten Germanism for restoration of the normal situation, in which negotiations only can take place, not be accepted in six hours, and acceptance and withdrawal of measures be made known by broadcast, leaders of the Sudeten German party decline all responsibility for all future developments."

## Negotiations Break Causes No Alarm In Berlin Circles

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Wednesday, Sept. 14—Adolf Hitler kept his own counsel in his Bavarian mountaintop home early today, while reports of more Sudeten Germans killed in Czechoslovakia poured in.

His Government in Berlin watched developments closely and anxiously.

Officials were very cautious in their comment, while the official German news agency, D. N. B., issued a denial from "informed quarters" of reports circulated abroad of a "partial German mobilization." The denial characterized these reports as "nonsense."

#### Press Silent On Ultimatum

No mention was made in the German press of a Sudeten German "ultimatum" to the Czechoslovak Government.

Instead, the official news agency spoke of "four demands" presented by the Sudetens to President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia.

A Propaganda Ministry spokesman said the Sudeten move was not "considered an ultimatum" in Germany. He added that the demands were a matter concerning the Sudeten Ger-

mans alone.

### Not Alarmed By Break

Official Berlin circles refused to be alarmed by the action of Konrad Henlein, Sudeten leader, in breaking off negotiations with the Praha Government and dismissing his negotiation commission, as the result of the Governments refusal to heed his demands with the six-hour time limit attached.

D. N. B., in a dispatch from Oseca announcing the rupture in negotia-

tions said Henlein had taken the step because proper conditions no longer existed for continuation of the deliberations.

"Henlein, together with the negotiation committee, investigated the situation Tuesday," D. N. B. reported. "It was established that in view of incidents of the past forty-eight hours and since demands made by the Sudeten German party have not been fulfilled, the continuation of negotiations on the basis of previous instructions no longer exist."

"Henlein therefore relieved the delegation of its commission. He thanked Deputies Kundt, Peters, Rosche Sebekowski, and Schickelanz for their sacrificial activity."

### No Signs Of Vigilance

There were no external signs of the Government's vigilance shortly after midnight. The Wilhelmstrasse was dark, quiet and spooky, with only an occasional green uniformed policeman disturbing the peace with his footsteps.

Newspapers meanwhile printed solid pages of reports from Praha and the Sudeten area that "Sudeten German blood is flowing again."

Marshal Field General Hermann Wilhelm Goering's *National Zeitung* today said European statesmen will have to decide within the next few days whether denial of the right of self-determination to the Sudetens is worth fighting for.

### Answer Must Come Soon

"For four years the best blood of all nations flowed on European battlefields so that man's most primitive right of self-determination should be granted. Will today anybody take to arms to deny this right to 3,500,000 people? This question will have to be answered within the next few days by the statesmen of Europe. The fate of their nations will depend on this answer," the paper said.

"It is an infamous lie and incitation to war to call the severe crisis of these days a result of Nazi chauvinism, and to call for a crusade against Fascist states for their alleged threatening of the world," the paper added.

Extreme bitterness was expressed in Nazi quarters last night as they

waited for Hitler to make some move in the "new Czechoslovak" crisis created by disorders and declaration of martial law in Sudeten German regions of Czechoslovakia.

Nazis were astonished that six Sudeten Germans were killed, according to their reports, and the Praha Government dared impose martial law only a few hours after Hitler at Nürnberg warned that "the Sudeten Germans are neither defenseless nor abandoned" by their friends.

### Accuse Praha Regime

"Nazi spokesmen said the Czech action created a new situation and "justified the worst fears."

They accused the Praha Government of "open provocation," and declared the guilt of "continuing European tension" was at the feet of Czechoslovakia.

What Hitler could or would do short of employing force to back up his dramatically proclaimed support of the 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans remained a riddle in Berlin. Der Führer was at his Bavarian mountain retreat, near Berchtesgaden, keeping in constant touch with rapidly moving events and resting from the Nürnberg congress of his National Socialists.

### Resent Martial-Law Decree

Declaration of martial law in eight Sudeten German districts, fringing the

half of Czechoslovakia that thrusts into Germany, was especially resented by the Nazis.

"Praha seems to have an entirely false idea of the object of martial law," Nazi press. "It is used in order to hold down revolting masses. It would be entirely wrong to treat the Sudetens as such."

Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels' newspaper, *Der Angriff*, declared "the cup is full!" Dr. Goebbels is Propaganda Minister.

"Immediate and complete freedom of the Sudetens from their Czech enemies with completely free opportunity to decide their own destiny," was demanded heatedly by the newspaper *Nacht Ausgabe*.

### Hitler Leaves for Retreat

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Chancellor Adolf Hitler left Nuremberg by automobile for Berchtesgaden, his Bavarian mountain home, shortly before noon today.

An immense cheering crowd lined the streets along which he drove. The tenth annual Nazi party rally closed here with an address by Hitler last night.

German Nazis looked beyond Hitler's Nuremberg address today and saw only one inevitable end—the German absorption of 3,500,000 Germans of Czechoslovakia.

The Chancellor, as Nazis summarized his speech, stood firm against British and French pressure with a promise of aid when

needed by the Sudeten Germans; he left the way open for peaceful settlement by admonishing the Praha Government to negotiate an understanding with the Sudetens.

He did not in specific words say that armed force would be used to assure the right of "self-determination" to the Sudetens; but he announced the building of great new fortifications on the French frontier.

### Gave No Specific Details

The Chancellor enunciated his policy, without narrating specific details of future action, in four portions of his seventy-eight-minute address closing the tenth annual Nazi party rally yesterday.

He said:

"What the Germans demand is the right of self-determination which every other people possesses, and no phrases."

"I assure the democracies that the fate of the Sudetens is not a matter of indifference to us. If these harassed people feel they are without rights and aid they will get both from us."

"On the whole, it is a matter of the Czechoslovak Government to arrange affairs with authorized representatives of the Sudeten Germans and to come to an understanding, one way or the other."

"I can assure you that since May 28 the most gigantic fortification works of all time were begun in the west (on the French frontier). I can assure you the work will be completed before winter sets in."

### Speech Is Cheered

Twenty-five thousand persons in the Nazi Congress Hall cheered long and frequently and millions of others by radio at home and abroad heard the speech of which the purpose was summarized by one spokesman as:

"Gentlemen of Prague, negotiate but be quick about it!"

Nazis here were implicit in the belief that he had created a situation to which anschluss could be the only outcome—the absorption of the German-speaking Sudetens.

"The Almighty did not create 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans to deliver them over to a hated foreign regime," Hitler said. "The Almighty has not created 7,000,000 Czechs to act as guardians of these Germans. Depriving these human beings of all rights must come to an end."

### Many Possibilities

If this should lead to force, he gave no indication of the manner in which it would be applied. Nazi commentators were quick to state that there existed many possibilities outside military action.

Some Nazis saw as a most important sentence, the admonition to the Czech Government to settle the matter with representatives of the Sudetens—because Hitler thus gave the word for resumption of nego-

tiations without himself insisting upon Anschluss.

There were others in Nazi circles who hoped for pressure that would lead President Benes of Czecho-

slovakia to resign after Hitler called him a liar.

"Benes invented the lie that we mobilized our troops on May 21," the Chancellor charged. "A great Power cannot a second time stand for such a contemptible attack."

He referred to reported troop movements after the shooting of two Sudetens near the Czech-German frontier before Czechoslovak communal elections, and said that then not a single German soldier more was drafted beyond those actually serving.

But on May 28, the Fuehrer said,

he decided upon severe measures: "Firstly, on my orders the strengthening of the army and an extensive increase in the air force was begun immediately and executed. Secondly, I ordered immediate extension of our fortification works in the west."

Since then, he continued, "the most gigantic fortifications works of all times have been under construction."

And, he said:

"Behind this front of steel and concrete which has partly three lines and at certain points four,

and up to fifty kilometers (about thirty miles) in depth, the German people stand armed."

"I have made this the most tremendous effort of all times in order to serve peace. But I will under no circumstances look idly on continuance of oppression of German nationals in Czechoslovakia."

As evidence of Germany's will to peace, he said that she had renounced all aspirations to regaining Alsace-Lorraine, lost to France.

He spoke also of limitation of German naval tonnage to 35 per cent that of Britain, assurances of inviolability of the Italian and Swiss frontiers, suppression of revengeful propaganda, and said:

"No country in the world has done more for peace than Germany."

He praised Italy, German ally against Communism, and criticized the policy of democracies as "sympathetic and lying."

He charged that there was a united front of democratic nations against greater Germany, and insisted that Jews were at the bottom of this "alliance."

In a shaft directed at Britain he asserted that Germany would not let another Palestine arise and that while poor Arabs are defenseless, the Germans in Czechoslovakia are neither defenseless nor left in the lurch.

One Nazi spokesman observed:

"All the world now knows where we stand. Now it is up to England and France to decide whether they wish to throw Europe into the abyss of war. The decision no longer is ours."

## NAZIS ARE ANGERED BY MARTIAL LAW

### Czechs' Decree Is Called Deliberate Provocation

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—A Nazi spokesman today called the action of Czechoslovakia in imposing martial law on eight Sudeten German communities an "outright provocation."

Nazis generally expressed bitterness over the developments in the Sudeten areas following last night's speech by Adolf Hitler at Nuremberg pledging aid to the Sudetens.

They took the position that the clamping on of martial law and the death of three persons—said here to be all Sudetens—in demonstrations after the Hitler speech constituted Czechoslovakia's "answer to Hitler."

Der Angriff, organ of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, declared, "The cup is full!"

The newspaper *Nachtausgabe*, referring heatedly to the latest events, demanded "immediate and complete freedom of the Sudetens from their Czech enemies with completely free opportunity to decide their own destiny."

### Thousands of Sudetens Celebrate in Germany

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—DNB (German official news agency) reported today that thousands of Sudeten Germans rushed across the border into Germany last night to join with Germans in celebration of Adolf Hitler's speech.

The Sudeten Germans said to have entered the German towns of Seiffen and Seiffenau from Warnsdorf and Rumburk in Czechoslovakia. The celebration was accompanied by the pealing of bells and the playing of thanksgiving hymns on Church organs.

## British Defense Chiefs Called

### Ministers and Generals Hastily Summoned — Cabinet to Meet Tomorrow

LONDON, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Britain's four defense ministers were called suddenly into conference today with Prime Minister Chamberlain, who earlier in the day had summoned an emergency Cabinet meeting for tomorrow to consider the Central European crisis.

As the heads of the fighting services assembled at 10 Downing Street it was considered virtually certain that they had been called to confer on extraordinary military measures.

They were confronted by growing European tension, arising from today's disorders in Czechoslovakia and the threats of Adolf Hitler's speech at Nuremberg last night.

Sir Kingsley Wood, Air Minister; Leslie Hore-Belisha, War Secretary; Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense, took part in the meeting. They were accompanied by their chiefs of staff.

### May Order War Basis

Awaiting them at the Prime Minister's office were Chamberlain and his "inner Cabinet"—Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary; Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary.

The air minister had rushed back to London from Coventry, where he had been inspecting "shadow" airplane factories, an important item in Britain's war preparations.

Viscount Gort, chief of the army general staff, and Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse, First Sea Lord and chief of the naval staff, and Air Marshal Sir Cyril Newell, chief of the air staff, were among the conferees. Informed persons expressed belief that the virtual council of war could only mean one of two things: A move to put Britain's fighting services on a war footing ready to act at any moment an emergency arose or a forceful warning to Hitler that Britain really was prepared to back up her words that she would fight if France's integrity were threatened.

The summons for the Cabinet meeting tomorrow was issued by Mr. Chamberlain after he and his key Ministers had pondered the text of the speech in which Hitler demanded the right of "self-determination" for the Sudeten Germans. The Prime Minister also consulted the ranking leaders of the opposition in the House of Commons, a step customary in times of crisis.

The first emergency Cabinet meeting of the week was that of yesterday, a few hours before Hitler spoke.

Amid the growing anxiety, Clement R. Attlee, Labor party leader, spent a half hour with Mr. Chamberlain discussing decisions of momentous importance which might be called for.

### Refuses to Call Parliament

Mr. Chamberlain then announced his refusal to call Parliament back into immediate session, as had been requested by Mr. Attlee, leader of the Labor opposition and spokesman for all leading British labor organizations. But the Prime Minister's reply to Mr. Attlee—one of those who conferred with him today—took into consideration the possibility of momentous decisions making an early parliamentary session advisable in these words:

"I shall not fail to bear this request in mind should circumstances arise which in the judgment of my colleagues and myself might render it desirable to recall Parliament before the due date."

Parliament recessed on July 29 until November 1.

It was believed that Mr. Chamberlain had called the Cabinet to review the whole situation in the light of what Hitler said at Nuremberg, and also the subsequent disturbances in Czechoslovakia.

The Ministers also were expected to consider what further avenues for negotiation over the Sudeten German issue were left open.

Attlee was followed by Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal, who remained for a forty-minute conference.

Uppermost in the minds of the conferees—and the clustered groups around Downing Street—was fear

that new incidents in Czechoslovakia might be organized as a prelude to "the rescue" of the Sudeten Germans by Hitler.

### Observer Sent to Scene

The British observer in Czechoslovakia, Major R. Sutton-Pratt, was ordered to the scene of riots, in which three persons were killed, to give London a report.

Mr. Chamberlain's conferences with the opposition leaders—a customary procedure in times of crisis—was a preliminary to further consultations with "elder statesmen" of the Cabinet and possibly a full Cabinet session.

It was generally believed the Cabinet is now interested mainly in quietly setting up Britain's war machinery. Secrecy surrounded the discussions, but it was thought great preparations were progressing against a Nazi decision to help what Adolf Hitler called the "tormented brothers" in Czechoslovakia.

Some Britons believed the sharp rebuff which Chamberlain gave yesterday at the Nuremberg party congress was a virtual demand for a plebiscite in Czechoslovakia, a move that country has refused to consider. Some people here, however, thought a compromise on the issue was necessary to peace.

**Study Hitler Speech.**

The official text of the speech was available at No. 10 Downing street, the Prime Minister's residence, this morning. Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax and Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare met to study it.

Their recommendations may be placed before a full Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

Qualified observers believed public opinion here would not support any British pressure to make the Czechs give additional concessions to Germany. Consequently, they said, if the Czechs stick to their final demands, Hitler must either capitulate or march.

Prime Minister Chamberlain indicated he would not recall Parliament, in recess until November, unless a momentous decision were necessary. He planned to see Sir Archibald H. M. Sinclair, leader of the Liberal opposition, soon, and was considered likely to keep opposition leaders informed on events, rather than devote much of his time to answering questions in Parliament.

**North Sea Maneuvers.**

Proposals for reorganizing and strengthening the defenses of India were seen by some military observers as one means of getting a more effective force in operation.

Meanwhile, the home fleet was maneuvering in the North Sea, ready to test, if need be, Hitler's contention that Germany cannot be blockaded if war does start.

One of the greatest fears here was that negotiations between the Czechoslovak Government and leaders of the 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans would take a long time, and thereby give a greater chance of some serious, war-provoking incident occurring in the Sudeten area.

British public reaction to the Chancellor speech was somewhat favorable at first, but there were indications that the more it was studied the more pessimistic observers became.

**Suspense Is Unchanged.**

The British press agreed the speech left Europe in the same state of suspense as before.

The Times said: "The object of the speech clearly puts the onus of a settlement on the Czechoslovak Government. Hitler spoke of seven million Czechs torturing three and a half million Germans, an absurd perversion of the truth which can hardly have deceived his own docile and devoted audience."

"He even exclaimed there was a desire to exterminate them. It is lamentable indeed that the head of a great country should talk such nonsense."

"Except for a single sentence about self-determination, the speech leaves the vital problem of central Europe very much where it was before he spoke."

The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post said:

**Every Kind of Danger.**

It is an intolerable thought that possibly for months to come Europe will be kept in full tension awaiting the moment when Herr Hitler may approve or disapprove the outcome of negotiations from which he demands self-determination for

the Sudeten Germans. That is a situation full of every kind of danger."

The Manchester guardian declared:

"Perhaps the chief characteristic of the speech is anger. It is clear Hitler was full of resentment both against those who oppose his plans and those who in May resisted his threat, as it was believed, to Czechoslovakia."

The News Chronicle asserted: "It was quite clearly indicated Hitler is prepared to use force to incorporate the crisis, it must deepen the anxiety."

The Yorkshire Post: "The mailed fist has been shaken in the face of Europe and never have militarists of the past challenged the world in so direct and uncompromising a fashion."

The Edinburgh Scotsman: "The threat of war remains in the air, and international tension will not be appreciably diminished until the prospect of virtual mobilization in Germany is reversed."

The Laborite Daily Herald: "If negotiations are to be allowed to take their course without outside interference, then all may be well, but if Hitler does not mean that... then he should understand the consequences. The Czechs, no less than the Sudeten, are not friendly."

**Showdown Is Expected In Few Hours In London**

London, Wednesday, Sept. 14 (AP)—Many anxious observers here tonight believed the deadlock between the Czechoslovakian Government and the Sudeten Germans, coming as it did with a new flow of Sudeten blood, meant that the showdown with Chancellor Hitler had become a matter of hours.

These observers felt that the action of Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German leader, in breaking off negotiations with the Praha Government after the ultimatum dead line pointed the straight to a final demand for a plebiscite by which the Sudeten Germans can "determine their destiny."

And they feared that a plebiscite proposal would be almost impossible to combat, though it might mean utter ruin for the Czechoslovak nation.

**Crowds Wait In Downing Street**

Little knots of people stood in Downing street long after midnight, waiting for something—they didn't know what. In the light of a few dim lamps they quietly scanned the morning newspapers.

One of them, the Daily Mirror, screamed in four-inch type: "War Unless Britain Is Strong."

As the Cabinet members conferred police formed a cordon at the Whitehall end of Downing street and at the entrance to the Foreign Office quadrangle to keep out a noisy crowd that gathered.

Shouting young men and girls wearing red rosettes distributed "Stop Hitler" pamphlets and invited on-lookers to join in a march on the German Embassy.

Four of the leaders who wanted to present demands to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain were permitted to enter his residence and deliver a letter.

**Crowds Chant "Stop Hitler"**

Surging to Trafalgar Square, the crowd marched around the great black

lions flanking Nelson's Monument chanting "Stop Hitler" and "Stand for Peace."

Mounted police cantered beside them. At Trafalgar other police barred their way to the Mall, forestalling attempts to reach the German Embassy by way of the Duke of York's steps.

Some demonstrators then marched to nearby Leicester Square behind a drum and bugle corps.

About the same time, demonstrators found all their routes to the German Embassy blocked by police and persuaded authorities to permit a two-man delegation to hand a letter to the embassy doorman. It declared "the limit of democracy's patience has been reached."

**Refuses To Call Parliament**

The Prime Minister's refusal to call Parliament into session in the face of the crisis was announced officially today.

Though refusing the request of Major Clement R. Attlee, Opposition leader, and British labor union chieftains, Mr. Chamberlain took into consideration that an early session might be necessary to make momentous decisions.

"I will not fail to bear the request in mind should circumstances arise which, in the judgment of my colleagues and myself, might render it desirable to recall Parliament before the day," the Prime Minister said in a statement for Attlee.

Mr. Chamberlain was understood to feel that a foreign affairs debate in Parliament at this critical time might have a harmful effect.

**London and Paris Press Benes To Put Sudeten Issue to a Vote**

British Insistence Believed to Have Shaken French

**Stand Against Plebiscite, but Cabinet Is Split; Czechs Fear Poll Will Be Forced on Them**

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Sept. 14 (Wednesday).—Representatives of both the French and British governments have put pressure on President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia to accept Sudeten German demands for a plebiscite. It was stated early today in diplo-

matic circles constantly in touch with the Prague government.

According to these sources, France and Britain have already discussed an international police force for the Sudeten German regions of Czechoslovakia.

In these diplomatic quarters the firm belief has been expressed that the Prague government will be forced by French and British pressure to order a plebiscite.

(In London on Monday Jan Masaryk, Czech Minister to Britain, informed the Foreign Office that a plebiscite would be unacceptable to Prague.)

The demand of Chancellor Adolf Hitler that the Sudeten Germans be accorded the right "to dispose of themselves," made in his Nuremberg speech Monday in the name of Woodrow Wilson's doctrine of self-determination, was seen by these observers as having sharply split the French and British cabinets.

Sources close to the French Cabinet said the differences of opinion regarding the plebiscite had divided the ministers. They pointed to this as the reason for a sudden switch in plans for a radio broadcast last night.

Premier Edouard Daladier was announced as ready to deliver a radio appeal shortly before midnight. Later arrangements were changed to have Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet speak, a finally the broadcast was canceled altogether. This mix-up reportedly was because the statesmen were unable to agree on what to say to the nation.

Several members of the British Cabinet, these sources said, long have favored a plebiscite for the Sudeten Germans and have made their positions firmly known to the Prague government. The recent article in "The Times" of London, stating the Prague government should consider ceding the Sudeten region to Germany, was said to have

been inspired by these ministers.

One of the last barriers was the stand of the Paris cabinet. Up to Monday night, when Chancellor Hitler spoke at Nuremberg, Premier Daladier's government was firmly behind the Czechoslovak Cabinet.

But Der Fuehrer's speech, with its hit of an appeal for a plebiscite, is said to have changed the views of some of the ministers. Some qualified observers went so far as to predict a possible government crisis for France within the next few days.

Czechs in Paris, including those who might be expected to be in direct touch with the Prague government, expressed the belief that "a plebiscite is coming. France and Britain will force us to it."

In the first edition today of "Le Matin," which is probably the most important Paris morning newspaper, its editorial frankly advised the French government the only thing to do was to force Czechoslovakia to accept a plebiscite.

France cannot oppose it if she wishes to preserve peace. She cannot oppose it if she intends to remain faithful to the eternal principles which are her honor," it said.

"Le Matin's" argument to the government is based on the fact that France already has regained Alsace-Lorraine as a result of the Wilsonian theory of "self-determination for nations," and contends that she is bound to the principle by the Treaty of Versailles, which is based on it.

**FRENCH CHIEFS SPEND NIGHT AT THEIR POSTS**

High Military Advisers Keep Watch With Premier

SEP 14 1938

[By the Associated Press] Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 14—Premier Edouard Daladier, assisted by high

military advisers, maintained an indefinite watch at the War Ministry early today awaiting development of the newly heightened Czechoslovak crisis.

Georges Bonnet remained at the Foreign Office, where he conferred with Edwin C. Wilson, Counselor of the United States Embassy, who requested information on the crisis in behalf of Ambassador William C. Bullitt.

Bonnet received a first-hand report on Praha developments from Stephan Osusky, Czechoslovak Minister to Paris.

**Envoy Talks To Hodza**

Osusky talked to Milan Hodza, the Czechoslovak Premier, by telephone shortly before 1 A. M. He said the Premier advised him:

"Go to bed, as I intend to do."

Political circles emphasized that the French Government, while extremely busy following reports from Praha, was maintaining its calm, backed by approximately 2,000,000 troops on the French-German frontier.

Hundreds of civilian residents of eastern France continued to travel to the interior carrying as many of their possessions as possible.

**Strict Border Patrol Maintained**

A strict border patrol was maintained at the frontier at Strasbourg, opposite Kehl, Germany, with a double line of guards established between the customs and passport stations.

Alsacian travelers returning to France from the vicinity of Kehl said German troops had closed two secondary roads leading from Kehl to Rastadt and Lahr.

Nazi Storm Troop patrols were guarding these roads, these travelers said, arresting any who disobeyed the military orders.

**May Form National Regime**

Premier Daladier, yesterday conferred on proposals which may lead to a National Union Government of all major parties to face eventualities in the German-Czech crisis.

Informed political sources said the Premier was giving leading personalities and party chieftains official information on the state of the nation's defense.

A working union of all political parties has long been demanded by those parties outside the People's Front—the Socialists, Communists and Radical-Socialists who now hold a parliamentary majority.

The Cabinet decided unanimously that there was no possibility now of easing military measures, which have sent an estimated 400,000 soldiers into the Maginot fortifications facing Germany and put an estimated 1,600,000 men under arms

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elsewhere in France.

**Public Meetings Banned**

The government announced prohibition of all public meetings and manifestations concerning developments in the Czechoslovak crisis or any other "foreign situation." The first meeting to be so banned was a Communist demonstration planned for today, when speakers were to discuss Chancellor Hitler's Nuremberg speech.

Edouard Herriot, Radical Socialist leader and president of the Chamber of Deputies, who advocated formation of a national union government in a speech Sunday, was first called to Daladier's office yesterday. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, independent Rightist, followed Herriot. Then came Jean Mistler, one of Daladier's colleagues in the Radical Socialist party. On the list included several Communists, informed sources said.

Military and naval commands worked unceasingly to strengthen France's power on frontiers and in coastal zones. The Atlantic fleet, of some sixty warcraft based at Brest, was ordered to begin maneuvers in the English Channel next month. Official sources said the exercises would be "routine."

**More Troops to Border**

Additional troops were reported to have boosted the man power on the Maginot Line from 300,000 to 400,000. At Nancy, twenty minutes by air from the nearest German airdrome, machine guns were mounted on high structures.

Squadrons of pursuit and fighting planes were stationed at various frontier fields. Monday night, trucks laden with men and military equipment rolled along the boulevards of Paris, in moves to strengthen anti-aircraft defenses of the capital.

New pledges of loyalty to France came from her colonies. Moslem chieftains, after a conference with Algerian authorities, sent this word to Paris: "If the country is threatened, Algerian Moslems will reply to the first call and, as in 1914, do duty like all Frenchmen."

**FRANCE TO STAY ON WAR BASIS**

Threats Made by Hitler Cause Decision.

SEP 14 1938 EXPORTS OF IRON STOPPED

More Troops Are Sent to the First Defense Lines.

PARIS, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The French Government decided today that in view of threats contained in Adolf Hitler's Nuremberg speech it was necessary to keep France's military machine keyed at wartime pitch.

After analyzing the speech in a two and a half hour meeting with President Albert Lebrun, the Cabinet decided unanimously there was no possibility now of easing the military measures which have sent hundreds of thousands of additional troops into the Maginot zone, facing Germany in the past few days.

This state of keen vigilance must be maintained until the situation is qualified, a Minister said, after leaving the meeting.

The official journal published orders shifting Rear Admiral Jean Abrial, adjutant to the chief of the general staff of the Navy, to command of the Mediterranean fleet.

Another order declared the strategic strength of border highway near Metz to be of "urgent public utility" and authorized appropriation of lands and buildings necessary to make it suitable for large troop movements.

#### No Financial Restrictions.

The British and French Governments kept in close contact as reports of disturbances in Czechoslovakia flowed in. Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet and Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador, were in conference soon after the Cabinet meeting ended. Paris observers regarded the situation as extremely grave.

Finance Minister Paul Marchandeau said the Cabinet had discussed possible repercussions on the situation in the financial and monetary field. The Government, he said, was determined to impose no restrictions on the freedom of financial or exchange operations.

#### Exportations Barred.

A ban on the exportation of iron, cotton and many other products valuable for national defense was invoked suddenly as an emergency measure today by the Government.

The step was taken in view of the continuing tense international situation as the Cabinet met with President Lebrun to discuss all necessary military and other measures to tighten French defenses.

All permits for the exportation of the specified products were canceled promptly. Customs posts were ordered to hold up such shipments. The list includes iron, iron and steel scrap, cotton, cotton by-products, wool, hides, silk in cocoons, linen, hemp, jute and sisal.

Border preparations were accelerated. Troop movements continued in the first defense lines. Reserve units continued arriving.

At Nancy, only twenty minutes' flight from the nearest German airdrome, machine guns were placed on high structures. Squad-

rons of pursuit and fighting planes were stationed at various frontier points to be ready for any attacking fleet.

#### Strengthening Paris Defenses.

During the night rubber-tired trucks loaded with men and military equipment rolled quietly along the great boulevards of Paris. The Government was reported strengthening this capital's anti-aircraft defenses.

Emergency measures to protect the civil population was one of the main questions before today's Cabinet meeting. Premier Edouard Daladier conferred late yesterday with Gen. Gaston Billotte, military governor of Paris.

French official circles considered Hitler's address at the annual Nazi convention yesterday as definitely menacing, with the only way left open for peace being for France and Great Britain to force more concessions from Czechoslovakia for the Sudeten German minority.

Those concessions were interpreted as plainly being a plebiscite by which the Sudeten Germans could vote on separation from Czechoslovakia and annexation to Germany.

#### Plebiscite Is Rejected.

Czechoslovakia, however, has informed France and Britain she has made her last concession and could not consider a plebiscite—even if the two Western Powers wanted to press for a further compromise.

#### Hitler 'Rebels' Eager To Defend Their France

PARIS, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Political prisoners accused of planning to start a Rightist revolution in France asked Premier Edouard Daladier today to mobilize them if war should come.

From prison cells where they are awaiting trial on charges of participating in a revolutionary plot of the C. S. A. R. organization, they wrote: "We put ourselves at your disposal for all military or technical duties in mobilization measures, now or in the future."

## CZECHS URGED TO AVOID CLASH

### Italy Asks Prague to Let Sudetens Fix Destiny.

#### MAKES PLEA FOR SEPARATION

Fascist Editor Accuses Hitler Hoo-

#### Warned Adventurers.

ROME, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—A bulletin issued through a Government department today urged Czechoslovakia to give the Sudeten Germans the right of determining their own destiny as a means of avoiding "disorder and war."

The bulletin, given out by the Ministry of Popular Culture, declared the world does not want a war designed only to maintain "the lordship of Prague over the Sudetens."

It added that "giving the Sudetens the possibility of separating from Prague" would be "choosing the way of justice, and above all, the way of peace."

The authoritative Fascist Editor, Virginia Gayda, who often reflects Premier Mussolini's views, said today that Prague now holds the key to Europe's "grave crisis" and advised the Czechoslovak Government to grant Germany's demands.

#### Says Prague Holds Key.

He described Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Nuremberg speech as "a timely warning to all agents of adventure," whom he blamed for the "artificial atmosphere of war" spreading around Czechoslovakia.

This atmosphere, he said, was caused by an idea in France of a "preventative war" against Germany, counting on her supposed unreadiness; hence, the "timeliness" of Hitler's reference to Germany's armed forces.

Gayda, writing in the newspaper Il Giornale D'Italia, noted Hitler's reference to what Gayda called the "spiritual and political solidarity" between Germany and Italy.

"At this tormented time in Europe," he said, "the union of two great nations as neighbors in boundaries and hearts is a certain clarifying and administering force."

"There is still a margin for settlement. The crisis is still serious and very far from solution. The decision and responsibility are in the hands of Prague. The policy of Prague appears today to be the real keystone to the situation."

"But without giving ourselves up to polemics and maneuvers customary in such a large part of the press beyond the Alps and the sea, we will recognize that the task is not easy. The atmosphere which has been created in Czechoslovakia with senseless anti-German propaganda is still full of unknown things favorable to incidents and dark surprises."

#### Blames Foreign Press.

"This atmosphere is kept alive by continuous foreign maneuvers designed to stiffen the policy of Prague in its negative stand and to gamble in various ways on the fatal consequences which might arise."

Here Gayda referred to urgings

of the Leftist press in Moscow, Paris and London that Czechoslovakia firmly reject Germany's demands.

Other Fascist papers also gave their indorsement to Hitler's speech.

ROME, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The Fascist press gave its indorsement today to the speech of Chancellor Hitler of Germany.

"The powers which made war in the name of rights of nationalities and altered decisions of a people cannot refuse to receive Hitler's demand, without disavowing themselves," said Popolo Di Roman of the Chancellor's demand for rights of "self-determination" for Sudeten Germans.

"As for Italy it is superfluous to clarify her thought again, which is one of absolute and complete adhesion to the German viewpoint."

Although Hitler did not specifically demand a plebiscite, the important Giornale d'Italia late last night declared that "Hitler demands plebiscite," revealing the first impression the speech made here.

## Czechs Warned By Rome to Let Sudetenland Go

### Official Bulletin, Possibly by Duce Himself, Calls for Partition as Only Way to Avert 'Disorder and War'

By The Associated Press

ROME, Sept. 13.—The Italian government sponsored tonight a statement advocating separation of the Sudeten German territory from Czechoslovakia as the only means of avoiding a European war.

A bulletin of the semi-official "Informazione Diplomatica," distributed by the government itself, said the only choice was between "disorder and war."

The same view was reflected in the Italian press, which gave its indorsement to Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Nuremberg address. "Informazione Diplomatica" termed the speech a "powerful contribution to clarification of the Sudeten problem."

William Phillips, United States Ambassador, received a copy of the bulletin last Thursday when he paid a courtesy call on Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, before sailing for America.

The directness with which dismemberment of Czechoslovakia was urged astonished many diplomats. Some remarked that the statement, widely believed to have been written by Premier Benito Mussolini himself, was "much stronger than Hitler's speech."

Partition or War, Says Rome

The world, the bulletin said, does not want a war designed only to maintain "the lordship of Prague over" the Sudetens. Responsible Roman circles were pictured as holding only two possible solutions of the problem—"to give the Sudetens the power of disposing of their own destiny" or to deny "this right."

"Giving the Sudetens the possibility of separating from Prague," the statement continued, would be "choosing the way of justice and above all the way of peace; the other solution is that of disorder and war."

"The task of Viscount Runciman [British unofficial mediator in Prague] ought to be directed from now on to convincing President Benes that wisdom and convenience consist in accepting the separation of that part [of Czechoslovakia] now completely outside the life of the organism. Either this or the chronic disorder of common existence, which will become impossible, with the final end in war."

"But what can Czechoslovakia hope from war? And should millions of the youth of every nation of Europe plunge themselves into a conflict for the sole purpose of maintaining the lordship of Prague over the Sudeten German population?"

#### 'Bolshevist' War Plot Seen

Roman circles, the bulletin continued, thought that "Bolshevists of the East and West might have an interest in unloosing a conflagration."

Rome was pictured as viewing Czechoslovakia as the "authentic and paradoxical creature of the diplomacy of Versailles, where, after demolishing the old Austria, they felt the need of creating a new one with its capital at Prague."

### Soviets Think World War Peril Greatest Since '14

#### Moscow Paper Says British Help Rather Than Hinder Hitler

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (A. P.).—"The Journal de Moscow," which often expresses Soviet Foreign Office views, said today a new world war seemed closer than any time since 1914.

The newspaper pictured the British government as helping rather than hindering Adolf Hitler, and said its immediate aim was to "force Czechoslovakia to concede all of Hitler's demands without resistance—even at the cost of her territorial integrity and political independence."

It added that British policy was to "prevent France (which like Russia is pledged to defend Czechoslovakia in case of attack) from keeping her engagements and from coming to the aid of Czechoslovakia."

The newspaper declared that certain political personages in Eng-

land were trying to "throw onto the U. S. S. R. the responsibility for the crime, which they themselves are preparing."

Despite these efforts, it said, "many, even in London," are beginning to see the necessity of a conference on Czechoslovakia among Britain, France and Russia, "with possible participation of the United States."

As for Soviet Russia, the newspaper said, she would remain faithful to her engagements. Russia, it said, had not changed her attitude and concluded:

"Today there is still time to halt the aggressor and spare Europe a catastrophe. Tomorrow, perhaps, would be too late."

## HITLER PLEASES ARABS

### His Reference to Them Is Considered Friendly.

JERUSALEM, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—Jubilant Arab reaction today to Adolf Hitler's reference to Palestine foreshadowed increased assistance for government in this troubled British mandate.

"Now we are not without friends in Europe," an Arab spokesman said. "Our ultimate success as a nation lies in the hands of Hitler and Mussolini and not in Britain and France."

This was one response to Hitler's assertion at Nuremberg yesterday that "Poor Arabs are defenseless and left in the lurch."

## LEAGUE CALLED AN ACE IN CRISIS

### Round Table Being Used as Sounding Board on Hitler.

#### MORE TALKS IN GENEVA

### Bonnet and Halifax Are Due to There Late This Week.

GENEVA, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The League of Nations' round table was cleared as a sounding board today for Great Britain and France after Adolf Hitler's attack on Czechoslovakia.

A Russian spokesman called the Nazi tactics a bluff to carry the crisis along until Germany is ready for action, and urged Geneva as a logical place for a reply to Nuremberg where Chancellor Hitler spoke yesterday.

French and British sources indicated the league might prove a potent ace up the sleeve of the two Powers.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet of France was expected in Geneva by Thursday and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax of Great Britain not much later. Both will find the stage set here for any replies they may make to Hitler's speech before the Nazi party rally in which he declared the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia "if they feel they are without their rights and aid, will get both from us."

Some quarters here viewed Hitler's address as a boy whistling as he walks through a graveyard.

Others insisted, however, that the German Chancellor's words meant Germany would keep Europe in a state of alarm until her defenses on the Rhine were ready.

Then, these sources said, anything might happen. They considered the crisis unchanged except for dubious assurances that it would continue for a few weeks more without decisions.

Talks last Friday between Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov of Soviet Russia and Foreign Minister Petrescu Comnen of Rumania about the movement of Russian troops through Rumania have been interpreted as a demonstration to Geneva what the League of Nations machinery, rusty as it is, might mean in the event of a general European war.

#### May Be Part of Machinery.

As long as central and eastern European States remain in the league, qualified observers believe, they may be important parts of the league's punitive machinery.

Not only would Rumania be legally bound, under the league covenant, to permit Russian military aid to go through her territory to Czechoslovakia if the latter were attacked, but other States would have similar obligations, it was pointed out.

The whole fabric of the league, however, might change in the event of a general war because there is nothing to prevent member States from resigning to follow any course they choose.

Prime Minister Eamon De Valera of Ireland, elected president of the league assembly at the first meeting of the assembly's nineteenth session, said: "May we find this assembly closed with the immediate dangers of war past. May we seek that permanent settlement which is sometimes before us, but hardly ever after, war."

## Britain's Allies Resist Further Czech Grants

## France and Russia Assert New Concessions Would Wreck Prague Regime, Reaffirm Pact Obligation

GENEVA, Sept. 13 (AP).—Soviet Russia and France were reported in League of Nations circles tonight to be trying to convince Great Britain that any further concessions by Czechoslovakia to Adolf Hitler would be impossible without wrecking the Prague government.

On instructions from Prague the Czechoslovak delegate to the League, Arnost Heidrich, informed the British, French and other delegations of disorders in the Sudeten German districts of his country following Hitler's Nuremberg speech. He told them that the Prague government was determined to take "any measures necessary" to crush the "Hitler-inspired disorders," and was prepared adequately to smash within twenty-four hours any attempt at civil war.

Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, and Joseph Paul-Boncour, the French delegate, were said to have got in touch with Earl de la Warr, British Lord Privy Seal, after Heidrich's call.

The British were told, it was said,

at both Russia and France were prepared to back Czechoslovakia in her present position, and both were unwilling to see her grant concessions beyond those advanced in the most recent plan to reorganize the nation on a cantonal plan.

If the Prague government agreed to Nazification of the Sudeten German zone within the proposed cantonal system, the French and Russians held, it would so weaken the government's domestic position that it would be in danger of falling.

The Czechoslovak Army, the French and Russians were reported to have told the British, would not permit another concession even to be discussed at Geneva. It was believed that the army was reacting to the proposed incorporation of the entire Sudeten region into a single semi-autonomous canton. Prague's present offer envisages creation of at least three Germanic cantons in the Sudeten area. A single German canton, according to the Czech Army, would wreck the army's plans by, in effect, moving the nation's military frontier from the German border to the inner edge of the Sudeten region.

Urging Geneva as a logical place

for a "reply to Nuremberg," a Russian spokesman called Nazi tactics "a bluff to carry the crisis along until Germany is ready for action."

French and British sources indicated the League might yet prove a pothen ace up their sleeves in the current crisis. They interpreted Litvinov's talk last Friday with Foreign Minister Petrescu Comnen of Rumania on possible Soviet troop movements through Rumania to Czechoslovakia as a demonstration of what League machinery might

mean in event of war. As long as eastern and central European states remained in the League, observers believed, they might form important cogs in League punitive machinery.

Lord de la Warr goes to London tonight, taking a train to Paris and then transferring to a special Royal Air Force plane to reach Downing Street in time for tomorrow's meeting of the British Cabinet. British officials said his sudden departure gave "only a partial idea of how seriously we consider the present situation."

Lord de la Warr conferred with officials of British dominions on whether they would support London in a strong stand behind France.

During the day's Assembly session, Richard Sandler, Swedish Foreign Minister, spoke as the first delegate of the neutral bloc, which decided yesterday to make formal statements showing their governments considered all of the League's punitive measures against aggressors optional instead of obligatory. The bloc comprises the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands and Belgium.

## German Plane Sighted Over City in Switzerland

### Protest To Be Made to Reich Over Breach of Rules

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 13 (AP).—A German plane marked plainly with swastikas flew over this city near the German and French borders for ten minutes this afternoon until warned away by Swiss guards. Swiss authorities said an immediate protest would be made to Berlin, in view of the fact that the Reich prohibited planes over its territory "but violated the rules of other countries."

The plane first appeared at 1:50 p. m., after having been seen flying low along the German side of the river. After reaching Basel it flew for ten minutes over four highway bridges and one railroad bridge which have been mined "for destruction in event of foreign invasion."

Guards on the ground, by waving their arms, informed the pilot he was over foreign soil. No shots were fired.

Military authorities said they were convinced it was "a mistake," but that Germany must "learn to abide by the rules she lays down for others."

## NETHERLANDS ON GUARD

### Bill Would Insure Food Supply—Frontier Force Strong

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP).—A Reuters dispatch today from The Hague, The Netherlands, said that a bill had been introduced in Parliament to give the government extraordinary powers to insure adequate food supplies in wartime.

## Lloyds May Cease Insuring War Risks

LONDON, Sept. 13 (A. P.).—The board of Lloyds, the underwriters, was summoned today to meet to discuss a proposal to cease insuring war risks altogether. Already such insurance is limited largely to the marine field.

## List 100,000 Americans In Lands War May Hit

### State Department Officials Say Majority Of Number Are Permanent Residents

Washington, Sept. 13 (AP).—More than 100,000 Americans are in European countries likely to be affected if a great war breaks out.

A majority of them are permanent residents. The tourists have already begun the seasonal trek homeward, and boats leaving European ports are jammed.

State Department files showed today that in Great Britain, France, Italy, Ireland, Czechoslovakia and Soviet Russia are 57,863 Americans who have taken up residence, some for purposes of business, others to live cheaply on small incomes. The largest number is in Italy—25,616. The next largest is in Great Britain—12,447.

## Says Czechs Are Ready To Defend Their Nation

Washington, Sept. 13 (AP).—Dr. Karel Brejska, Czech charge d'affaires, said tonight that Czechoslovakia was ready to defend herself and would never "voluntarily sacrifice any part of her territory."

Asked why Czechoslovakia had invoked martial law in the Sudeten region, he answered:

"The Czechoslovak Government was, of course, always determined to maintain order within the republic, but recent incidents are of such a nature that normal means of preserving order in some of the Sudeten German districts were not sufficient. In order to prevent possible clashes the Government decided to impose martial law."

LONDON, SEPT. 14-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)—JAN MASARYK, CZECHOSLOVAK

MINISTER TO LONDON, ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY THAT PREMIER MILAN HODZA OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD RECEIVED A MESSAGE FROM KONRAD HENLEIN, LEADER OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY, BREAKING OFF NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT.

30.24-499

30.24-499

A LETTER FROM HENLEIN'S SECRETARY SENT AT 15 MINUTES AFTER MIDNIGHT THANKED GOVERNMENT PARTICIPANTS FOR THEIR PART IN PAST NEGOTIATIONS IN THE MINORITY DISPUTE, BUT ADDED THAT UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS WERE IMPOSSIBLE, MASARYK SAID.

THIS WAS TAKEN AS AN ANSWER TO THE GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO MEET THE SIX-HOUR ULTIMATUM ISSUED BY THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY DEMANDING THE GOVERNMENT END MARTIAL LAW IN THE SUDETEN REGIONS.

EXPIRATION OF THIS ULTIMATUM WAS SET FOR 1:30 A.M. (7:30 P.M. TUESDAY E.S.T.)

FH838PED

LONDON, SEPT 13-(AP)-A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY)

DISPATCH FROM PRAGUE TONIGHT SAID THE LEADERS OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY HAD GIVEN THE GOVERNMENT AN ULTIMATUM DEMANDING WITHDRAWAL WITHIN SIX HOURS OF ALL EMERGENCY MEASURES IMPOSED TODAY ON THE SUDETEN AREAS.

OTHERWISE THE SUDETENS DECLARED THEY WOULD "DECLINE TO ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSEQUENCES."

REUTERS SAID SUDETEN HEADQUARTERS HAD DECLARED THAT THE EIGHT POINTS OF KONRAD HENLEIN'S KARLOVY VARY SPEECH OF APRIL 24 COULD SERVE NO LONGER AS BASIS FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

A SUDETEN SPOKESMAN WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT "THE SITUATION HAS GONE TOO FAR" AND THAT THE SUDETENS WOULD BE SATISFIED WITH NOTHING LESS THAN A PLEBISCITE.

P828PED

LONDON, SEPT 13-(AP)-BRITAIN'S DEFENSE MINISTERS AND CHIEFS OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIRFORCE MET WITH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN FOR TWO HOURS TONIGHT IN A VIRTUAL WAR COUNCIL HELD IN THE OMINOUS SHADOW OF AN ULTIMATUM FROM THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THEY MET IN THE ELECTRIC ATMOSPHERE OF "ANYTHING MIGHT HAPPEN," 24 HOURS AFTER ADOLF HITLER'S NURNBERG SPEECH TOUCHED OFF GRAVE DISORDERS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S SUDETEN REGIONS.

AT MIDNIGHT THE MINISTERS AUTHORIZED A BRIEF STATEMENT THAT THE DEFENSE CHIEFS AND MINISTERS HAD MET "TO CONSIDER PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES THAT MIGHT BE ADVISABLE IN VIEW OF THE TROUBLED STATE OF EUROPE."

NEUTRAL MILITARY OBSERVERS SAID THAT THESE, IN ADDITION TO NAVAL MEASURES ALREADY UNDER WAY, MIGHT INCLUDE PLANS FOR QUICK DISPATCH OF LONG-RANGE BOMBING PLANES TO FRENCH BASES.

TONIGHT'S MEETING WAS THE FIRST OF ITS NATURE SINCE THE CRISIS BEGAN. AN APPLAUDING CROWD SAW THE DEFENSE CHIEFS AND MINISTERS FILE OUT OF DARKENED DOWNING STREET.

THE SUDETEN ULTIMATUM DEMANDING CESSATION OF MARTIAL LAW IN THEIR REGIONS, RECURRENT DISORDERS, SOME OF THEM FATAL, AND ECHOES OF ADOLF HITLER'S NURNBERG SPEECH LAST NIGHT DEEPENED THE TENSION.

TO MEET WITH HIS "INNER CABINET" CHAMBERLAIN CALLED IN VISCOUNT GORT, CHIEF OF THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF, AND ADMIRAL SIR ROGER BACKHOUSE, FIRST SEA LORD AND CHIEF OF THE NAVAL STAFF.

ALSO PRESENT WERE WAR MINISTER LESLIE HORE-BELISHA; ALFRED DUFF COOPER, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY; SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, AIR MINISTER, AND SIR THOMAS INSKIP, DEFENSE COORDINATION MINISTER.

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY MEASURES IN THE FACE OF WAR TENSION WERE CONSIDERED ALMOST CERTAINLY THE SUBJECT OF THEIR MEETING.

CONFERRING WITH THE MILITARY AND DEFENSE CHIEFTAINS WERE FOREIGN MINISTER VISCOUNT HALIFAX, SIR SAMUEL HOARE, MINISTER OF

HOME AFFAIRS, AND SIR JOHN SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

TOMORROW THE ENTIRE BRITISH CABINET WILL HOLD ITS SECOND EXTRAORDINARY MEETING IN THREE DAYS FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE SITUATION.

THE THUNDERBOLT OF SUDETEN DEMANDS THAT PRAGUE SCRAP MARTIAL LAW CAME TO WHITEHALL IN THE MIDST OF THE FIRST AUTHORIZED STATEMENT OF BRITISH REACTION TO HITLER'S NURNBERG SPEECH.

IT ALSO SWIFTLY FOLLOWED UPON INDICATIONS OF A GROWING DEMAND FROM GERMAN AND SUDETEN QUARTERS FOR A PLEBISCITE TO LET CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S TURBULENT MINORITY CHOOSE ITS OWN "DESTINY."

SHORT OF ACTUAL FORCE, THIS WAS REGARDED IN MANY BRITISH QUARTERS AS THE MOST DANGEROUS PITFALL OF ALL FOR BOTH CZECHS AND THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONS.

A RESPONSIBLE SOURCE DEFINED BRITAIN'S POSITION AS BEING THAT, HOWEVER ANXIOUS THE BRITISH WERE TO SEE A SETTLEMENT, IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO SUPPOSE BRITAIN COULD STAND ASIDE FROM ANY GENERAL CONFLICT WHICH MIGHT MENACE THE INTEGRITY OF FRANCE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S ALLY AGAINST AGGRESSION.

CABINET MINISTERS WERE SAID TO FEEL HITLER'S SPEECH MADE NO ACKNOWLEDGMENT THAT BRITAIN HAD RECOGNIZED THE URGENCY OF THE CZECH-SUDETEN PROBLEM AND ASSUMED THAT ON THE CONTRARY BRITAIN HAD CONSPIRED WITH OTHER DEMOCRACIES IN ADOPTING AN OBSTRUCTIVE POLICY.

"NO ONE CAN PREDICT EVENTS OR FORETELL THE MOMENT OR MANNER IN WHICH VITAL DECISIONS MIGHT BE FORCED ON THE GOVERNMENT," IT WAS SAID AUTHORITATIVELY.

P507PED

THE AIR ARM OF BRITAIN'S FIGHTING FORCES WAS REPRESENTED BY AIR MARSHAL SIR CYRIL NEWALL.

AFTER THE DEFENSE CHIEFS LEFT NO.10 DOWNING STREET, MALCOLM MACDONALD, DOMINIONS SECRETARY, ARRIVED TO CONFER WITH THE REMAINING "INNER CABINET" MEMBERS.

MEANWHILE, ON ALBERT EMBANKMENT THOUSANDS WATCHED COMBINED REGULAR AND RESERVE FIRE BRIGADES DEMONSTRATE AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS AND METHODS OF PUMPING WATER FROM THE THAMES INTO GREAT CANVAS DAMS ON THE SHORE. THIS METHOD IS TO BE USED IF WATER MAINS ARE BURST BY BY BOMBS.

WHEN THE "INNER CABINET" MEETING BROKE UP SHORTLY BEFORE MIDNIGHT, HUNDREDS OF SPECTATORS STILL WERE WAITING IN WHITE HALL EXPECTING SOME DEVELOPMENTS.

LORD HALIFAX WENT TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE WITH SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, PERMANENT UNDERSECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BERLIN--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD GERMAN XXX NEWSPAPER NACHTAUSGABE."

THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, DNB, REPORTED TONIGHT FROM HOF, BAVARIA, THAT 120 SUDETEN GERMANS HAD FLED TO GERMANY IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF WALDMUENCHEN BEFORE "THE TERROR OF THE CZECH STATE POLICE."

DNB SAID THAT ACCORDING TO ITS REPORTS "IN HASSELBACH AND NEIGHBORHOOD NO GERMAN'S LIFE IS SAFE ANY LONGER. STATE POLICE AND FRONTIER GUARDS SHOOT WITHOUT WARNING EVERYONE WHO ALLOWS HIMSELF TO BE SEEN OUTSIDE THE COMMUNITY."

THE AGENCY'S REPORT CONTINUED:

"FREQUENTLY, TOO, FRONTIER GUARDS FRICIBLY ENTERED HOMES OR TERRORIZED RESIDENTS AND SHOT WILDLY INTO THE WALLS AND CEILINGS.

"ALLEGEDLY THEY DECLARED THAT NOW THE DAY OF DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN-  
DOM ON BOHEMIAN SOIL IS AT HAND. SUDETEN GERMANS STREAMING TO THE BORDER FREQUENTLY ARE SHOT AT."

FH915PFD

THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, WHICH HAS TAKEN OVER PREPARATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGAINST AIR RAIDS, INSTRUCTED PARISIANS TO HAVE A SMALL SAND BOX IN THEIR HOMES TO PUT OUT FIRES FROM POSSIBLE INCENDIARY BOMBINGS.

THE MINISTRY SAID PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF SAND WOULD BEGIN

30.24 - 501

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SOON FROM STOCKS HAULED INTO PARIS FROM THE COAST BY ESPECIALLY RECRUITED MUNICIPAL TRUCK DRIVERS. IV

PRAGUE - SEPT-13

THREE POLICEMEN WERE KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING AT HABERSPIRK BEI FALKENAU, NEAR KARLOVY VARY. HAND GRENADES WERE HURLED IN FIGHTING AT SCHWARZBACH AND ONE GENDARME KILLED. IT WAS REPORTED SUDETENS TRIED TO STORM THE POLICE STATION THERE.

MANY SHOP WINDOWS OF JEWISH MERCHANTS WERE SMASHED IN SUDETENLAND TOWNS. TWENTY AUTOMOBILES ARRIVED AT MARIENBAD FROM PRAGUE TO HELP JEWISH MERCHANTS IN THEIR FLIGHT FROM THE TOWN. ALL SHOPS THERE WERE CLOSED AND SUDETENS WALKED ABOUT WEARING SWASTIKA INSIGNIA.

PRIVATE REPORTS FROM THE SUDETEN REGION SAID NUMEROUS TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES HAD BEEN CUT.

AT WASSERSUPPEN THERE WAS A SHOOTING SCRAPE BETWEEN GENDARMERIE AND A TRUCKLOAD OF SUDETENS. POLICE SAID THE SUDETENS FLED, LEAVING THEIR DRIVER DEAD.

THERE APPEARED LITTLE DOUBT THAT MARTIAL LAW WOULD BE EXTENDED THROUGHOUT THE NATION SHOULD THE DISORDERS SPREAD FURTHER.

THE LOCALIZED MARTIAL LAW, WHILE NOT DIRECTLY AFFECTING PRAGUE, PRODUCED CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT HERE. CROWDS EAGERLY SOUGHT THE LATEST NEWSPAPERS.

MANY NEWSPAPERS WERE SEIZED BY SILVER-HELMETED CZECH POLICE ON THE GROUNDS THEY CONTAINED STATEMENTS UNFRIENDLY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATIONS IN PRAGUE TONIGHT CALLED ON ALL MEMBERS TO TAKE PART IN PROCESSIONS THROUGH THE STREETS OF THE CAPITAL. THE ASSOCIATIONS, WHICH ARE PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, CALLED IT "A TRIAL MOBILIZATION" TO ASCERTAIN HOW QUICKLY ALL MOTOR VEHICLES COULD BE BROUGHT TOGETHER.

THE CALL REMINDED OBSERVERS OF THE FRENCH USE OF PARIS TAXI-

CABS TO RUSH TROOPS TO THE MARNE BATTLEZONE IN THE BEGINNING OF THE WORLD WAR.

THE SITUATION IN PRAGUE BECAME SO TENSE THAT AUTHORITIES CALLED OFF WHAT WAS TO HAVE BEEN A TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN COMMEMORATION OF PRESIDENT THOMAS G. MASARYK, FOUNDER OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC, ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH.

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS MILLED ABOUT IN THE STREETS OF THE CAPITAL AND POLICE PATROLS WERE STRENGTHENED. A CAMPAIGN TO RAISE NEW FUNDS FOR DEFENSE, BY POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION, WAS STARTED IN SHOPS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS.

DURING ALL THE EXCITEMENT VISCOUNT RUNCIMAN, UNOFFICIAL BRITISH MEDIATOR IN THE SUDETEN-CZECHOSLOVAK DISPUTE, WORKED ON SERENELY. A COMMUNIQUE SAID RUNCIMAN RECEIVED SEVERAL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLICAN AGRARIAN PARTY AND AUTONOMOUS AGRARIAN UNION OF SUB-CARPATHIAN RUSSIA.

ENVOYS OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, RUMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA AND SOVIET RUSSIA VISITED FOREIGN MINISTER KAMIL KROFTA DURING THE DAY TO FOLLOW THE SWIFT COURSE OF EVENTS. IN VIEW OF THE CRISIS, KROFTA HAD CANCELED PLANS TO ATTEND LEAGUE OF NATIONS SESSIONS AT GENEVA.

WILD AND UNVERIFIED RUMORS ADDED TO THE EXCITEMENT. RUMOR CURRENT IN SUDETENLAND WAS THAT GERMAN BOMBERS MIGHT MAKE "A PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION" BY FLYING OVER THE REGION WITH GREETINGS TO THE SUDETENS.

TRAVELERS ON WESTERN AND NORTHERN BOHEMIAN HIGHWAYS REPORTED SEEING NUMEROUS TRUCKLOADS OF SOLDIERS, BUT THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED LATE TONIGHT THAT NO GENERAL MOBILIZATION HAD BEEN ORDERED.

IT WAS KNOWN, HOWEVER, THAT SOME RESERVISTS HAD BEEN CALLED TO THE COLORS SOMEWHAT EARLIER THAN PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED.

CELEBRATION OF THE "SUDETENS' DAY OF JOY" STARTED WHEN THE LAST SHOUTS OF "SIEG HEIL" (HAIL VICTORY) DIED AWAY IN LOUDSPEAKERS TUNED IN HITLER'S NURNBERG ADDRESS.

AT 8:30 A.M. THE GOVERNMENT ISSUED A PROCLAMATION OF MILITARY RULE OVER THESE SUDETEN STRONGHOLDS--FALKENAU, BOHEMISCH-KERMAU, KARLOVY VARY, ELBOGEN, EGER, NEUDECK, PRESSNITZ AND KAADEN.

AT NOON LOUDSPEAKERS IN MANY CITIES BLARED OUT ORDERS OF SUMMARY CIVIL JUSTICE FOR PERSONS CONVICTED OF DISTURBING THE PEACE BY AN EMERGENCY COURT EMPOWERED TO IMPOSE DEATH BY HANGING WITHIN TWO HOURS AFTER PASSING SENTENCE. PARADES WERE FORBIDDEN AND OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS CURTAILED.

A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE BLAMED IRRESPONSIBLE PERSONS FOR PROVOCATIONS IN CONNECTIONS WITH DEMONSTRATIONS BY THE SUDETENS.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT IN AT LEAST ONE INSTANCE "SHOTS WERE FIRED FROM A GERMAN GROUP AND REGRETTABLY ANSWERED BY CZECHS" WHEN THE TWO GROUPS MET IN A STREET AT SCHOENPRISSEN.

A 19-YEAR-OLD MEMBER OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY WAS KILLED AND A STRAY BULLET KILLED A CZECH LOCKSMITH, RUDOLF BACHA, AS HE WAS CLOSING THE SECOND FLOOR WINDOW OF HIS HOUSE NEARBY.

A GROUP OF SUDETENS RIDING BICYCLES WENT TO A CUSTOMS HOUSE AT WARNSDORF ON THE CZECHOSLOVAK-GERMAN FRONTIER AND DEMANDED THAT A CZECH OFFICIAL SURRENDER KEYS WITH WHICH TO OPEN THE GATE INTO GERMANY.

THE OFFICIAL REFUSED AND THE SUDETENS, QUICKLY REINFORCED BY 500 OTHERS, FORCED OPENING OF THE GATE. THE THRONG CROSSED TO THE GERMAN SIDE WHERE THE GATE ALREADY WAS OPEN AND STAGED A PARADE OF JUBILATION OVER HITLER'S SPEECH.

THREE HUNDRED SUDETENS OCCUPIED A RAILWAY STATION AT BURGSTEIN, HOISTED A SWASTIKA FLAG AND STOPPED TRAINS. CZECH POLICE FORCED THE CROWD TO DISPERSE AFTER THE STATION HAD BEEN WRECKED WITH AXES.

AT ISENDORF A GERMAN CUSTOMS OFFICIAL WAS SAID TO HAVE TRIED TO REMOVE A POST MARKING THE FRONTIER BETWEEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND GERMANY BUT CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICIALS TOOK NO ACTION.

A SUDETEN CROWD SURROUNDED A POST OFFICE AT BARRINGEN AND DEMANDED THAT THE CZECH POSTMASTER RESIGN BEFORE TOMORROW UNDER THREAT OF HANGING. POLICE SCATTERED THE MOB.

A LARGE CROWD DEMONSTRATED AT BOEHMISCH-KERMAU AFTER HITLER'S ADDRESS, RAISING THE SWASTIKA FLAG AND SINGING THE NAZI HORST WESSEL SONG. THE CELEBRATION BROUGHT A CLASH IN WHICH FOUR CZECH POLICEMEN WERE INJURED. W658PED

MAJOR R. SUTTON-PRATT, MILITARY OBSERVER FOR THE BRITISH LEGATION, MADE AN INVESTIGATION AT EGER. HE ARRIVED BEFORE THE APPLICATION OF MARTIAL LAW AND WAS RECOGNIZED BY A CROWD OF SUDETEN GERMANS WHO GATHERED AT HIS HOTEL AND CHEERED.

SUTTON-PRATT MADE A NON-COMMITTAL SPEECH IN WHICH HE EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THE SUDETEN GERMANS WOULD BE DEALT WITH JUSTLY.

FH&P844PED

LONDON, SEPT. 13. (AP)... REUTERS

(BRITISH) NEWS AGENCY REPORTED FROM PRAGUE TODAY THAT MAJOR

R. SUTTON-PRATT, MILITARY OBSERVER FOR THE UNOFFICIAL BRITISH

MEDIATION MISSION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, NARROWLY ESCAPED INJURY IN A SHOOTING INCIDENT YESTERDAY.

REUTERS SAID A CZECHOSLOVAK OFFICER FIRED AT HIM

YESTERDAY DURING A DEMONSTRATION WHEN HE FLASHED HIS IDENTIFICATION

CARD IN THE OFFICER'S FACE. THE SHOT MISSED, REUTERS SAID, AND

THE BRITON OBTAINED A POLICE ESCORT TO TAKE HIM THROUGH THE CROWDS.

PRAGUE, SEPT. 13-(AP)-A STUDIOUS APPEARING FORMER GYMNAS-  
TIC INSTRUCTOR LEADS THE MAJORITY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S SUDETEN  
GERMANS IN THE FIGHT WHICH TODAY BROUGHT THE 20-YEAR-OLD REPUBLIC

30.24-503

NEAR CIVIL WAR.

SKETCH

30.24-503

KONRAD HENLEIN, 40 YEARS OLD, WAS UNKNOWN TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD UNTIL 1933. UNTIL ADOLF HITLER TOOK POWER IN NEIGHBORING GERMANY, HENLEIN WAS AN OBSCURE TEACHER OF GYMNASTICS AT ASCH.

THIS TOWN OF ABOUT 20,000 POPULATION IS IN THE WESTERNMOST CORNER OF OLD BOHEMIA WHERE IT PROJECTS SPUR-LIKE INTO GERMAN SAXONY. VIRTUALLY THE WHOLE POPULATION IS RACIALLY GERMAN.

BORN NEAR REICHENBERG (NOW LIBEREC) NEAR THE GERMAN SILESIAN FRONTIER, THEN A PART OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE, HENLEIN ENLISTED WHEN BARELY 16 YEARS OLD AS A VOLUNTEER IN THE WORLD WAR ARMIES OF THE HAPSBURGS. HE WAS PROMOTED TO OFFICER'S RANK.

HE WAS WOUNDED WHILE ON THE ALPINE FRONT AND TAKEN PRISONER BY THE ITALIANS IN 1918.

AFTER THE WAR HE BECAME A BANK CLERK AT JABLONEC, BUT IN 1925 TOOK UP GYMNASTICS. HE SOON ACQUIRED CONTROL OF ALL THE GERMAN TURNER CLUBS OF THE COUNTRY AND MADE THE CZECH "SOKOLS," OR GYMNAS-  
TIC ORGANIZATIONS, TAKE NOTICE SEP 14 1938

HIS ORGANIZING TALENTS TURNED HIS ATTENTION TO POLITICS, AND ON OCTOBER 1, 1933, HE RESIGNED AS CHIEF OF THE GERMAN "TURNVERBUND" IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND IN A MANIFESTO CALLED UPON ALL GERMANS TO UNITE IN A "SUDETEN GERMAN HEIMAT FRONT." THE TERM SUDETEN HE TOOK FROM THE SUDETIC MOUNTAINS ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S NORTHERN FRONTIER.

LATER HIS GROUP WAS RENAMED THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY. TWO YEARS LATER, IN THE ELECTIONS OF 1935, HIS PARTY POLLED 1,249,497 VOTES AND SECURED 44 SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES AND 23 IN THE SENATE.

IN COMMUNAL ELECTIONS EARLY THIS SUMMER HIS PARTY WAS SUPPORTED BY MORE THAN 90 PER CENT OF THE GERMANIC MINORITY.

HENLEIN HIMSELF HOLDS NO SEAT IN PARLIAMENT, PREFERING TO RUN HIS PARTY'S AFFAIRS FROM HIS HOME AT ASCH. SEP 14 1938  
HE IS MARRIED, BUT HAS NO CHILDREN.

JS532PED

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, SEPT 13-(AP)-NEWSPAPERS OF SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN CAPITALS EXPRESSED THE HOPE TODAY THAT PEACE MIGHT BE PRESERVED--IF ONLY TEMPORARILY.

THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT ORGAN, PUBLISHED AT BUCHAREST, ROUMANIA (CORRECT), OBSERVED: "HITLER LESSENER THE EUROPEAN TENSION FOR TODAY, BUT TOMORROW A BIGGER ONE MAY FOLLOW."

THE PESTER LLOYD OF BUDAPEST SAID, "THE DOOR TO PEACE IS STILL OPEN; LET US HOPE IT REMAINS OPEN."

THE INFLUENTIAL NATIONALIST NEWSPAPER UNIVERSUL OF BUCHAREST SAID CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER'S "ULTIMATUM" GIVEN YESTERDAY TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS MUCH LIKE THE ONE HE ISSUED TO AUSTRIA BEFORE HE MARCHED INTO VIENNA. SEP 14 1938

OFFICIAL SOURCES IN YUGOSLAVIA AND RUMANIA INDICATED THOSE TWO LITTLE ENTENTE ALLIES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD REMAIN NEUTRAL IN CASE OF WAR IF HUNGARY WOULD NOT SIDE WITH GERMANY.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS SAID HUNGARY WAS DETERMINED TO STAND ASIDE AS A NEUTRAL OBSERVER "AS LONG AS POSSIBLE" IF WAR CAME.

WY912AED

TOKYO, SEPT 14-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN, IN THE FIRST STATEMENT HERE ON THE CZECH CRISIS, TODAY BLAMED COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES AND DECLARED JAPAN'S READINESS TO JOIN GERMANY AND ITALY IN "FIGHTING AGAINST RED OPERATIONS."

THE SPOKESMAN SAID, HOWEVER, IT WAS "PREMATURE TO ANSWER" A DIRECT QUESTION WHETHER JAPAN WOULD FIGHT WITH GERMANY IF SHE WERE INVOLVED IN CONFLICT WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE OVER THE CZECH SITUATION. SEP 14 1938

HE DECLARED THAT "IF THE SITUATION NECESSITATES, JAPAN IS READY TO FIGHT IN EVERY WAY, WITH ARMS IF NECESSARY" AGAINST THE COMINTERN.

ITALY, GERMANY AND JAPAN ARE ALLIED IN AN ANTI-COMMUNIST PACT. #

TOKYO SEPT. 13-(AP)-THE JAPANESE PRESS AND PUBLIC TODAY INTERPRETED ADOLF HITLER'S NURNBERG SPEECH AS INDICATING A WILLINGNESS TO SETTLE THE CZECHOSLOVAK-GERMAN DISPUTE THROUGH ARBITRATION INSTEAD OF ARMED FORCE.

OFFICIAL REACTION WAS LACKING BUT UNOFFICIAL COMMENT WAS PROMPT AND LEANED GENERALLY TO THE OPINION THAT A EUROPEAN WAR WOULD WORK AGAINST JAPAN.

THE MAN IN THE STREET WAS DOUBTFUL THAT GERMANY, AND POSSIBLY ITALY COULD DEFEAT THE DEMOCRATIC POWERS, WHILE THE JAPANESE FELT SUCH A WAR WOULD GIVE JAPAN A FREE HAND IN THE ORIENT, THEY WERE OF THE OPINION THAT THE OPPOSITE WOULD BE TRUE UPON RESTORATION OF PEACE AFTER THE CONFLICT. JAPAN IS A PARTNER IN AN ANTI-COMMUNIST AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY AND ITALY.

DOMEI (JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY) QUOTED "FOREIGN OBSERVERS" TO THE EFFECT THAT SOVIET RUSSIA WAS CAUSING UNREST IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. THE AGENCY SAID IT WAS KNOWN THAT RUSSIA PLANNED A QUICK RAID ON EAST PRUSSIA IN EVENT OF WAR. SEP 14 1938

THERE WAS POPULAR FEAR THAT JAPAN MIGHT BE EMBROILED TO AN EXTENT FAR EXCEEDING THE PART SHE PLAYED IN

30.24 505

30.24 - 505

THE WORLD WAR, HENCE THERE WAS APPARENTLY A GENUINE DESIRE  
HERE FOR A CZECHOSLOVAK-GERMAN SETTLEMENT.

JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS UNANIMOUSLY AGREED THAT  
THE WHOLE QUESTION ~~DEPENDED~~ BETWEEN THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT AND  
THE GERMANS, THEY DEPLORED THIRD POWER INTERVENTION --- A  
REFLECTION PERHAPS OF JAPAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD NEUTRAL  
INFLUENCES ~~OF~~ HER OWN WAR IN CHINA.

THICKY MORINS 32235 32240 CAF 1215P

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS *SEP 14 1938*

THE SUDETEN GERMAN CRISIS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, ALTHOUGH ROOTED IN  
AGE-OLD RACIAL DIFFERENCES AND IN THE WORLD-WAR SETTLEMENTS DEFINING  
THE BOUNDARIES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HAS DEVELOPED RAPIDLY THIS YEAR AS  
NAZI GERMANY EXTENDED SUPPORT TO THE SUDETEN GERMAN MINORITY.

PRINCIPAL STEPS THIS YEAR FOLLOW:

FEB. 20--REICHSFUEHRER ADOLF HITLER DECLARES GERMANY'S INTEREST  
IN "THE PROTECTION OF THOSE PEOPLES OF GERMAN ORIGIN WHO ARE NOT  
IN A POSITION THROUGH THEIR OWN EFFORTS TO SECURE ALONG THE  
BORDERS THE RIGHTS TO GENERAL, HUMAN, POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL  
FREEDOM."

MARCH 4--CZECHOSLOVAK PREMIER HODZA DECLARES "WE WANT PEACE, BUT  
WE MUST LET IT BE KNOWN THAT IF DESTINY CONFRONTS US WITH THE  
NECESSITY OF DEFENDING OURSELVES, WE WILL RESIST WITH ALL OUR STRENGTH."

MARCH 13--GERMANY ANNEXES AUSTRIA POINTS TO IT AS A WARNING  
TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

MARCH 24--BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN REFUSES "PRIOR GUARANTY"

OF IMMEDIATE ARMED AID TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA AGAINST GERMAN AGGRESSION,  
BUT WARNS GERMANY THAT BRITAIN MIGHT FIGHT. (FRANCE AND RUSSIA  
ALREADY WERE BOUND TO DEFEND CZECHOSLOVAKIA).

APRIL 24--KONRAD HELEIN, LEADER OF THE SUDETEN GERMANS, IN A  
SPEECH AT KARLOVY VARY, LISTS EIGHT-POINT AUTONOMY DEMANDS,  
INCLUDING RECOGNITION OF NAZIISM IN SUDETEN GERMAN SECTION OF CZECHO-  
SLOVAKIA.

MAY 20--TWO SUDETEN GERMANS SHOT BY CZECHOSLOVAK BORDER GUARDS.

MAY 21--CZECHOSLOVAKIA CALLS RESERVE CLASS TO BOLSTER 190,000-MAN  
ARMY, STRENGTHENS BORDER DEFENSES, AFTER REPORTS OF GERMAN TROOP  
MOVEMENTS.

JULY 26--CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT PUBLISHES DRAFT OF MINORITIES  
STATUTE PROMISING "SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMANITY." BRITAIN SENDS  
VISCOUNT RUNCIMAN TO PRAGUE AS UNOFFICIAL MEDIATOR.

AUG 12--CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY OFFICERS ISSUE MANIFESTO DECLARING THERE  
COULD BE "NO RETREAT" ON QUESTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK INTEGRITY.

AUG. 15--GERMANY MASSES RESERVISTS FOR MANEUVERS WITH REGULAR  
ARMY, HASTENS FORTIFICATIONS IN THE WEST. EUROPEAN CAPITALS FEAR  
GERMANY --TRYING TO INTIMIDATE CZECHOSLOVAKIA IF NOT ACTUALLY PLAN-  
NING ATTACK.

AUG. 27--SIR JOHN SIMON, BRITISH CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER,  
REITERATES BRITAIN'S WARNING SHE MIGHT FIGHT IF GERMANY ATTACKS  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

AUG 29--HITLER INSPECTS FORTIFICATIONS FACING FRANCE.

AUG. 31--SIR NEVILLE HENDERSON, BRITISH AMBASSADOR, FLIES TO  
BERLIN TO WARN GERMANY THAT BRITAIN MIGHT NOT BE ABLE TO REMAIN  
ALOOF FROM A CONTINENTAL WAR.

SEPT 5--CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT FORMULATES "LAST AND ULTIMATE OFFER"

TO SUDETENS, INCLUDING CONCESSIONS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNING SUDETEN CANTONS.

SEPT. 7--SUDETENS BREAK OFF NEGOTIATIONS UPON RECEIVING REPORT THAT SUDETEN GERMAN LEGISLATOR WAS STRUCK BY MOUNTED POLICEMAN DURING DISTURBANCE AT MAHRISCH OSTRAU; CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT PROMISES THOROUGH INVESTIGATION. FRANCE CANCELS NAVAL LEAVES; FLEET PREPARED.

SEPT 9--CZECHOSLOVAK-SUDETEN TALKS REOPEN AT PRAGUE; GOVERNMENT OFFERS NEW CANTONAL PLAN TO MINORITY.

SEPT 10--PRAGUE SAYS ALL POSSIBLE CONCESSIONS BEEN OFFERED. RESTS CASE WITH WORLD. SEP 14 1938

BRITAIN'S WARNING THAT SHE CANNOT BE COUNTED ON TO REMAIN ALOOF IN EVENT OF EUROPEAN WAR CONVEYED TO CHANCELLOR HITLER HIMSELF.

MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING, GERMANY'S "SECOND NAZI," PROCLAIMS GERMANY INVINCIBLE AND DETERMINED TO PROTECT SUDETEN GERMANS.

SEPT 11--CHANCELLOR HITLER AT NURNBERG STRONGLY HINTS UNION OF SUDETEN GERMAN REGIONS ALONE WOULD SATISFY GERMANY.

SUDETEN GERMAN CROWDS CRY "WE WANT A PLEBISCITE!" SEP 14 1938

SEPT. 12--CHANCELLOR HITLER IN NURNBERG SPEECH DEMANDS SUDETEN GERMANS BE GIVEN "SELF-DETERMINATION;" SAYS "IF THESE HARRASSED PEOPLE FEEL THEY ARE WITHOUT RIGHTS AND AID THEY WILL GET BOTH FROM US."

SEPT 13--DISORDERS BREAK OUT THROUGHOUT SUDETEN GERMAN AREAS AT LEAST 12 KILLED; CZECHOSLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT PUTS MARTIAL LAW INTO EFFECT IN EIGHT SUDETEN TOWNS; SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY ISSUES ULTIMATUM TO PRAGUE AT 7:30 P.M. (1:30 P.M. E.S.5.) DEMANDING WITHDRAWAL OF MARTIAL LAW AND OTHER SPECIAL MEASURES IN SUDETEN REGIONS; STATES IF DEMAND IGNORED SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY LEADERS "DECLINE ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS."

RQ756PED

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S GERMANIC MINORITY, COMPRISING 3,500,000 OF THE COUNTRY'S 15,000,000 POPULATION, WAS INCORPORATED IN THE REPUBLIC BY WORLD WAR PEACE TREATIES.

THE VOCAL PART OF THE GROUP PROTESTED AGAINST BEING MADE A PART OF THE NEW COUNTRY AND TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO ATTACH THEMSELVES TO THE NEW AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC.

ORIGINALLY GERMAN COLONISTS SETTLING IN WHAT ARE NOW THE HORSE-SHOE-SHAPED SUDETEN GERMAN REGIONS LINING CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S GERMAN FRONTIER, THE SUDETEN GERMANS WERE A PART OF THE ANCIENT CZECH KINGDOM OF BOHEMIA, AND AT THE BREAK OF THE WORLD WAR WERE A PART OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE. SEP 14 1938

THIS GERMANIC MINORITY NEVER AS

THIS GERMANIC MINORITY NEVER HAS BEEN A PART OF MODERN GERMANY.

AS CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS BEING CREATED BY THE WORLD WAR PEACE CONFERENCES, CZECHS AND SLOVAKS CLAIMED THE "HISTORIC FRONTIERS OF THE BOHEMIAN CROWN," AND THE PEACE CONFEREES GRANTED THE CLAIM FOR TWO MAIN REASONS:

1. TO GIVE THE NEW REPUBLIC A STRONG NATURAL DEFENSE IN THE SUDETEN MOUNTAINS IN THE NORTH AND THE ORES MOUNTAINS IN THE SOUTH. THIS PLACED THE SUDETEN GERMANS WITHIN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

2. TO GIVE THE NEW STATE THE RICH INDUSTRIAL AREAS OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN REGIONS, WHICH THE PEACE NEGOTIATORS THOUGHT NECESSARY FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S SURVIVAL.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE REQUIRED CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO PROMISE "TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF INHABITANTS OF THAT STATE (CZECHOSLOVAKIA) WHO DIFFER FROM THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION IN RACE, LANGUAGE, OR

30.24-507

30.24-507

RELIGION.

SINCE FORMATION OF THE STATE THE SUDETEN GERMANS FREQUENTLY HAVE PROTESTED TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AGAINST ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THEIR MINORITY RIGHTS.

SEP 14 1938

THE CRISIS DEVELOPED RAPIDLY THIS YEAR AFTER CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER ON FEB. 20 PROCLAIMED HIMSELF "PROTECTOR" OF GERMAN MINORITIES ON GERMANY'S BORDERS.

W1240AET

THE LATEST STAGE OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK-SUDETEN GERMAN

MINORITY NEGOTIATIONS, ~~FORWARD~~ WHAT THE GOVERNMENT OFFERED AND

WHAT THE MINORITY DEMANDS, FOLLOWS:

ON SEPT. 9 THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT DISCLOSED ITS "FINAL"

OFFER OF CONCESSIONS TO THE GERMANIC MINORITY. THE PROPOSALS

SEP 14 1938

INCLUDED:

1. THE COUNTRY TO BE DIVIDED INTO LOCAL SELF-GOVERNING CANTONS, THREE OF THEM TO BE GERMAN-DOMINATED AND INCLUDED ABOUT 2,000,000 OF THE 3,500,000 SUDETEN GERMANS.

2. ALL PUBLIC JOBS, DISTRICT AND NATIONAL, TO BE APPORTIONED AMONG THE NATIONALITIES IN PROPORTION TO TOTAL POPULATION.

3. GOVERNMENT PURCHASES TO BE APPORTIONED SIMILARLY.

4. EXPENDITURE OF \$21,000,000 IN DEPRESSED GERMAN DISTRICTS

5. EQUAL LEGAL STATUS FOR MINORITY LANGUAGES.

6. POLICE TO REMAIN UNDER CENTRAL CONTROL BUT THE ~~EXISTING~~

DISTRICTS TO ORGANIZE THEIR OWN POLICE FORCES.

7. RACIAL MINORITIES WITHIN THE DISTRICTS TO BE PROTECTED BY ASSOCIATIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT REFUSED TO RELEASE CENTRAL CONTROL, HOWEVER OF FOREIGN ~~RELATIONS~~ AFFAIRS, FINANCIAL AND MILITARY POLICY.

SEP 14 1938

THE EIGHT-POINT DEMANDS OF KONRAD HENLEIN IN HIS CARLOVY VARY SPEECH OF APRIL 24 INCLUDED:

1. COMPLETE EQUALITY FOR THE SUDETENS.
2. RECOGNITION OF THE GERMANS AS A CORPORATIVE GROUP.
3. DEFINITION AND RECOGNITION OF GERMAN DISTRICTS.
4. AUTONOMOUS ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICTS.
5. LEGAL PROTECTION FOR SUDETENS OUTSIDE GERMAN DISTRICTS
6. COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES AND "INJUSTICES" TO THE ~~MIN~~ SINCE 1918.
7. GERMAN OFFICIALS FOR GERMAN DISTRICTS.
8. ~~LIBERTY~~ LIBERTY FOR THE GERMANS, THAT IS,

TO PROFESS THE NAZI PHILOSOPHY.

THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY ACCEPTED THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS AS A BASIS FOR DISCUSSION BUT NEGOTIATIONS WERE INTERRUPTED BY BORDER INCIDENTS AND FINALLY BROKEN OFF.

# THE CHRONOLOGY OF 1914

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUNE 24--ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ASSASSINATED AT SARAJEVO. SEP 14 1938

JULY 23--AUSTRIA-HUNGARY PRESENTS <sup>48-HOUR</sup> ULTIMATUM TO SERBIA DEMANDING ACCEPTANCE OF AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS TO AID SUPPRESSION OF ANTI-AUSTRIAN PROPAGANDA; SERBIA OFFERS TO ARBITRATE AT THE HAGUE.

JULY 28 - AUSTRIA-HUNGARY DECLARES WAR ON SERBIA, CHARGING HER WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SARAJEVO ASSASSINATION.

JULY 29 - GERMAN IMPERIAL COUNCIL AT POTSDAM DECIDES ON WAR WITH RUSSIA, WHICH HAD ORDERED PARTIAL MOBILIZATION ON HER SOUTHERN BORDER TO SUPPORT HER ALLY, SERBIA. SEP 14 1938

JULY 31 - RUSSIA ORDERS GENERAL MOBILIZATION; GERMAN ULTIMATUM DEMANDS ITS SUSPENSION WITHIN 12 HOURS.

AUGUST 1 - GERMANY AND RUSSIA IN A STATE OF WAR.

AUGUST 2 - GERMAN TROOPS ENTER FRANCE, ALLIED WITH RUSSIA; GERMANY DEMANDS UNOPPOSED PASSAGE FOR HER ARMIES THROUGH BELGIUM.

AUGUST 3 - GERMANY DECLARES WAR ON FRANCE. SEP 14 1938

AUGUST 4 - GERMAN ARMY INVADES BELGIUM; GREAT BRITAIN, BELGIUM'S PLEDGED DEFENDER, ENTERS THE WAR.

APRIL 6, 1917 - THE UNITED STATES DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY. UNDATED BOX

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HERE'S HOW TO PRONOUNCE THE NAMES OF KEY FIGURES AND PLACES IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK DISPUTE:

SUDETEN--SOO-DAY-TEN, ACCENT ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

EDUARD BENES, PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA--AYD-VART BEN-ESH.

MILAN HODZA, PREMIER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA--MEE-LAN HOD-ZHA.

KONRAD HENLEIN, LEADER OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY--

KOHN-RAT HEN-LINE.

HERMANN WILHELM GOERING, GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL AND NO.2 NAZI LEADER--GAY-RING.

PRAGUE, CAPITAL OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA--PRANG.

EGER, ONE OF KEY SUDETEN TOWNS WHERE MARTIAL LAW WAS IMPOSED--AY-GHER.

QQ156PED

# PRIME MINISTER TO TALK PEACE AS MAN TO MAN

Leaves Tomorrow Morning  
for Fuehrer's Retreat  
in Bavaria.

TO SPEAK FOR FRANCE TOO

Will Tell Nazi Leader He Cannot  
March On Czechs Without  
Setting Europe on Fire.

LONDON, Sept. 14  
(A. P.).—It was officially  
announced tonight that  
Prime Minister Chamberlain  
would fly to Germany  
tomorrow to see  
Reichsfuehrer Hitler in  
an effort to assure peace.

The Prime Minister  
himself dramatically an-  
nounced that he intended  
to see Hitler and "try to  
find a peaceful solution  
to the crisis" which is  
menacing world peace.

The German Chancellor  
notified Mr. Chamberlain  
that he would "gladly re-  
ceive" him tomorrow at  
Berchtesgaden, his retreat  
in the Bavarian mountains.

According to a German  
radio announcement, Mr.  
Chamberlain was expected  
to arrive at Obersalzberg,  
near Berchtesgaden, tomor-  
row afternoon.

Mr. Chamberlain's appeal  
for a peace-seeking inter-  
view was conveyed to Hitler  
through Sir Nevile Hender-  
son, the British Ambassador  
at Berlin.

[France and Great Britain acted

"in common" in deciding upon  
the visit of Mr. Chamberlain to  
Hitler, according to an Associated  
Press dispatch from Paris. A For-  
eign Office spokesman said tonight  
that the French Government had  
given the British leader virtual  
"carte blanche" for the negotia-  
tions at Berchtesgaden tomorrow.]

## Momentous Conference.

The Prime Minister will take a  
plane at 8:30 A. M. tomorrow, it  
was announced.

He sent this message to the  
Fuehrer:

"In view of the increasingly crit-  
ical situation I propose to come  
over at once to see you with a  
view of trying to find a peaceful  
solution. Propose to come across  
by air and am ready to start to-  
morrow. Please indicate the earliest  
time at which you can see me and  
suggest the place of meeting."

Hitler quickly replied that he  
would see the Prime Minister at  
Berchtesgaden tomorrow.

Mr. Chamberlain will be accom-  
panied by Sir Horace Wilson and

William Strang of the Foreign Of-  
fice.

The plane is expected to reach  
Munich about 1 P. M. (8 A. M.,  
New York time). There is to be a  
short halt there and the plane will  
then proceed to Berchtesgaden for  
the momentous conference.

Mr. Chamberlain's startling move  
was decided upon at an emergency  
full meeting of the Cabinet earlier  
in the day. But it was not until  
shortly after 9 P. M. (4 P. M., New  
York time) that the announcement  
came from 10 Downing street. It  
was a decision without precedent  
on the part of any world statesman  
—taken in the face of an unprece-  
dented situation, the threat of war  
over the Sudeten German issue in  
Czechoslovakia.

## Terrible Swiftness.

The move came at a time when  
war seemed to be moving with ter-  
rible swiftiness.

The decision was made in the  
face of a bloody civil conflict in  
Czechoslovakia and against the  
background of Hitler's angry speech  
of last Monday night at Nuremberg,  
in which he demanded "self-deter-  
mination" for the Sudeten Germans.  
Apparently all the British Gov-  
ernment's efforts to bring the Sude-  
ten Germans and the Czechs to-  
gether to settle peacefully the  
Sudeten demands for self-rule had  
failed.

More than 1,000,000 armed men  
stood ready within Germany's bor-  
ders, ready for anything—perhaps  
for a march to the "aid" of the  
Sudetens which would involve the  
whole world in war.

Face to face with this situation,  
Mr. Chamberlain made his bold  
decision to meet Hitler as man to  
man and tell him that he cannot

march without setting Europe on  
fire.

## Staggering Task.

The German people were quickly  
told the news of Mr. Chamberlain's  
projected trip to Berlin to work at  
the staggering task—to preserve a  
tottering peace between democracy  
and the dictatorships. The infor-  
mation was broadcast over all Ger-  
man stations at almost the same  
time it was announced at the  
Prime Minister's residence in Lon-  
don. Programs were broken to re-  
lay the bulletin.

In Great Britain the Press Asso-  
ciation—semi-official in such mat-  
ters—followed the news with the  
comment:

"It would be a tragedy, indeed, if  
so brave an effort were to fail...  
but it is felt the Prime Minister's  
magnificent gesture and Herr Hit-  
ler's ready acceptance and willing-  
ness to discuss the immense prob-  
lem are both auguries for the high-  
est hopes."

## 'Good Old Chamberlain.'

Mr. Chamberlain's decision set  
precedent after precedent—one of  
which was that it will be the first  
airplane flight he has ever made.

Except for a cordon of police,  
Downing street was deserted when  
the announcement was made. But  
nearly 1,000 people were waiting  
patiently on the pavements in near-  
by Whitehall and saw two score  
newspaper men running to nearby  
telephone kiosks with the informa-  
tion.

Curious throngs swarmed about  
the kiosks seeking a hint of what  
had happened. When they knew,  
they raised uproarious cheers and  
shouts of "Good Old Chamberlain!"

# King Is Returning to London

Monarch to Leave Balmoral to Discuss  
International Crisis With Ministers.

LONDON, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—King George prepared to  
return to London from Balmoral, Scotland, tonight be-  
cause of the international crisis, while the British Cabinet  
met in its second emergency session in three days.

An official announcement from

Buckingham Palace said:

"The King, who was proposing  
to travel south on Thursday night  
for the funeral of H. R. H. Prince  
Arthur of Connaught, has decided  
to proceed to London tonight to  
have further time for discussion on  
the international situation with his  
ministers."

This further emphasized the grav-  
ity of the problems facing the Cab-  
inet session, which was attended by  
all but one Minister, Lord Stanley,  
Secretary for Dominions, who is in  
Canada on a month's unofficial  
visit.

The Cabinet meeting lasted two  
and one-half hours. No further  
meeting was called, but the minis-  
ters were standing by.

## Kennedy Goes to Downing Street.

Joseph P. Kennedy, United States  
Ambassador, went to 10 Downing  
Street during the session, waited  
twenty minutes for it to end, then  
conferred with Prime Minister  
Chamberlain for ten minutes im-  
mediately after the ministers left.

The fact that another emergency  
meeting was not called signified  
nothing, since the same procedure  
was followed after Monday's meet-  
ing, and the Cabinet can be sum-  
moned quickly if necessary.

The second emergency meeting  
followed highly important minis-  
terial conferences last night with  
the active chiefs of the Navy, War  
Office and Air Force to consider  
precautionary defense measures.

Downing Street was cleared of

crowds as the ministers went into  
Prime Minister's residence. Cham-  
berlain's official residence to start the  
session.

## In Close Touch With Paris.

Naval and military attaches of  
the French embassy in London  
were said to have spent long hours  
with the chiefs of the War Office  
and Admiralty the last few days.

Through them the French high  
command kept in close touch with  
British military chiefs.

The last time a British King  
broke a holiday in Scotland because

The feeling prevailed in many  
responsible circles that Adolf Hit-  
ler does not want a peaceful set-  
tlement of the Sudeten German  
problem on the basis of proposals  
made by the Czechoslovak Govern-  
ment to the Sudeten minority,  
which originally wanted self-gov-  
ernment, but now wants to join  
Germany.

Doubt was even expressed in  
some quarters about the spon-  
taneity of disorders yesterday in  
Czechoslovakia's Sudeten area.

London was full of rumors of  
new German troop concentrations  
on the frontier.

There was no adverse criticism  
here of the Czechoslovakian Gov-  
ernment's declaration of martial  
law and other defense measures  
yesterday in the Sudeten district in  
an effort to quell disorders which  
started just after Chancellor Hit-  
ler's final speech at Nuremberg  
Monday attacking Czechoslovakia.

## Sudeten Demand Called Impudent.

On the other hand, a Sudeten de-  
mand that the martial law orders  
be withdrawn was generally con-  
sidered impudent.

The Times said: "Herr Henlein  
must know that the acceptance of  
his demand by the Government  
would be abdication."

In view of the failure by Nazis to  
create an atmosphere in which ne-  
gotiations could continue, many  
observers here believed the best  
thing to do would be to take all  
precautionary measures.

"The first rule of any increased  
British military activity was be-  
lieved to be closer co-operation be-  
tween the French and British gen-  
eral staffs.

There was even the suggestion by  
Robert J. G. Boothby, conservative  
member of Parliament, in a letter

to the Daily Telegraph and Morn-  
ing Post that "nothing is more  
likely to deter Hitler... than the  
knowledge that staff talks were  
taking place between Russia,  
France and Great Britain."

Some quarters believed the Brit-  
ish cabinet was not asked to author-  
ize any drastic steps. It was point-  
ed out that any really big move,  
such as calling up reserves, un-  
doubtedly would be submitted first  
to Parliament, and Prime Minister  
Neville Chamberlain yesterday de-  
clined to convene Parliament, in  
recess until November 1.

## Anti-Hitler Outbursts.

Visible evidence of the crisis was  
increasing here. In London streets  
shouts were heard. "stop Hitler!"  
A demonstration against Hitler was  
held.

One of the busiest men in the city  
was Jan Masaryk, whose father  
helped found the Czechoslovak re-  
public. Now Minister to London,  
young Masaryk sat by his open  
telephone to Prague last night and  
finally received news in a talk

London Teems With Rumors.

with Premier Milan Hodza, that  
the Sudeten Germans had broken  
off peace negotiations in protest  
against martial law.

This information was conveyed to  
the Foreign Office this morning  
and confronted the ministers when  
they arrived, through a Downing  
Street "crisis" crowd, for the meet-  
ing.

In the British press there was  
still a tendency to counsel greater  
activity on the part of Cham-  
berlain.

## The Press Demands Firmness.

The Liberal News Chronicle said:  
"There must be no more drifting,  
especially in Downing Street...  
Peace is still preserved, but it  
calls for the most resolute action  
by the British Government working  
in the closest agreement with  
Czechoslovakia itself and with  
France and Russia, and there is  
not a moment to be lost."

The Manchester Guardian said:  
"The British Government...  
must remember that it will have  
to convince its own people and  
other people that up to the last  
minute of the last hour it did  
the utmost it could by appeal and  
by warning to Berlin to avert  
catastrophe."

At midnight the Ministers au-  
thorized a statement that the de-  
fense chiefs and Ministers had met  
to "consider precautionary mea-  
sures that might be advisable in  
view of the troubled state of Eu-  
rope."

Attending the consultations were:  
Viscount Gort, Chief of the Army  
General Staff; Admiral Sir Roger  
Backhouse, First Sea Lord and  
Chief of the Naval Staff; War Min-  
ister Leslie Hore-Belisha; Alfred  
Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Ad-  
miralty; Air Minister Sir Kingsley  
Wood; Defense Co-ordination Min-  
ister Sir Thomas Inskip and the  
Inner Cabinet, Foreign Minister  
Viscount Halifax, Home Minister  
Sir Samuel Hoare and Chancellor  
of the Exchequer Sir John Simon.

## London Prays for Peace

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The an-  
nouncement tonight that Prime  
Minister Chamberlain would fly to  
Germany tomorrow calmed public  
fears of imminent war immediately,  
though everywhere people were still  
tonight by the diplomatic corre-  
spondent of the Central News Agen-

cy, who wrote under government  
inspiration:

"It is and throughout the present  
crisis has always been the policy of  
His Majesty's Government to act in  
concert with France and to keep the  
government of the United States  
fully informed of every development.  
That has been done on the present  
occasion."

American foreign policy has been  
complicated somewhat by the unad-  
vertised presence in London of one  
of President Roosevelt's intimate  
"brain trusters," Benjamin V. Cohen,  
who has been seeing important peo-

ple and reporting direct to Wash-  
ington. Officially, Cohen is said to  
further clarification from Washing-  
ton on the position of the United  
States with regard to the interpre-  
tation of the neutrality act, in the  
event of the outbreak of a European  
conflict in which Britain might be  
involved. The neutrality act leaves  
the United States President a con-  
siderable amount of latitude in in-  
terpreting its clauses."

A further explanation was offered  
tonight, if such a declaration is con-  
sidered desirable.

## Neutrality Act Worries British

"Britain is also anxious to receive  
asking: 'Can he talk Hitler into  
peace?'"

Women knelt in prayer tonight  
at the bare the austere white  
Cenotaph in the center of White-  
hall, tribute to Britain's 1,000,000  
dead. Others stood in hushed lines  
on the curb, peering toward No. 10  
Downing Street, a block away. It  
was announced that Westminster  
Abbey would be open from 8 a. m.  
tomorrow until 8 a. m. Sunday for  
continuous intercession and silent  
prayers for peaceful solution of the  
European crisis.

Except for a cordon of police,  
Downing Street itself was deserted  
when Chamberlain's journey was  
announced. But the crowd waiting  
in Whitehall saw twoscore news-  
paper men running to near-by tele-  
phone kiosks with the information.  
Curious throngs swarmed about the  
kiosks, seeking a hint of what  
had happened. When they knew  
they raised uproarious cheers and  
shouts of "Good Old Chamberlain!"

The lessening of war tension was  
evidenced at Amble Harbor, North-  
umberland, where seventeen mem-  
bers of the crew of a coal boat had  
refused earlier in the day to sail for  
Hamburg with a cargo. When the  
radio brought news of the Prime  
Minister's trip they changed their  
minds and will sail tomorrow.

Early editions of tomorrow morn-  
ing's papers were seized eagerly by  
crowds in the streets.

The Laborite "Daily Herald" cap-  
tioned its main editorial, "Good  
Luck, Chamberlain!" and said: "We  
may hope for great things from  
these talks."

The pro-government "Daily Tele-  
graph and Morning Post" said:

"So courageous a departure from  
diplomatic precedent deserves suc-  
cess, and the good wishes of every-  
body who has the appeasement of  
Europe at heart will accompany Mr.  
Chamberlain on his mission. It will  
be strange if these two men, each  
with a nation behind him, cannot  
clear away all the misunderstand-  
ings and cumbering antagonisms  
that have hitherto denied an ap-  
proach to a solution."

One diplomatic source expressed  
hope that the immense prestige  
given Hitler in Germany by the  
flight of a British Prime Minister to

...to sue for peace might make  
Der Fuehrer more amenable to pac-  
ification. Reliable quarters said that  
Chamberlain was read "to buy  
peace," but not peace at any price.

Crux of the talks, of course, will  
be Czechoslovakia, with Chamber-  
lain demanding to know more pre-  
cisely what Hitler wants. Hitler's  
Nuremberg speech Monday called  
for "self-determination" for the  
Sudetens—a phrase which may be  
interpreted as meaning a plebiscite  
on whether the Sudeten region  
should join Germany or remain part  
of Czechoslovakia. Whether Cham-  
berlain was prepared to agree to  
that was uncertain, though it was  
believed some influential members  
of his Cabinet leaned toward this as  
a possible solution.

Despite the urgency of the Czech  
issue, there was little doubt among  
competent observers that the Prime  
Minister planned to cover the whole  
range of German relations with the  
Western democracies in his conver-  
sations.

gendarmes had been killed in that clash.

Sudeten leaders said probably a similar number of their  
own men had been killed. Nearly 2,000 Sudetens joined  
in the Habersparirk battle, in which heavy tanks were  
used to aid the police.

Sudeten headquarters charged in a statement that the  
Habersparirk clash resulted from "communistic provoca-  
tion."

Reports of the Schwaderbach clash said the gendarmes  
after battling to control the Sudeten demonstrators, finally  
replied to their fire.

#### Other Clashes Take Place.

Other scattered fighting added to the outbreak in this  
order.

The police and Sudetens fought in a building at Tsusch-  
kau, and there were clashes also at Groskau and other  
places in Sudeten German territory.

## 4000 SUDETENS FIGHT SOLDIERS AND POLICE

**Henlein's Communique Says That Losses  
Cannot Be Estimated—Germans  
Blame Communists for Fight.**

PRAGUE, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Fighting between Czecho-  
slovak gendarmes and Sudeten Germans armed with ma-  
chine guns, rifles and hand grenades at various towns in  
the Sudeten region near the German frontier today re-  
sulted in at least forty deaths.

The dispatches said bloody fighting was continuing  
tonight.

The Prague Foreign Office reported that eight gen-  
darmes were killed in a battle with 2,000 Sudetens at the  
frontier town of Schwaderbach, where the Sudetens oc-  
cupied the Czechoslovak gendarmerie station. Schwader-  
bach is a Sudeten village directly across the border from  
the German town of Sachsenberg.

When the Sudetens started a demonstration the gen-  
darmerie received orders not to fire, lest shots crossing the  
border hit Germans and create a still more serious inci-  
dent. Dispatches to Prague said the Sudetens began their  
attack from German territory and finally occupied the  
gendarmerie station.

#### 2000 in Another Battle.

Sudeten party headquarters in Prague said that fight-  
ing which started last night was continuing at Haber-  
sparirk, near Falkenau, and that from ten to fifteen Czech

Meanwhile the Government, ig-  
noring the Sudetens' ultimatum de-  
manding cessation of martial law  
in Sudeten regions, commandeered  
motor busses in Prague to rush  
fresh troops into the regions under  
military control. The ultimatum  
expired early today, without im-  
mediate results.

The Sudeten party is conducted  
on the leadership principle—follow-  
ing the Nazi German model—there-

fore Henlein as Fuehrer alone has  
authority to discuss matters with  
the Prague Government.

#### Martial Law Extended.

Henlein reported his decision to  
dissolve his committee to F. T. A.  
Ashton-Gwatkin, chief lieutenant  
of Viscount Runciman, and other  
members of the British mission at  
a conference at Asch. Henlein's  
home town, at noon. The Sudeten

Virtual mobilization of Czechoslovak troops in Sudeten  
territory appeared to be under way. Thousands of troops  
were seen being transported by railway trains and by  
highway to the troubled centers.

There was no confirmation in Prague of reports of troop  
mobilization in the Sudeten country, and Foreign Office  
spokesmen denied that numerous reservists had been  
called to duty.

One report said two Czechoslovaks were killed in a  
clash at Komotau, but there was no immediate confirma-  
tion.

Martial law was extended to that district today.

The Foreign Office early this afternoon reported that  
the affair at Schwaderbach was only a Sudeten German  
demonstration, but later it corrected its report to say that  
at least eight of the Czech gendarmerie were killed and  
said that the death list probably would be higher.

[The Czechoslovak Government issued an official  
statement tonight denying the Sudeten German version  
from Eger of the fighting at Habersparirk, according  
to the United Press.

The denial stated that the dead were only four  
gendarmes and two Sudeten German orderlies.]"

#### Sudeten Committee Dissolved.

PRAGUE, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Kon-  
rad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten  
Germans, informed the British  
Runciman mediation mission today  
that the Sudeten committee for  
negotiations with the Czechoslovak  
Government had been dissolved.

As a result there is a complete  
breakdown in efforts to solve the  
bitter, bloody dispute. The Sud-  
eten's demands for independence, there  
being no machinery on the Sudeten  
side for further discussion.

#### Czechs Send More Troops.

The Government commandeered  
Prague city motor busses to-  
day to rush new troops into the  
Sudeten German area and thus  
strengthen martial law and halt  
further disorders there.

It was estimated that more than  
a million citizens of Czechoslovakia  
were subject to the stern regula-  
tions of defense of the realm acts  
(martial law). Soldiers were in  
complete control of regions in  
which disturbances following Adolf  
Hitler's speech of Monday night  
resulted in the deaths of at least  
seventeen persons.

Increased American interest in  
developments here was indicated by  
a visit to Foreign Minister Kamil  
Krofta by Wilbur J. Carr, United  
States Minister. After this confer-  
ence, Krofta returned to the almost  
continuous deliberations of the Cab-  
inet inner council at the De-  
partment.

The Foreign Minister would not  
comment on reports that several  
classes of army reservists had been  
called to the colors. Officials ex-  
plained that in normal times re-  
servists constantly were entering  
or leaving active service.

A Government source emphasized  
there was no special troop move-  
ments toward the tense Czecho-  
slovak-German frontier, but said  
the motorized units were re-enforc-  
ing soldiers and civil authorities  
in eight Sudeten German districts  
where twelve were killed and many  
injured in clashes following Adolf  
Hitler's Nuremberg attack on  
Czechoslovakia Monday.

The continuing display of the  
Swastika, flag of Nazi Germany,  
was coupled with more disturbances  
in the Sudeten areas and increas-  
ing demands for a plebiscite—by  
which the 3,500,000 Sudetens, before  
the world war under the Austro-  
Hungarian empire, would decide  
whether they should be annexed by  
Germany.

Signs "To Palestine" were dis-  
played at Karlovy Vary. Jewish  
shops there were closed and troops  
patrolled highways leading into the  
town from Prague.

#### Many Flee Sudeten Areas.

Extraordinary police precautions  
were evident throughout the na-  
tion. Public meetings of all kinds  
were prohibited. Many persons  
were said to be fleeing the Sudeten  
German regions.

The Government, facing possible  
rebellion that could engender Euro-  
pean war, early today ignored a  
Sudeten German ultimatum against  
the martial law orders and instead  
concentrated troops in the troubled  
Sudeten towns near the western  
frontier.

[Reports to the Czechoslovak  
legation in Paris today told of  
Sudeten German rioting in the  
frontier town of Schwaderbach.

[Reports from the Prague Gov-  
ernment said that police had an  
especially difficult time restoring  
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lation against using firearms in  
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[The rioting, which was quelled  
before noon, resulted in a score  
of injuries. Police reports said  
they were forced to use only  
nightsticks on the disorderly  
crowds.]

#### Awaits Germany's Move.

The city of Prague launched a  
drive for a public subscription to  
raise national defense funds as the  
nation awaited the next move and  
speculated upon possible action by  
Germany.

A breakdown in Czech-Sudeten  
peace negotiations and the Czech  
Government's virtual refusal of  
Sudeten German Leader Konrad  
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tial law added new tension to the  
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Sudeten German declarations  
that no conditions longer existed  
for continuing the negotiations and  
the subsequent ultimatum, which  
expired early today, apparently  
only brought stronger Government  
measures to prevent new disorders.

Czech officials appeared to be  
awaiting the next move by Hen-  
lein's followers after advising the  
Sudeten Germans that the Govern-  
ment was ready to discuss the

Sudeten demands in the repre-  
sented election at Prague.

#### May Demand Plebiscite.

Reports persisted that Henlein  
himself might present a demand  
for a plebiscite to the Government  
as widespread agitation for such  
action continued in Sudeten Ger-  
man territory.

The Czech Government took no  
official notice of the Sudeten ul-  
timatum, but gave a clear indication  
that while the demands would be  
considered if presented in Prague,  
there was no intention at present  
of revoking martial law.

Czechs generally admitted the  
gravity of the situation and foresaw  
a continuing threat to peace, per-  
haps of all Europe, for the next  
twenty-four hours. They declined  
to predict the course of events for  
that critical period.

Demands increased for a plebis-  
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termine by whom the German-  
speaking minority should be gov-  
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lated reports that a formal demand  
would be made for such a referen-  
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There were indications also of  
new British efforts to effect a re-  
sumption of peaceful negotiations  
with the Prague Government, bro-  
ken off abruptly by the Sudeten  
party leaders.

#### Many Soldiers on Hand.

The troop concentration in riotous  
Sudeten towns was said to be "con-  
siderable." Travelers on western  
and northern highways saw numer-  
ous truckloads of soldiers.

Some reservists were called, but  
the Government said no general  
mobilization had been ordered.

The cabinet met through the night  
to consider the demands of Henlein,  
for independence in self-government  
with the endorsement of Chancellor  
Hitler of Germany.

There was no communique after  
adjournment, but the Government  
attitude was said by reliable inform-

ants to be:

President Benes is determined to  
maintain order, but the way is open  
for peaceful negotiation.

The Government cannot except  
the demands sent from Eger, Sude-  
ten border town, for revocation of  
martial law, withdrawal of special  
police, reduction of gendarmerie to  
normal size, and recall of military  
units in the Sudeten region.

The Sudetens had allowed six  
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leaders said they would "decline  
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A fleet of Czechoslovak army  
tanks was established at Eger,  
where the Nazi swastika was raised  
over city hall as the Sudetens cele-  
brated Chancellor Hitler's speech  
at Nuremberg Monday night in  
which he promised aid if needed to  
assure the Sudetens their rights.

Deputy Wendel Jaksch, leader of  
the German Social Democrats  
Workers party which holds twelve  
of the 400 seats in Parliament, ap-  
pealed to the Sudetens. He warned

that they faced a historic decision  
with "the life or death of our peo-  
ple at issue."

The German speaking minority  
could establish its equality in Gov-  
ernment without war, he said, and  
urged that all work for settlement  
of the minorities issue in a peace-  
ful way.

#### Try to Reopen Negotiations.

Two members of the mission of  
Viscount Runciman, unofficial Brit-  
ish mediator of the dispute, went  
to Karlovy Vary in an apparent  
new effort to establish renewal of  
negotiations between the Sudetens  
and the Prague Government.

Informed Czechs said they ex-  
pected to be able to control any  
trouble bordering upon civil war,  
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minority leaders resulted in far  
more serious disorders.

They held that a majority of the  
Czech people maintained a calm  
and peaceful attitude, and Govern-  
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The critical situation developed  
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terday morning.

During the night tense crowds  
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the ultimatum.

Two Sudeten newspapers, Die  
Zeit and Rundschau, announced a  
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press service also suspended.

The newspaper editors said that  
"this step is taken in view of the  
fact that objective reporting of  
events in Czechoslovakia no longer  
is possible."

...to sue for peace might make Der Fuehrer more amenable to pacification. Reliable quarters said that Chamberlain was read "to buy peace," but not peace at any price.

Crux of the talks, of course, will be Czechoslovakia, with Chamberlain demanding to know more precisely what Hitler wants. Hitler's Nuremberg speech Monday called for "self-determination" for the Sudetens—a phrase which may be interpreted as meaning a plebiscite on whether the Sudeten region should join Germany or remain part of Czechoslovakia. Whether Chamberlain was prepared to agree to that was uncertain, though it was believed some influential members of his Cabinet leaned toward this as a possible solution.

Despite the urgency of the Czech issue, there was little doubt among competent observers that the Prime Minister planned to cover the whole range of German relations with the Western democracies in his conversations.

gendarmes had been killed in that clash.

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Sudeten headquarters charged in a statement that the Habersparirk clash resulted from "communistic provocation."

Reports of the Schwaderbach clash said the gendarmes after battling to control the Sudeten demonstrators, finally replied to their fire.

#### Other Clashes Take Place.

Other scattered fighting added to the outbreak of disorder.

The police and Sudetens fought in a building at Tsuschkau, and there were clashes also at Groskau and other places in Sudeten German territory.

Virtual mobilization of Czechoslovak troops in Sudeten territory appeared to be under way. Thousands of troops were seen being transported by railway trains and by highway to the troubled centers.

There was no confirmation in Prague of reports of troop mobilization in the Sudeten country, and Foreign Office spokesmen denied that numerous reservists had been called to duty.

One report said two Czechoslovaks were killed in a clash at Komotau, but there was no immediate confirmation.

Martial law was extended to that district today. The Foreign Office early this afternoon reported that the affair at Schwaderbach was only a Sudeten German demonstration, but later it corrected its report to say that at least eight of the Czech gendarmerie were killed and said that the death list probably would be higher.

[The Czechoslovak Government issued an official statement tonight denying the Sudeten German version from Eger of the fighting at Habersparirk, according to the United Press.

The denial stated that the dead were "only four gendarmes and two Sudeten German orderlies."]

#### Sudeten Committee Dissolved.

PRAGUE, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germans, informed the British Runciman mediation mission today that the Sudeten committee for negotiations with the Czechoslovak Government had been dissolved.

As a result there is a complete breakdown in efforts to solve the bitter, bloody dispute. The Sudeten's demands for independence, there being no machinery on the Sudeten side for further discussion.

#### Czechs Send More Troops.

The Government commandeered Prague city motor buses today to rush new troops into the Sudeten German area and thus strengthen martial law and halt further disorders there.

Meanwhile the Government, ignoring the Sudetens' ultimatum demanding cessation of martial law in Sudeten regions, commandeered motor busses in Prague to rush fresh troops into the regions under military control. The ultimatum expired early today, without immediate results.

The Sudeten party is conducted on the leadership principle—following the Nazi German model—therefore Henlein as Fuehrer alone has authority to discuss with the Prague Government.

#### Martial Law Extended.

Henlein reported his decision to dissolve his committee to F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, chief lieutenant of Viscount Runciman, and other members of the British mission at a conference at Asch, Henlein's home town, at noon. The Sudeten

It was estimated that more than a million citizens of Czechoslovakia were subject to the stern regulations of defense of the realm acts (martial law). Soldiers were in complete control of regions in which disturbances following Adolf Hitler's speech of Monday night resulted in the deaths of at least seventeen persons.

Increased American interest in developments here was indicated by a visit to Foreign Minister Kamil Krofta by Wilbur J. Carr, United States Minister. After this conference, Krofta returned to the almost continuous deliberations of the Cabinet inner council at the Department.

The Foreign Minister would not comment on reports that several classes of army reservists had been called to the colors. Officials explained that in normal times reservists constantly were entering or leaving active service.

A Government source emphasized there was no special troop movements toward the tense Czechoslovak-German frontier, but said the motorized units were re-enforcing soldiers and civil authorities in eight Sudeten German districts where twelve were killed and many injured in clashes following Adolf Hitler's Nuremberg attack on Czechoslovakia Monday.

The continuing display of the Swastika, flag of Nazi Germany, was coupled with more disturbances in the Sudeten areas and increasing demands for a plebiscite—by which the 3,500,000 Sudetens, before the world war under the Austro-Hungarian empire, would decide whether they should be annexed by Germany.

Signs "To Palestine" were displayed at Karlovy Vary. Jewish shops there were closed and troops patrolled highways leading into the town from Prague.

#### Many Flee Sudeten Areas.

Extraordinary police precautions were evident throughout the nation. Public meetings of all kinds were prohibited. Many persons were said to be fleeing the Sudeten German regions.

The Government, facing possible rebellion that could engender European war, early today ignored a Sudeten German ultimatum against the martial law orders and instead concentrated troops in the troubled Sudeten towns near the western frontier.

[Reports to the Czechoslovak legation in Paris today told of Sudeten German rioting in the frontier town of Schwaderbach.

[Reports from the Prague Government said that police had an especially difficult time restoring order because of a general regulation against using firearms in frontier towns.

[The rioting, which was quelled before noon, resulted in a score of injuries. Police reports said they were forced to use only nightsticks on the disorderly crowds.]

#### Awaits Germany's Move.

The city of Prague launched a drive for a public subscription to raise national defense funds as the nation awaited the next move and speculated upon possible action by Germany.

A breakdown in Czech-Sudeten peace negotiations and the Czech Government's virtual refusal of Sudeten German Leader Konrad Henlein's ultimatum against martial law added new tension to the crisis.

Sudeten German declarations that no conditions longer existed for continuing the negotiations and the subsequent ultimatum, which expired early today, apparently only brought stronger Government measures to prevent new disorders.

Czech officials appeared to be awaiting the next move by Henlein's followers after advising the Sudeten Germans that the Government was ready to discuss the

Sudeten demands if they were presented in a delegation at Prague.

#### May Demand Plebiscite.

Reports persisted that Henlein himself might present a demand for a plebiscite to the Government as widespread agitation for such action continued in Sudeten German territory.

The Czech Government took no official notice of the Sudeten ultimatum, but gave a clear indication that while the demands would be considered if presented in Prague, there was no intention at present of revoking martial law.

Czechs generally admitted the gravity of the situation and foresaw a continuing threat to peace, perhaps of all Europe, for the next twenty-four hours. They declined to predict the course of events for that critical period.

Demands increased for a plebiscite in the Sudeten regions, to determine by whom the German-speaking minority should be governed. This led to widely-circulated reports that a formal demand would be made for such a referendum.

There were indications also of new British efforts to effect a resumption of peaceful negotiations with the Prague Government, broken off abruptly by the Sudeten party leaders.

#### Many Soldiers on Hand.

The troop concentration in riotous Sudeten towns was said to be "considerable." Travelers on western and northern highways saw numerous truckloads of soldiers.

Some reservists were called, but the Government said no general mobilization had been ordered.

The cabinet met through the night to consider the demands of Henlein, for independence in self-government with the endorsement of Chancellor Hitler of Germany.

There was no communique after adjournment, but the Government attitude was said by reliable inform-

ants to be:

President Benes is determined to maintain order, but the way is open for peaceful negotiation.

The Government cannot except the demands sent from Eger, Sudeten border town, for revocation of martial law, withdrawal of special police, reduction of gendarmerie to normal size, and recall of military units in the Sudeten region.

The Sudetens had allowed six hours for the granting of their demands, and the time limit was considered to have expired at 1:30 A. M., after which the Sudeten party leaders said they would "decline all responsibility for all future developments."

A fleet of Czechoslovak army tanks was established at Eger, where the Nazi swastika was raised over city hall as the Sudetens celebrated Chancellor Hitler's speech at Nuremberg Monday night in which he promised aid if needed to assure the Sudetens their rights.

Deputy Wendel Jaksch, leader of the German Social Democrats Workers party which holds twelve of the 400 seats in Parliament, appealed to the Sudetens. He warned

that they faced a historic decision with "the life or death of our people at issue."

The German speaking minority could establish its equality in Government without war, he said, and urged that all work for settlement of the minorities issue in a peaceful way.

#### Try to Reopen Negotiations.

Two members of the mission of Viscount Runciman, unofficial British mediator of the dispute, went to Karlovy Vary in an apparent new effort to establish renewal of negotiations between the Sudetens and the Prague Government.

Informed Czechs said they expected to be able to control any trouble bordering upon civil war, even if a further break with the minority leaders resulted in far more serious disorders.

They held that a majority of the Czech people maintained a calm and peaceful attitude, and Government troops would have little difficulty in dealing with the Sudetens alone.

The critical situation developed suddenly with the Government's proclamation of military rule in the eight Sudeten strongholds yesterday morning.

During the night tense crowds pressed through the streets of Prague awaiting the expiration of the ultimatum.

Two Sudeten newspapers, Die Zeit and Rundschau, announced a halt to publication. A Sudeten press service also suspended.

The newspaper editors said that "this step is taken in view of the fact that objective reporting of events in Czechoslovakia no longer is possible."

## 4000 SUDETENS FIGHT SOLDIERS AND POLICE

### Henlein's Communique Says That Losses Cannot Be Estimated—Germans Blame Communists for Fight.

PRAGUE, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Fighting between Czechoslovak gendarmes and Sudeten Germans armed with machine guns, rifles and hand grenades at various towns in the Sudeten region near the German frontier today resulted in at least forty deaths.

The dispatches said bloody fighting was continuing tonight.

The Prague Foreign Office reported that eight gendarmes were killed in a battle with 2,000 Sudetens at the frontier town of Schwaderbach, where the Sudetens occupied the Czechoslovak gendarmerie station. Schwaderbach is a Sudeten village directly across the border from the German town of Sachsenberg.

When the Sudetens started a demonstration the gendarmerie received orders not to fire, lest shots crossing the border hit Germans and create a still more serious incident. Dispatches to Prague said the Sudetens began their attack from German territory and finally occupied the gendarmerie station.

#### 2000 in Another Battle.

Sudeten party headquarters in Prague said that fighting which started last night was continuing at Habersparirk, near Falkenau, and that from ten to fifteen Czech

30.24-511

## Press Ralls at Czechs.

**BERLIN, Sept. 14 (A. P.).**—An angry German press railed at Czechoslovakia today for imposing martial law in its Sudetenland man towns.

There was no official indication of intended action.

A DNB (official German news agency) dispatch from Eger, Czechoslovakia, said today that the Sudeten German party reported a total of thirteen Sudetens were killed yesterday by State police, customs and Treasury guards and communists.

The dispatch said that four Czechs also had been killed. Among Sudeten fatalities were several members of the Sudeten vigilance service.

DNB, quoted informed quarters as denying foreign reports of a partial German mobilization.

Chancellor Hitler kept his own counsel at Berchtesgaden, his Bavarian mountain home. But his mouthpiece, the newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter, led the press accounts.

"Shooting, outrages, murder, martial law," the paper blared with stories of the deaths of Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovak disturbances.

"No one can imagine that Sudeten Germans are inclined to remain in such a state," the Nazi press declared.

One person close to the Government privately defined Germany's position as one of "watchful wait-

ing"—an attitude which "may change any minute."

"Let the world and especially our Western democracies remember what our Fuehrer said in his Nuremberg speech," he added.

Chancellor Hitler at Nuremberg on Monday night promised the Sudeten German minority of Czechoslovakia aid if they needed it to establish the right of "self-determination." He also admonished the Czechoslovak Government to negotiate an understanding with the Sudeten leaders.

## Call Henlein Demand Logical.

Nazi quarters regarded yesterday's demand by Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten party leader, for revocation of martial law steps as logical demands, in view of the strained situation, but not an ultimatum.

The newspaper arguments had a familiar ring of the days before Austrian annexation—that a responsible government no longer was "master of the situation."

The Berliner Boersen Zeitung declared, for example: "With lively acclaim of a friendly press of Western democracies the Czechs maintained time and again they were in position to guarantee order and peace in the land. In what a state Czech order and peace really is—that is demonstrated by the latest bloody incidents."

Solid pages were devoted to stories

of the Sudeten deaths yesterday, with headings like these:

"Alien police, military with armored cars rage against German population."

"Increasing Czech terror." "New horrible wave of bloody terror." "Gendarmes volleys upon peaceful assemblies."

The papers contended responsibility now rests more with Paris and London because an "appeal to Czechoslovakia would be worthless."

Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's National Zeitung declared that European statesmen would

have to decide within the next few days whether denial of the right of self-determination to the Sudetens was worth fighting.

**Machine Gun Seized.**

**GENEVA, Sept. 14 (A. P.).**—The Czechoslovak delegation to the League of Nations announced today that Czech police at Schwaderbach had captured a machine gun from Sudeten rioters.

The delegation said the police determined that the machine gun had been brought across the frontier from Germany.

## MACHINE GUNS USED AGAINST PRAHA TROOPS

**Soldiers Retake Police  
Station In Border Town  
After Battle**

**40 Gendarme Reinforce-  
ments Reported Abducted  
Into Germany**

**SEP 15 1938**

[By the Associated Press]

**Praha, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 14.**—Thousands of Sudeten Germans armed with hand grenades, rifles, pistols and machine guns today battled Czechoslovak gendarmes at several towns in Sudetenland—some of the fatal fighting within gunshot of the German border.

An official announcement said the Sudetens' grenades and machine guns were "probably obtained from abroad."

At least twenty-three were slain and seventy-five wounded in northwest Bohemia.

**2,000 Sudetens Attack**

One of the most serious outbreaks

occurred at Schwaderbach, a town directly on the German border, where 2,000 Sudeten Germans launched an attack upon and occupied a gendarmie station.

The attackers were reported to have moved in from German soil. Just before midnight tonight Schwaderbach was reported to be in the possession of Czechoslovak troops after fighting in which several were killed. The military was said to be in full control.

Private dispatches said, however, that forty Czech gendarmes had been kidnapped at Schwaderbach and taken into Germany. They were reported to have been captured by Sudeten Germans as they were rushed to the scene of fighting as reinforcements.

**Sudetens Hold On.**

A Czechoslovak Government radio broadcast described the arms of the rioters and said the Sudetens were thoroughly organized for action bordering on rebellion.

The official report of the clash at Schwaderbach said:

"A very serious incident occurred at the frontier opposite the German city of Sachsenberg. The situation is particularly serious because the elements resisting Czechoslovak authorities are armed not only with rifles and pistols but with hand grenades and machine guns probably obtained from abroad.

## Could Cross Border

"The elements combating the authorities (at Schwaderbach) were in a situation which enabled them to cross the international border at will.

"There was loss of life, but the authorities proceeded cautiously to prevent greater loss and because they did not wish to risk creating an international incident."

Government reports on the total dead and wounded in clashes since Chancellor Hitler's speech at Nuremberg Monday said the dead totaled twenty-three, of whom thirteen were Czechoslovaks, including policemen and soldiers, and ten Sudeten Germans.

Fourteen of the seventy-five wounded were listed as Sudeten Germans, thirty-seven Czechoslovak soldiers and gendarmes, and the remainder unidentified civilians.

## Says Measures Are Adequate

The Government radio declared the security measures of the Government were adequate to overcome every outbreak. It was said over the radio that there were indications an organized rebellion had been attempted, otherwise such arms as were used would not have been brought out and fighting would have been on a smaller scale.

The radio announcer said, however, that reports of the battle should be accepted with reserve. He said an effort had been made to create the impression that Czechoslovakia was in a state of rebellion, but that this was not true.

There was a machine-gun battle at Eger, at the very tip of Czechoslovakia's western border jutting into Germany. Official Government reports issued tonight said the battle occurred at the Sudeten German regional party headquarters, and that after the fighting a quantity of arms of foreign manufacture were seized by Czechoslovak police.

**Four Persons Killed.**

A dispatch to one Praha newspaper said four persons were killed in this fight at Eger.

Official Government reports late tonight said police approached the hotel housing the headquarters to make a search upon suspicion that arms were cached there. As they neared the building police were machine-gunned, whereupon they hurled hand grenades into the building and forced an entry.

Inside they said they found a clerk of the Sudeten party who had come

from Praha with ten others of the party. The others were not found.

There is martial law in effect in Eger, and courts to try offenders were expected to start operating immediately.

Earlier Sudeten party headquarters in Praha said fighting which started yesterday was continuing today at Haberspirk, with from ten to fifteen Czech gendarmes dead and probably a similar number of Sudeten Germans. The party reported heavy tanks were used to break up demonstrations.

**"Warm" Fighting Admitted**

A Government source denied this report, although it was said there had been "warm" fighting at this town. All was quiet now with a total of only four killed, this source added.

## Police Hold Their Fire

One private report of the Schwaderbach fighting, which was not yet fully investigated, said eleven persons were killed, but other advices indicated only six to eight police had died.

Schwaderbach lies directly across the border from the German town of Sachsenberg. Hence, when the Sudetens started the attack, it was said, the police were ordered to hold their fire lest Germans on the other side of the border be injured.

Such an incident might be even more serious than the disorder which Czech authorities were trying to put down.

There were no figures on the numbers participating in scattered, minor clashes elsewhere.

**Heavy Tanks Aid Police**

The Praha Government, despite the proclamation of military rule for ten districts of Sudetenland, regarded the fighting today as a police action. However, heavy tanks were used to aid police at Haberspirk.

Sudeten headquarters charged that the Haberspirk fighting, which began Tuesday, resulted from "Communist provocation."

Talk of a plebiscite for the 3,500,000 Sudetens persisted in Praha, but it was generally felt that the Government would not agree to any such proposal. One Czech newspaper has said the nation would rather fight than accede to a plebiscite.

Nevertheless, there were reports that Deputy Ernst Kundt, one of Konrad Henlein's lieutenants in leadership of the Sudeten German party, was coming here to talk with Premier Milan Hodza.

**Break in Negotiations.**

The break in negotiations between the Czechoslovak regime and the Nazi-style Sudeten party otherwise appeared complete, if not irreparable, because there was no machinery on the Sudeten side for negotiation.

Henlein, whose position at the head of the Sudeten party is comparable to the leadership Adolf Hitler exercises over Nazis in Germany, told members of the British Mediation Commission in a conference at Asch, Henlein's home, that he had decided to dissolve the committee.

Unofficial British mediators, headed by Viscount Runciman, for weeks have been trying to bring the Government and the committee together on some basis for negotiations.

## Not Proper Atmosphere

Henlein told F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, Runciman's chief aide, that in view of acts of violence in the Sudeten region, the party felt that the proper atmosphere for negotiation no longer existed.

Henlein, as Fuehrer of the Sudeten party and author of the eight-point autonomy demands enunciated April 24 at Karlovy Vary, alone had authority to discuss or permit to be discussed any new approach to settlement.

## After Hitler's Speech

The Prague government had come forth with a plan for cantonal self-government for most of the Sudetens when Hitler made his defiant speech last Monday night at Nuremberg. But in the midst of consideration of the government's offer last week the Sudeten committee suspended negotiating on the ground that a Sudeten Deputy had been struck by a riding crop in a Sudeten-police clash at Maehrisch-Ostrau (Moravská Ostrava).

Later the negotiations were re-

sumed, but no progress was made pending Hitler's foreign policy pronouncements at Nuremberg. The Hitler speech, a promise of protection which many Sudetens interpreted as meaning that "the day of deliverance is at hand," brought a wave of disorders which reached their height in today's fighting.

Martial law, first declared over eight districts of Sudetenland and extended today to Komotau (Chomutov) and Graslitz (Kraslice), brought an ultimatum-like warning from Henlein last night. The note to Prague gave Premier Milan Hodza six hours in which to lift military rule and restore control to local authorities.

Prague ignored the warning and—among other precautionary measures—commandeered motor busses in Prague to rush troops into the regions under military control. Confronted with reports that several classes of army reservists had been called to bolster Czechoslovakia's armed forces, officials explained that

in normal times reservists were constantly entering or leaving active service.

Today many troops were concentrated in the turbulent border zone and Sudetenland bristled with the arms of soldiers sent there to support local police in suppressing Sudeten demonstrations. A fleet of army tanks was stationed at Eger. Many residents of the horseshoe-shaped zone jutting into Germany fled their homes and came to Prague.

## Czechoslovakia Ponders Chamberlain's Intent

**Citizens Don't Want Count.**

**PRAGUE, Sept. 14 (A. P.).**—Conflicting opinions were voiced here tonight over the scheduled conference between British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Adolf Hitler on the Czechoslovak-Sudeten crisis.

The reaction of the average Czech was that Chamberlain should not make any overture to the German Fuehrer designed to guarantee the peace of Europe if Czechoslovakia was to be sacrificed.

Informed Czechs asserted not only that any such move would be resented, but that Czechoslovakia as a nation stood ready to defend its integrity.

## Hoarding Spurs Fear Of Shortages In Praha

**Food Commodities Bought Up, And  
Government Acts To Prevent**

**SEP 15 1938**

**Praha, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 14 (A. P.).**—Hoarding prompted by war fears caused a shortage of some food commodities in Praha tonight.

Merchants said there was no food

30.24-511

shortage in Czechoslovakia, but that the sudden rush by householders to lay in emergency supplies caught them short-handed.

Government authorities acted immediately to prevent profiteering.

## GERMANS FIND PREMIER'S ACT UNPARALLELED

**Nation Conscious Of His-  
torical Significance**

**Of Conference**

**SEP 15 1938**

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Associated Press Berlin Correspondent

**Berlin, Sept. 14.**—Methodical Germans searched in vain tonight for a historical parallel to the dramatic decision of Britain's Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to visit Reichsfuehrer Hitler.

Chamberlain's eleventh-hour request and Hitler's affirmative reply for a heart-to-heart talk on the Czechoslovakia crisis was the most startling event in a day of rapid-fire developments, which included unofficial advice from the United States Consulate to American tourists to go home.

## Kaiser's Telegrams Recalled

Germans agreed Kaiser Wilhelm's telegraphic exchange with Czar Nicholas of Russia on the eve of the World War was the nearest parallel to Chamberlain's action.

They found this in no wise comparable, however, to the unusualness of tomorrow's meeting between the Premier of the mighty British Empire and the undisputed master over the virile, reborn nation of 75,000,000 Germans.

Every German was conscious that history of the gravest consequence would be made between the two Government heads at Hitler's Berchtesgaden retreat in the Bavarian mountains.

No sooner had the news of Chamberlain's coming been announced than friends called one another on the telephone and groups in restaurants and theaters eagerly bought up early editions of newspapers in the hope of learning more.

That Germany again was a world power which can even induce the British Prime Minister to come into its confines at a moment of highest

international tension was more than counterbalanced by the feeling of relief at the possibility that war might yet be averted over the Czechoslovak-Sudeten dispute.

"Give me a chance," said Chamberlain at his meeting must be of the nature of a give and take. If it were to be a one-sided proposition, they suggested that Chamberlain need not come.

At the same time, it was set forth that the least Hitler could agree to would be complete autonomy for the Sudetens within the framework of the Czechoslovak state.

While putting great hopes into the impending meeting, Germany did not put all its eggs into one basket.

Divisional army maneuvers are scheduled to start tomorrow in the mountains only a few miles from the

Czech border. These maneuvers are a part of a general scheme envisaged long before the Nürnberg party rally, which Hitler brought to a close with his historic speech Monday.

It was learned that the significance of the maneuvers may prove great in case things go wrong at Berchtesgaden.

#### Airports Regulated

As further preparedness measures, all military airports in the vicinity of Berlin were placed on emergency schedules. Not only flyers, but teachers of flying as well as mechanics were placed in barracks.

Hitherto personnel of these airports, such as mechanics and teachers, left the premises on completion of their day's work to join their families.

Official commentators pointed out Hitler's emphatic insistence upon liberty and justice for the Sudetens in Czechoslovakia in his speech Monday before the Nürnberg Nazi Congress, although he was careful not to call for immediate union with Germany.

That this union is Germany's final goal is clearly understood by Britain and France, advices from German embassies in London and Paris indicate.

It was expected that only one person beside Hitler and Chamberlain would attend the Berchtesgaden conference when the two powerful statesmen meet. He is Paul Schmidt, expert translator, who has attended more intimate political confabs with foreign statesmen than any other German.

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Ever since the days of Gustav Stresemann and Heinrich Brüning, post-war chancellors, Schmidt's assistance has been invoked when important foreigners conferred with the highest German officials.

Schmidt was present when Hitler and Viscount Halifax conferred on November 19, 1937, on the central European situation. Schmidt also was interpreter when former President Hoover visited Hitler last March 8.

Whatever may come out of the meeting, Hitler already has gained a victory in another quarter. Word received tonight from Memel, Lithuania, said the Defense Minister had liberated a number of Memel Germans who had been given jail sentences in connection with recent incidents there.

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Before the radio broke the evening concert broadcast to inform the nation that Chamberlain was coming, Germans had spent an anxious day

without a hint of the Führer's next move in the Czechoslovak-Sudeten dispute.

The news was received too late for late evening papers, which continued to hammer away angrily at charges of "Czech murder of Sudeten Germans." Page-long accounts were given over to stories of disorders near the border in which thirteen Sudetens were reported killed.

Factors which added up to give Germans a day of nervousness included:

Stern warnings to beware of spies. A rush by civilians to buy gas masks.

A continuing press campaign against Czechoslovakia, but much less heated than immediately after Hitler's Monday night speech at Nürnberg.

Continuation of sectional military maneuvers with exercises in East Prussia.

Requisition of private automobiles in increasing numbers, to be shipped westward for use in building fortifications facing France.

Air-raid practice blackouts.

Members of the United States consulate staff said their advice to traveling Americans had been given after inquiries from numerous United States citizens about what to do in face of the grave central European situation.

American residents of Berlin were not advised to leave the country, however, officials said.

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Munich and Nürnberg were expecting "unannounced" blackouts tonight and Berlin expected a "lights out" order tomorrow night. Accordingly Nürnberg's gay decorations for the recent Nazi congress gave way to somber black.

So great was the demand for material to blackout windows that black cloth could not be bought in many parts of Germany, including Berlin. Black paper was substituted.

There was also a rush for gas masks.

Private Berlin dealers said they could not fill orders placed today before the end of October.

Nazi welfare organizations, however, urged the populace in radio broadcasts and through the press to provide themselves immediately with the so-called "people's gas masks," which are distributed only through Nazi organizations.

Enough "people's gas masks" were on hand to supply the need, Nazi welfare workers said.

Hand-in-hand with these precautionary measures went stern warnings to the population to beware of spies. Newspapers like "Der Angriff," organ of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, joined in the warnings.

With the approval of the supreme military command, the press released popular articles showing how, through careless talkativeness, treason could inadvertently be committed. The penalty for this, it was impressively pointed out, is death.

A D. N. B. (German official news agency) dispatch from Eger, Czechoslovakia, said that the Sudeten German party reported that thirteen Sudetens were killed yesterday by "state police, customs and treasury guards and Communists." The dispatch said that four Czechs were killed.

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Dramatizing the Sudetens' situation still further, newspapers ran accounts saying that whole villages of these Germanic people were deserted in a flight across the border into neighboring German towns. One example cited was Breitenbach, from which it was said all residents fled except two old women who stayed behind to tend cattle. Other villages mentioned were Waldmuenchen, Hasselbach and Schwaderbach.

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2. Efforts to place the responsibility for the present situation on Czechoslovak President Eduard Benes.

3. Depiction of Czechoslovakia as a state in which law and order were totally lacking.

The tone of the press, however, was much less flamboyant than immediately after Hitler's Nürnberg address, and emphasized "solemn confidence" in government quarters that war could yet be averted.

At the same time D. N. B. reported that thirty-six foreign military attaches accredited to Berlin were attending military maneuvers in East Prussia from September 13 to 18. The implication obviously was that these men would not be off in that corner of the nation, across the Polish Corridor from the rest of Germany, if they feared immediate conflict.

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### Calls Foreign Minister to Munich to Decide

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Germans generally expected Hitler to make some move, if only a public statement, in view of his defiant warnings to Czechoslovakia in Monday night's speech at Nürnberg, in which he proclaimed his will to protect the Sudeten Germans.

The German Government has maintained complete silence so far on new disorders in the Sudeten area and the Prague Government's emergency measures to suppress them.

While Hitler and the Foreign Minister conferred in the brownstone Nazi headquarters in Munich, a multitude of rumors circulated in Berlin, causing considerable excitement. Most of the rumors, such as the reported closing of the Czechoslovak-German frontier and the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Prague, were promptly denied by officials.

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Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels considered the situation so serious that he departed from custom and personally gave his views to Berlin's chief editorial writers and correspondents of provincial newspapers at the morning press conference.

The Nazi press meanwhile railed at Czechoslovakia for imposing martial law in Sudeten German towns, declaring that "Europe is under the stamp of terror."

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The consulates of other countries have given their nationals similar advice.

[Secretary Hull declared in Washington today according to the Associated Press, that American consuls in Europe have no special orders to start American travelers back home, but may do so at their own discretion. The consuls are well within their standing instructions, associates added, if they suggest to Americans that it might be wiser to quit Europe.]

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Officials denied published reports of a conference of Hitler and military leaders at Berchtesgaden, his retreat in the Bavarian Mountains. They said that Hitler was not at Berchtesgaden today, but was at Munich, whither he had summoned Von Ribbentrop.

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The adjutant said he would be back at work in a few days. Goering became ill suddenly at Nürnberg September 11 while attending the tenth annual congress of the Nazi party. He is suffering from inflammation of the right leg.

## Plebiscite Barred From Discussions, French Understand

Paris, Thursday, Sept. 15—Consideration of a plebiscite for the Sudeten Germans has been excluded from any suggestion Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain will make to Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler in their Berchtesgaden meeting tomorrow, semi-official French circles close to the Foreign Office declared today.

Although these sources said it was impossible to determine what results are likely to come from the British Prime Minister's search for peace, they said flatly that Britain and France were particularly in accord on that point. Diplomatic quarters in Paris expressed the opinion yesterday that influential sections of both British and French governments had been won over to a plebiscite as a last resort to prevent war, temporarily splitting both Cabinets.

Complete accord of the British and French governments on Chamberlain's visit to Hitler was stressed here, and Chamberlain, it was said, will have a free hand with French support.

The principal feature of Chamberlain's mission, it was said here, will be to inform the German Führer in a firm but conciliatory manner of the true position of the French and British governments.

Repeated doubts have been expressed by informed diplomatic sources here that Chancellor Hitler himself is

aware of the extent of cooperation between London and Paris.

Hitler May Not Have Heard These circles have suggested that Anglo-French discussions of policy have failed to filter through the Reichsfuehrer's circle of advisers.

Announcement of Chamberlain's flight brought a sigh of relief in Paris diplomatic quarters tonight.

The news was greeted with obvious relaxation of tension at the Foreign Office, where it was said the decision for the Prime Minister's visit to Berchtesgaden was made "in common" between Britain and France.

Premier Edouard Daladier, in a statement, disclosed he had taken the initiative to promote the direct negotiations.

Made Personal Contact

Explaining he had established personal contact with Chamberlain late yesterday, Daladier said "this was with the view to examining with him the possibility of exceptional procedure which would permit examining with Germany the most efficacious methods of assuring a friendly solution of the difference which separates the Sudetens and the Praha Government and consequently maintain the peace of Europe."

"I am then particularly happy over an agreement on these viewpoints of two friendly governments."

Despite the French initiative, however, a spokesman at the Quai d'Orsay said Chamberlain would go to Berchtesgaden without informing France exactly what he may propose to Hitler.

"Danger Very Grave"

"France completely approves the visit," he added. "It is necessary because the danger was very grave."

The decision on Chamberlain's trip was made at conferences in Paris between Premier Daladier and Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador, it was said.

Just before the final arrangements were made Daladier and Chamberlain held a private telephone talk.

Not for an instant, however, despite the lifting of the clouds for the immediate future, will there be a relaxation of French military precautions. Informed quarters said the government had completed plans for mobilization of enough reservists to have 4,000,000 men under arms in the empire, if necessary.

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## Plebiscite Barred From Discussions, French Understand

**SEP 15 1938**  
Paris, Thursday, Sept. 15—Consideration of a plebiscite for the Sudeten Germans has been excluded from any suggestion Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain will make to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler in their Berchtesgaden meeting tomorrow, semi-official French circles close to the Foreign Office declared today.

Although these sources said it was impossible to determine what results are likely to come from the British Prime Minister's search for peace, they said flatly that Britain and France were particularly in accord on that point.

Diplomatic quarters in Paris expressed the opinion yesterday that influential sections of both British and French governments had been won over to a plebiscite as a last resort to prevent war, temporarily splitting both Cabinets.

Complete Accord Stressed. Complete accord of the British and French governments on Chamberlain's visit to Hitler was stressed here, and Chamberlain, it was said, will have a free hand with French support.

The principal feature of Chamberlain's mission, it was said here, will be to inform the German Führer in a firm but conciliatory manner of the true position of the French and British governments.

Repeated doubts have been expressed by informed diplomatic sources here that Chamberlain will

aware of the extent of cooperation between London and Paris.

Hitler May Not Have Heard. These circles have suggested that Anglo-French discussions of policy have failed to filter through the Reichsführer's circle of advisers.

Announcement of Chamberlain's flight brought a sigh of relief in Paris diplomatic quarters tonight.

The news was greeted with obvious relaxation of tension at the Foreign Office, where it was said the decision for the Prime Minister's visit to Berchtesgaden was made "in common" between Britain and France.

Premier Edouard Daladier, in a statement, disclosed he had taken the initiative to promote the direct negotiations.

**SEP 15 1938**  
Made Personal Contact. Explaining the had established personal contact with Chamberlain late yesterday, Daladier said "this was with the view to examining with him the possibility of exceptional procedure which would permit examining with Germany the most efficacious methods of assuring a friendly solution of the difference which separates the Sudetens and the Praha Government and consequently maintain the peace of Europe.

"I am then particularly happy over an agreement on these viewpoints of two friendly governments."

Despite the French initiative, however, a spokesman at the Quai d'Orsay said Chamberlain would go to Berchtesgaden without informing France exactly what he may propose to Hitler.

"Danger Very Grave." "France completely approves the visit," he added. "It is necessary because the danger was very grave."

The decision on Chamberlain's trip was made at conferences in Paris between Premier Daladier and Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador, it was said.

Just before the final arrangements were made Daladier and Chamberlain held a private telephone talk.

Not for an instant, however, despite the lifting of the clouds for the immediate future, will there be a relaxation of French military precautions. Informed quarters said the government had completed plans for mobilization of enough reservists to have 4,000,000 men under arms in the empire, if necessary.

American observers hailed the announcement of the impending Chamberlain visit as the "best news for a long time."

France's preparations for mobilization were in addition to the precautionary operations that have brought an estimated 2,000,000 men under arms already in France, some hundreds of thousands of them in

# France Has Mobilization Plan

Ready to Add 2,000,000 More Men to Her Armed Forces

PARIS, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The French Government was reported in informed quarters today to have completed plans for speedy mobilization of 2,000,000 more men, or eight classes of army reserves, in case a new grave turn in the European situation makes it necessary.

It is estimated there already are about 2,000,000 men under arms in the French empire, hence such mobilization would swell the total to 4,000,000.

The classes from 1931 back to 1924 would be included, meaning that men from 27 to 34 years old, inclusive, would be called.

## For 'All Possible' Concessions.

An official Foreign Office spokesman said this evening that France was standing on two points in the Czechoslovak crisis.

"One," he said, "is that the French Government condemns any resort to force. Two is that the French Government is ready to envisage all methods to avoid war."

In a brief interpretation of the second point the spokesman said it probably would mean that France would urge the Prague government to make "all possible" concessions to the Sudeten Germans.

It was said that the question of mobilization of more men was one of the main matters considered by Premier Daladier last night and then was held in abeyance until this morning, when a postponement of proposed mobilization was decided upon.

Mobilization, it was pointed out, would be a natural move if the situation took a sudden, acute turn. Thus it was not considered surprising that plans were completed for its orderly execution. Whether these plans will be put into effect depends upon developments.

## Grave View Is Taken.

A grave view was taken of the situation, despite the clamor of the press for a peaceful solution. Reports from Prague, Berlin, London and other capitals were studied closely for any turn in the situation.

Premier Daladier spent the day at the War Ministry.

He conferred this afternoon with Leon Blum, the Socialist leader, on what was reported to be a plan for the possible formation of a National Union Government, repre-

sending all political parties.

Closest contact was being kept with London and views were exchanged at frequent intervals by telephone.

## 'Peace at Any Price.'

In diplomatic quarters it was believed that France would prepare to go with the British to the extent of pressing Czechoslovakia to grant demands for a plebiscite in which Sudeten Germans could vote on union with Germany.

Paris newspapers this morning were almost unanimous in urging the French Government to find a "peace at any price" solution to the violent quarrel between Czechoslovakia and its Sudeten minority. In France the Government often uses the press to prepare the public for developments in its policies.

Adding to the uncertainty of the situation was the report in usually informed quarters that the French Cabinet was undecided whether to make a stand against German expansion in Central Europe or go to almost any lengths to preserve peace.

## Disagreement in Cabinet.

Confusion over a projected early

morning broadcast to the nation was said by these sources to be caused by differences of opinion among Cabinet Ministers.

Shortly after midnight it was announced Premier Edouard Daladier would address the nation at the unusual hour of 12:30 A. M.

A few minutes later the announcement was canceled and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet was substituted as speaker. The scheduled hour passed with the government-owned station killing time by playing phonograph records. Suddenly the station signed off for the night. It was announced there would be no speech.

Shortly before the first announcement of the radio address, Stefan Osusky, Czechoslovak minister to Paris, called on Bonnet to inform him the Czechoslovak Government considered the situation very serious.

## Telephone Wires Busy.

The Paris legation, Prague's principal diplomatic outpost, has been

in constant contact with its Government. So serious was the situation that only official telephone calls were put through to Prague. Operators told other callers there would be a delay of at least five hours.

French officials showed they considered the grave new situation was created by Adolf Hitler's demands that the Sudeten Germans be given the right of self-determination, although Daladier's last words before going to bed early today were, "Things seem to be arranging themselves."

The danger of air raids was brought close home to Parisians by arrangements to distribute boxes of sand to all buildings, to be used in putting out fires started by incendiary bombs. All public meetings to discuss the foreign situation were formally banned.

Authorities arranging for distribution of sand to be used in the event of air raids announced that each building in Paris and the suburbs would be given one-fourth of a cubic meter (about 4½ cubic feet), the quantity judged sufficient.

Proprietors of buildings were required pails and shovels "to facilitate use of the sand." Paris started another day of tension with the announcement by the official German news agency that Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German party leader, had broken off peace negotiations with the Czechoslovak Government when a Sudeten ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of special police from Sudeten areas was refused.

## Prague Still Hopeful.

This was reported done last midnight. Osusky said, however, that Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia told him just before 1 A. M. that the Prague Government was still hopeful, "as we consider the negotiations have not been broken off."

Le Matin headed the list of newspapers urging a peaceful settlement of the crisis, with a frank statement that France could not refuse to allow a plebiscite in Czechoslovakia.

**2,000,000 MEN  
NOW IN FIELD,  
IS ESTIMATE**

**Paris And London Tighten  
Pressure On Benes  
For Peace**

## Newspapers Urge Government To Avoid War At Any Cost

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 14—Informed quarters said today that the Government had completed plans for mobilization, if necessary, of enough reservists to have an estimated 4,000,000 men under arms in France and its dependencies.

It was estimated that 2,000,000 already were under arms, hundreds of thousands of them assigned to the Maginot Line which faces Germany.

The plans said to have been completed would provide for eventual mobilization of all classes from 1924 to 1931, inclusive—men from 27 to 34 years of age.

## Government Is Active

Such a mobilization would be a natural move if the Czechoslovak-German crisis took an acute turn for the worse. Hence it was not surprising that plans had been drafted for an orderly massing of man power.

Intense political and diplomatic activity occupied Foreign Office experts and Government leaders throughout the day. The principal activities, informed quarters said, centered about two problems:

Increasing pressure by both French and British governments to induce Czechoslovak President Eduard Benes to hasten all possible peace negotiations with the Sudeten German minority.

Continued conversations between Premier Edouard Daladier and political party chieftains, which were reported headed toward formation of a National Union Government with which to face the European situation.

Daladier, following up a series of conferences yesterday, extended his political conversations to the extreme political right by summoning Deputy Louis Marin, leader of the Republican Federation.

## Support For Britain Seen

Others who saw the "strong man" Premier included Jules Jeanneney, President of the Senate; Socialist Leader Leon Blum; Francois Pietri, an Independent Radical; Navy Minister Cesar Campinchi, and Finance Minister Paul Marchandau.

Diplomatic quarters believed France would support Britain to the extent of pressing Czechoslovakia to grant demands for a plebiscite among the Ger-

manic minority. Reports to that effect persisted without official confirmation. Paris newspapers were almost unanimous this morning in urging the Government to find a peace-at-any-price solution.

What form such a vote might take and whether it might be preceded by establishment of a "neutral zone" under international police, as was the Saar region before it voted in 1935 to rejoin Germany, were being discussed, although without official recognition up to now.

The Saar basin, more than ninety-five per cent. German in population, voted 477,119 to 48,637 on January 13, 1935, to return to Germany. On March 1, 1935, the League of Nations, which had been administering the Saar through a commission, returned the region to German sovereignty.

(The French had been given the privilege of working Saar coal mines for fifteen years in reparation for destruction of coal mines in the north of France in the World War.)

## Paper Warns

The afternoon newspaper *Le Temps*, taking up the peace-at-any-price campaign, reminded France she "should not forget she had fought for the right of peoples to self-determination."

The paper, generally considered well informed on official views, said plainly: "The British and French governments are acting closely together with their goal to prevent what might constitute a fatal gesture: Intervention of armed forces of the Reich."

Military orders described as a continuation of measures already in force took hundreds of new reserves from their jobs in Paris, sending them to areas before the German frontier.

Additional trained soldiers of various reserve classes were notified they had been called back to duty after they started their day's work today.

Housewives found their regular meat, grocery and vegetable shop clerks doffing their aprons this morning, preparing to leave for what they called the "Czechoslovakian front."

A police drive against suspicious foreigners in Paris brought 300 persons into custody for questioning.

## Roads Camouflaged

The prefect of Bas-Rhin department at Strasbourg, prohibited parking within 200 meters (656 feet) of military fortifications. Strict control of the French-German frontier was maintained by armed guards.

Travelers arriving at Strasbourg said German military officers had camouflaged several secondary roads near Kehl, covering the highways with canvas painted to blend with nearby foliage.

## Geneva Lauds Chamberlain's 'Act of Courage'

Diplomat Calls Decision to Visit Hitler Incredible, but Czech Wonders if 'We Go on Butcher's Block'

GENEVA, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Diplomats assembled in Geneva for the League of Nations meeting were taken by surprise today by the announcement of British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's pending visit to Chancellor Adolf Hitler, and called it "a courageous act of great historical importance."

"It is incredible," said one central European representative, "but it shows amazing courage."

"Does this mean we go to the butcher's block, or can it be our champion is going forth to battle?" asked a Czechoslovak spokesman.

None of the leading delegations at Geneva except the British knew of Chamberlain's plans until the communique was issued in London.

British spokesmen previously had indicated the Czechoslovak-Sudeten German question might be brought before the League with statements from the French and British Foreign Ministers. The spokesmen declined to elaborate, however, on when such a move might take place. Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax is still in London, and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet still in Paris.

## Activities Limited

Attention of the twenty Foreign Ministers ad hundreds of diplomats here was drawn by the Czech crisis away from the League assembly and council sessions. Most of them maintained constant touch with their respective capitals to watch developments. Because of the crisis, activities were limited to the organization of committees for action on a score of questions when the crisis subsides.

Earl de la Warr, British Lord Privy Seal, who had been expected to return to Geneva after today's London cabinet meeting, remained at the British capital. Stanley Bruce, Australian delegate, hurried off to London.

Edouard Herriot, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, came to Geneva this afternoon, only to find a request from Premier Edouard Daladier to return to Paris immediately. Herriot talked briefly with Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov of Soviet Russia and then departed.

**LITVINOFF SNORTS**

## AT TOKYO ATTITUDE

Other Russians At Geneva Are Not Surprised At Pro-German Statement

Soviet Agreement With Runciman On Russian For Sops Limited

[By the Associated Press]

Geneva, Sept. 14—Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov or Soviet Russia refused to comment today on a Japanese Foreign Office spokesman's statement blaming the Czechoslovak crisis on Communism and expressing "admiration" for Germany's position.

He merely snorted and shrugged his shoulders when he received the news.

## Others Unimpressed

Other Russian delegates to the League of Nations, however, voiced the opinion that Japan's sympathy with Germany is "no news to us," and asked:

"Why should we maintain separate Far Eastern armies if we didn't know that?"

Russian sources interpreted the Tokyo statement as a confirmation of their conviction that the anti-Comintern pact among Germany, Japan and Italy contained a secret military clause aimed against the Soviet Union.

In the absence of further talks between Litvinov and Foreign Minister Petrescu Comnen of Rumania about passage of Russian troops through Rumania in the event that Czechoslovakia is invaded, reports persisted that Comnen had agreed to permit such passage. Official confirmation, however, was lacking.

## Litvinov Leaves

The reports said Russia had promised to use only two rail lines and highways crossing the extreme northwestern corner of Rumania and in exchange for the concession had given Bucharest a guarantee that the Soviet Union would abandon all its claims on Bessarabia.

Litvinov left for Paris tonight after a conference with Edouard Herriot, president of the French Chamber of Deputies foreign affairs committee, who arrived in Geneva unexpectedly at noon.

The nature of their talk was not known.

## STATESMEN LEAVE GENEVA IN HURRY

### League of Nations Heads Rush to Home Capitals

SEP 15 1938

GENEVA, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—European developments tonight resulted in a sudden exodus of leading statesmen gathered here for the League of Nations assembly meeting.

Stanley Bruce of Australia hurried off to London and former Premier Edouard Herriot of France rushed back to Paris.

Earl de la Warr, head of the British delegation to the league, who had been expected in Geneva after London's Cabinet meeting today, remained in the British capital. Bruce, after receiving telephoned instructions from London, took de la Warr's place at talks among British dominion delegates.

Herriot arrived this afternoon, only to find a request from Premier Edouard Daladier to return to Paris immediately. He talked briefly with Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov of Russia and then left for Paris.

### Swiss Frontier Army Asks For Volunteers

Other Precautions Reported Taken Because Of Crisis Over

SEP 15 1938

Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The Swiss volunteer frontier army issued a call for new enrollments today and military commanders kept in close contact with the Government because of the Czechoslovak crisis.

The newspaper *Le Bund*, which is close to the Government, said other precautionary measures had been taken.

Government officials, however, were of the opinion that Switzerland was not immediately threatened.

### Hundreds In Yugoslavia Offer To Help Czechs

Report At Legation In Belgrade

SEP 15 1938

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Hundreds of persons of all ages and occupations reported at the Czechoslovak legation today to declare themselves ready for voluntary military service in Czechoslovakia.

They were from throughout the kingdom of Yugoslavia, mostly Serbs,

Jews, and Jewish emigrants. The legation thanked them, saying their services were not wanted at present.

### Abbey To Be Open For Prayers

London, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Westminster Abbey will be open from 8 A. M. to noon for intercession and silent prayers for peaceful solution of the European crisis.

### U. S. CRUISER SENT NEARER TO LONDON

SEP 15 1938

Nashville Ready to Aid  
Americans Abroad.

LONDON, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Officers of the United States light cruiser Nashville hurriedly rounded up their crew today and the vessel sailed at 8:30 A. M. from Portland to Gravesend, which is only twenty-six miles from London on the Thames River.

The Nashville was scheduled to leave Friday. The official explanation for the move was withheld, but it was believed here the United States Government wanted the Nashville near London in the event Americans (of whom there are 12,447 in Great Britain) must be evacuated if war comes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The Navy Department said today that Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of naval operations, ordered the light cruiser Nashville to move from Portland, England, to Gravesend, twenty-six miles from London at the mouth of the Thames.

The Nashville will await at Gravesend the arrival of her sister ship Honolulu, due September 22. The navy said the two ships would make contact for technical reasons, such as the transfer of personnel, mail, sick, &c. The Nashville presumably will leave for the United States after the arrival of the Honolulu, although precise orders to this effect have not yet been issued.

### Two Veteran Civil Servants Will Accompany Chamberlain

discussions on Anglo-German security. It failed, however, to produce a solution to the major problems then imperiling Europe's peace.

### Premier's Personal Brain Trust And Friend Of Eden Will Go On Flight To See Hitler

SEP 15 1938

London, Sept. 14—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain will be accompanied on his "Mohammed-to-the-Mountain" flight to see Adolf Hitler tomorrow by two of Britain's veteran civil servants.

They are Sir Horace John Wilson, 56, known as "the big brain" of the civil service and the man "who broke the general strike in 1926," and William Strang, 45, head of the Foreign Office's central European department.

Sir Horace—"H. J." to those who know this ubiquitous little man—is considered the Prime Minister's personal brain trust. His views probably have more influence on Chamberlain than any other person—although he is virtually unknown to the man in the street.

Now Does "Personal Service" Blue-eyed, round-shouldered, with the face of a poet and the mind and training of an economist, Sir Horace entered the Civil Service in 1903. Two years ago he was drafted "for personal service to the Prime Minister."

Before becoming right-hand man to the then Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, and later to Chamberlain, Baldwin's successor, Sir Horace was a general utility man in Government affairs. He had been active in the recent London discussions of the Czech crisis.

Close To Anthony Eden Strang, perhaps, was closer than any other man to Anthony Eden, who resigned as Foreign Secretary when he disagreed with Chamberlain's "realistic" policy of dealing with dictators. When he was only 26, Strang joined

the Foreign Office and eventually became head of the League of Nations Department. He is an expert at note-taking and will serve as Chamberlain's secretary during the discussions with Hitler—just as he did when Eden and Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, conferred with the Führer in Berlin in March, 1935.

That meeting between Britain's representatives and Hitler was for

### MUSSOLINI URGES A WIDE PLEBISCITE

Advises Runciman in an Open  
Letter to Seek Vote of 'All'  
Czechoslovak Groups

ROME CONTINUES HOPEFUL

Foreign Minister Presses  
Envoys to Seek Solution

on Peaceful Basis

SEP 15 1938

MILAN, Italy, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy in an open letter to Viscount Runciman, the British mediator, today urged a plebiscite for "all Czechoslovak nationalities."

The letter was included in an article published in Mussolini's newspaper, the *Popolo d'Italia*, and was understood to have been written by Mussolini himself. It declared:

"A Czechoslovak nation does not exist."

The article said Czechoslovakia was held together only by a centrifugal force and, if constraint ceased, the "phenomenon of dislocation of Czechoslovakia would be inevitable and irresistible." The Premier urged Lord Runciman to assist with a solution "which will go down in history."

Rules Out Compromises

"It is no longer time for compromises," the article continued. "Karlsbad has been left behind. [A reference to the autonomy demands of the Sudeten leader, Konrad Henlein, at Karlsbad April 24.] Benes [President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia], a long-time parliamentarian, has lost the race. You, Signor Runciman, should simply propose to Benes a plebiscite not only for the Sudetens but for all nationalities which ask it."

"Thus you could make it known that England will think seven times before going to war simply to conserve that monstrous fiction of a State. . . . If London shows it is standing firm nobody moves. The game here absolutely is not worth the candle. . . . If Hitler wanted to annex 3,500,000 Czechs, Europe would be right in being moved and moving. But Hitler is not thinking of that."

"The writer of this letter is in a position to tell you—confidentially—that whenever 3,500,000 Czechs are to be offered to Hitler he would decline such a gift politely but

resolutely. Hitler is concerned and worried about 3,500,000 Germans and about them alone. No one can deny such a right. No one can oppose fulfilling such a duty, least of all we Italians who have precedents in the matter."

The letter urged Lord Runciman to propose these plebiscites for the "elimination of a focal center of disorder and disquiet."

"It is practically impossible for Italy today to have a policy of friendship with Czechoslovakia that would be possible with the Bohemia of tomorrow," the letter concluded. "Thus a new political and territorial situation would determine a new equilibrium and new possibilities

and, above all, would save Europe from war. Millions of men think this saving is absolutely necessary. Frontiers traced in ink upon other ink can be modified. It is another thing when frontiers are traced by the hand of God and the blood of men."

SEP 15 1938

Rome, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Rarely, if ever, since the Ethiopian war has an Italian newspaper spoken so flatteringly of a British statesman as the *Popolo di Roma* did today in commenting on Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's decision to see Adolf Hitler.

The newspaper declared that at a moment when Europe was tottering on the edge of a new catastrophe "Chamberlain intervened with his initiative, truly worthy of a statesman of high European conscience." The newspaper interpreted Mr. Chamberlain's flying trip to mean he was convinced the Czechoslovak-Sudeten crisis must be settled, not with Prague, but with Hitler.

Phillips, U. S. Ambassador in Rome, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—William Phillips, United States Ambassador, today postponed a trip home for the second time in order to watch what Italians considered the heightening European crisis.

Phillips had planned to sail tomorrow but canceled his passage, as he previously had done August 30, because of his key post as official United States observer at the Rome end of the Rome-Berlin axis.

Virginio Gayda, the authoritative Fascist writer, who frequently reflects the views of Premier Mussolini, wrote today that the possibility for a peaceful solution of the Czechoslovak "conflict" had been narrowed further in "spiritual as well as material" aspects.

"Becoming Provocative"

Gayda declared that the stiffening of Praha's attitude, as evidenced in rejection of a Sudeten ultimatum demanding revocation of martial law in troubled areas, was "becoming provocative."

"It is evident," Gayda wrote in the newspaper *Il Giornale D'Italia*, "that

the Governments of Paris and London have not yet made Praha understand the gravity of the situation or else they directly are hoping to aggravate it by drawing consequences which we refrain from defining.

"But, notwithstanding the gravity of the moment, we do not yet want to despair of the possibility of settlement."

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BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Fear that the Czechoslovak crisis might plunge Europe into war mounted in southeastern Europe today, in marked contrast to the optimism which prevailed immediately after Adolf Hitler's Nuremberg address.

In Bucharest the newspaper "Romania" declared in an editorial that Germany apparently had learned nothing from the World War and remained "the nation which still indulges in threats and despotism—they want to rule the world."

A Rumanian Foreign Office official said, however, that Rumania's sympathy with Czechoslovakia, her Little Entente ally, would not necessarily force her into war as long as Hungary remained neutral.

Informed sources in Belgrade said Yugoslavia, another ally of Czechoslovakia, still hoped for peace, but that "such last hopes" were placed on the possibility that Britain might find a solution. The Yugoslav government organ, "Uprava," declared: "Never since Napoleon was the decision between war and peace so entrusted in a single man as now—Hitler." The newspaper expressed confidence in Hitler's sense of responsibility before the world "in this grave hour."

In Budapest the newspaper "Pester Lloyd," regarded as official, said the door to possible permanent peace in Europe might be slammed at any moment after yesterday's events in Czechoslovakia. In concert with other Hungarian newspapers, "Pester Lloyd" warned Czech statesmen not to ignore Sudeten German demands.

### Japan Ready for New War Blames Communists for Czech Situation and Says She Will Fight on German Side.

TOKIO, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Japan's readiness "to fight, in every way, with arms if necessary" against Communism was revealed today in a statement by the foreign office spokesman.

The announcement held communist activities responsible for the Czechoslovak-German crisis and said Japan was prepared to join Germany and Italy, her allies under an anti-communist pact, in fighting against Red operations.

The spokesman said, however, it was premature to answer the question whether Japan would declare war if Great Britain and France should become involved in conflict with Germany over the Czechoslovak situation.

"If the situation makes it necessary," he added, "Japan is ready to fight in every way, with arms, if necessary."

Ready to Help Either.

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Japan, the signatory of the November 25, 1936, agreement pledging cooperation against Communism, would assist both Germany and Italy in fighting communist activities and was equally ready to help either nation individually if "she became involved without the other."

Japanese "admiration and sympathy" was expressed for Adolf Hitler's demands for settling the Sudeten German problem. The German Chancellor's address in Nuremberg Monday was called a "genuine expression of ardent patriotism which has taken Europe by storm."

The statement continued: "At the time of the founding of Czechoslovakia (after the world war) the Sudeten Germans demanded that the question of their national status should be decided only in accordance with the principle of racial self-determination."

"But their earnest desire was sacrificed to expediency and the St. Germain treaty fixed their present status, whereby the seed of the subsequent complications of the racial problem was planted."

Communism Seizes Opportunity.

"It is communism which took advantage of this situation."

"For the present complication of the Sudeten German question the responsibility lies largely on the machinations of the Communist International which is pulling

strings behind the Czechoslovak Government.

"In its desperate attempt to bolshevize Europe, the Communist International has been doing everything to prevent the peaceful settlement of the racial problem in Czechoslovakia."

"We Japanese have had plenty

of experiences with the subterranean activities of world Communism in the present China affair.

"Since the position in Czechoslovakia as the base for Communism's machine for the bolshevization of Europe is exactly similar to that of China in East Asia, we can readily see the ways of the Communist International in Europe.

"And Japan is prepared as ever to join forces with Germany and Italy for fighting against Red operations in accordance with the spirit of the anti-communist agreement.

"In view of the fact that Communist International intrigue is to blame for the present European situation, we hope the great Powers, as Great Britain and France, will take definite cognizance of it and act accordingly for the sake of world peace."

## MOSCOW IS DUBIOUS ON PREMIER'S TRIP

Some Russians Think Chamberlain Too Anxious For A Bargain

Uncertainty Over Russia's Part In Any Armed Conflict

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 14—Foreign observers here welcomed tonight as a ray of hope in an otherwise dark picture the decision of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain to fly to Germany for a conference with Adolf Hitler. "It gives us one more day," one diplomat commented.

In some Soviet quarters, however, the attitude toward Chamberlain remained skeptical. He has been pictured in the Soviet press as too eager to strike a bargain with Hitler at the expense of Czechoslovakia.

### Moscow Czechs Sure

Until the outcome of his trip tomorrow to Hitler's Berchtesgaden retreat is made known, it was likely that there would be no change in the Soviet attitude.

Considerable uncertainty prevailed in foreign diplomatic quarters in Moscow regarding the role which the Soviet Union might play in any general conflict arising out of the Czechoslovak crisis.

It was pointed out that the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty of mutual assistance admits of various interpretations. Such uncertainty, however, was not

shared in Czechoslovak circles here where it was said unreservedly that Moscow will support them to the limit if Germany should attack.

The fact that the treaty specifies Soviet aid only on the condition that France also acts is regarded as unimportant, since French action in an emergency is seen by Czechoslovaks here as one hundred per cent. certain.

### Population Is Calm

Moscow's population was entirely calm. Soviet citizens could read in the papers today that Chancellor Hitler recently had made an aggressive speech at Nürnberg, and also that the Sudeten Germans had attempted an "armed uprising" which was "quickly quelled" by police.

Otherwise there was nothing in the newspapers to excite them.

Yesterday's editorial in *Le Journal de Moscou*, stressing the imminent danger of war, was not published in the Russian language and therefore was read by comparatively few.

## Americans In Paris Request Gas Masks

Members Of Dancing Troupe Apply To Embassy For Gas Masks

Paris, Sept. 14 (P)—Six members of an American dancing troupe appearing at one of Paris' foremost night clubs today requested William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador, to supply them with gas masks.

The Ambassador's secretary informed them of anti-air raid plans now being formulated by the Paris City Council and promised to try to get gas masks for them.

Both American residents and American tourists asked the Embassy for advice about what to do if war should break out. Consular officials advised everyone to keep calm and wait.

## "Truly Noble Action," Mackenzie King Says

Ottawa, Sept. 14 (Canadian Press)—"A truly noble action," was Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's comment tonight on the decision of Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister, to confer with Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

Mackenzie King cabled Chamberlain that he and his colleagues had learned of the proposed conference with "deep satisfaction."

"I am sure the whole Canadian people will warmly approve this far-seeing and truly noble action on the part of Mr. Chamberlain," Mackenzie King's statement said. "Direct personal contact is the most effective means of clearing away the tension and misunderstandings that have marked the course of events in Europe in recent months. Mr. Chamberlain

has taken emphatically the right step. "The world will hope that tomorrow's conference will create an atmosphere in which at last a solution may speedily be found of the problems which have threatened peace."

### London Opening Uneasy

LONDON, Sept. 14 (A. P.)—Tension over the central European situation and overnight news of Wall street declines caused an uneasy opening today of the London Stock Exchange.

Speculative offerings found few buyers. Prices declined sharply with a small turnover. British Government bonds were marked 2 per cent lower at 98.

Trans-Atlantic issues showed substantial drops in sympathy with Wall street. United States Steel opened at 55 and moved to 56½. International Nickel opened at 45 and was later quoted at 47. Others were quoted around parity.

A rush to convert continental funds into dollars caused a sharp rise in the dollar rate to \$4.79½ to the pound, compared to yesterday's \$4.80%.

Wheat futures on the Liverpool Corn Exchange shot forward as 8 pence (16 cents) per 100 pounds today in an unprecedented boom caused by the tense international situation.

At the opening, traders stood around the ring silently awaiting the first prices, which they knew would be higher because of yesterday's rise at Chicago and the weakness of the pound this morning.

As the first bids came through there was excited buying by frantic operators who drove prices upward before a slight reaction occurred. Wheat for early delivery made the greatest gains in the futures market.

## SHELTER AT LEGATION

Structure for U. S. Quarters in Prague.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (A. P.)—A bomb-proof cement and steel shelter is being built under a wing of the American legation in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

It was authorized by the State Department after the Czech Government had given its approval.

The legation is undergoing a partial reconstruction, and the bomb-proof shelter—replacing a wine cellar—was included without much additional cost. An appropriation of \$600 has been made for it.

Many of the 5,000 Americans living in Czechoslovakia have inquired of the legation whether they could use the shelter in case of aerial attack. Minister Wilbur Carr, however, has been forced to tell them

his staff and families will about fill the refuge.

The American embassy in Berlin is also about to undergo extensive repairs, and a bomb-proof shelter may be built there. Similar shelters will be included in any new embassies constructed in vulnerable capitals.

ON THE OTHER HAND, ALL PHYSICIANS AND NURSES OF ONE LARGE HOSPITAL WERE INFORMED SECRETLY JUST WHERE EACH WAS TO GO IN CASE OF WAR; PRIVATE AUTOMOBILES WERE REQUISITIONED IN INCREASING NUMBERS FOR USE IN WESTERN FORTIFICATION WORK, AND IT WAS LEARNED WAITERS HAD BEEN CONSCRIPTED IN BERLIN RESTAURANTS AND SHIPPED WESTWARD.

THE GENERAL NERVOUSNESS OF THE GERMAN POPULATION HAD REPERCUSSIONS AMONG FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN. TWO BRITISH FIRMS, FOR INSTANCE, SENT ALL THEIR BRITISH EMPLOYEES BACK ACROSS THE CHANNEL, LEAVING ONLY GERMAN PERSONNEL IN CHARGE. SOME FRENCHMEN WHO HAD BEEN LIVING IN GERMANY WERE QUIETLY DEPARTING.

## PRAGUE--FIRST ADD CHAMBERLAIN REACTION XXX A REPUBLIC.

OTHERS EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT BECAUSE OF THE CLOSE INTEREST OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THE FRANCO-CZECH MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT, CHAMBERLAIN MIGHT BE ABLE TO APPEASE HITLER WITHOUT RESORTING TO A METHOD THAT MIGHT INFRINGE UPON CZECHOSLOVAK RIGHTS.

SOME CZECH QUARTERS LOOKED WITH APPREHENSION UPON CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT BECAUSE THEY FELT CONCESSIONS ALREADY MADE BY THEIR GOVERNMENT TO THE SUDETENS WERE AT THE INSISTENCE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

THESE CONCESSIONS WERE MADE AFTER BRITAIN SENT VISCOUNT RUNCIMAN HERE AT THE HEAD OF AN UNOFFICIAL MEDIATION MISSION.

MANY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT THE VISIT OFFERED CHAMBERLAIN A CHANCE TO EXPLAIN FULLY TO THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR THE CZECH GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

c1102PED

30.24-515

30.24-515

SEP 15 1938

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SEP 15 1938

PARIS, SEPT 14-(AP)-FRANCE HAS GIVEN FULL APPROVAL TO THE PROPOSED VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN TO REICHSFUEHRER HITLER, A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT.

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HE ADDED THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAD GIVEN THE BRITISH LEADER VIRTUAL "CARTE BLANCHE"--A FREE HAND--FOR THE NEGOTIATIONS TO BE HELD AT BERCHTESGADEN TOMORROW.

P516PED

THE DECISION FOR THE BRITISH PREMIER TO VISIT THE GERMAN FUEHRER WAS MADE "IN COMMON" BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE DURING CONFERENCES IN PARIS BETWEEN PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER AND THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR ERIC PHIPPS, IT WAS SAID.

BEFORE THE FINAL ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE DALADIER AND CHAMBERLAIN HAD A TELEPHONE TALK BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS TODAY.

SEP 15 1938

P525PED

"FRANCE COMPLETELY APPROVES THE VISIT," THE SPOKESMAN SAID. "IT IS NECESSARY BECAUSE THE DANGER WAS VERY GRAVE."

IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS A DISTINCT EASING OF THE TENSION WHICH HAS BEEN MOUNTING THE LAST SEVERAL DAYS.

AMERICAN OBSERVERS HAILED THE ANNOUNCEMENT AS THE "BEST NEWS FOR A LONG TIME." EMBASSY CIRCLES GREETED IT WITH OBVIOUS RELIEF

THE SPOKESMAN OF THE QUAI D'ORSAY ASSERTED CHAMBERLAIN WAS GOING TO BERCHTESGADEN WITHOUT INFORMING FRANCE EXACTLY WHAT HE MAY PROPOSE OR WHAT HE MAY ATTEMPT TO BRING BACK.

"WE ARE WAITING ANXIOUSLY TO HEAR THE RESULT," HE ADDED.

P529PED

PREMIER DALADIER ISSUED A STATEMENT COMMENTING UPON CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT SAYING:

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"AT THE END OF YESTERDAY AFTERNOON IN THE PRESENCE OF RAPID DEVELOPMENTS OF CZECHOSLOVAK EVENTS WHICH MADE LOCAL NEGOTIATIONS VERY DIFFICULT I TOOK THE INITIATIVE TO ESTABLISH A PERSONAL

CONTACT WITH THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER.

"THIS WAS WITH THE VIEW TO EXAMINING WITH HIM THE POSSIBILITY OF EXCEPTIONAL PROCEDURE WHICH WOULD PERMIT EXAMINING WITH GERMANY THE MOST EFFICACIOUS METHODS OF ASSURING A FRIENDLY SOLUTION OF THE DIFFERENCE WHICH SEPARATES THE SUDETENS AND PRAGUE GOVERNMENT AND CONSEQUENTLY MAINTAIN THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

"I AM THEN PARTICULARLY HAPPY OVER AN AGREEMENT ON THESE VIEWPOINTS OF TWO FRIENDLY GOVERNMENTS."

SEP 15 1938

P620PED

LONDON, SEPT 14-(AP)-A GAUNT EX-MANUFACTURER FROM BIRMINGHAM REPRESENTING GREAT BRITAIN AND AN EX-GERMAN CORPORAL RISEN TO THE LEADERSHIP OF A REARMED GERMANY MADE AN ENGAGEMENT TODAY TO TALK MAN TO MAN IN AN EFFORT TO PREVENT A MARCH TO WAR.

BRITAIN'S PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN ANNOUNCED HE WOULD FLY TO GERMANY TOMORROW FOR A CONFERENCE WITH ADOLF HITLER, THE GERMAN FUEHRER, AT HIS BERCHTESGADEN RETREAT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID HITLER HAD TOLD THE PRIME MINISTER HE WOULD "GLADLY RECEIVE HIM."

THERE, HIGH IN THE BAVARIAN MOUNTAINS ALMOST IN SIGHT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND GERMAN AUSTRIA--ANNEXED MARCH 13--THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TWO NATIONS, WITH THE EYES OF THE WORLD CENTERED UPON THEM, WILL SIT DOWN TO ATTEMPT A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE SUDETEN-GERMAN QUESTION.

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ON THE ONE SIDE WILL BE THE THIN PRIME MINISTER, 69 YEARS OLD, OF HAWK-LIKE PROFILE, KEEN EYE AND SOFT VOICE.

ON THE OTHER THE COMPARATIVELY SHORT, STOUT FUEHRER, 49 YEARS OLD, OF NERVOUS GESTURE, FLAIL-LIKE TONGUE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ROLE WILL BE THAT OF A MEDIATOR IN THE FIERCE NATIONAL DISPUTE IN WHICH BLOOD ALREADY IS FLOWING FROM DISORDERS BETWEEN THE CZECHOSLOVAKS AND THE SUDETEN GERMANS.

CHAMBERLAIN'S DECISION TO CARRY HIS ALL BUT FRUSTRATED EUROPEAN APPEASEMENT POLICY TO THIS DRAMATIC CLIMAX, MEETING FACE-TO-FACE THE MAN WHO HOLDS EUROPE'S FATE IN HIS HANDS, WAS CONVEYED TO HITLER IN THIS MESSAGE:

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"IN VIEW OF THE INCREASINGLY CRITICAL SITUATION I PROPOSE TO COME OVER AT ONCE TO SEE YOU WITH THE VIEW TO TRYING TO FIND A PEACEFUL SOLUTION. I PROPOSE TO COME ACROSS BY AIR AND AM READY TO START TOMORROW. PLEASE INDICATE THE EARLIEST TIME AT WHICH YOU CAN SEE ME AND SUGGEST A PLACE OF MEETING. I SHOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR A VERY EARLY REPLY.

"(SIGNED) NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN."

A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE AT NO.10 DOWNING STREET, THE BRITISH CABINET IN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION HAD APPROVED THIS BOLD AND UNPRECEDENTED MOVE TO TRY TO FORESTALL EUROPEAN WAR OVER CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE DECISION WAS REACHED IN CLOSE CONSULTATION WITH FRANCE, BRITAIN'S ALLY, AND IN PARIS THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN DECLARED CHAMBERLAIN HAD BEEN GIVEN A FREE HAND FOR NEGOTIATIONS AT BERCHTESGADEN.

MAKING THE FIRST FLIGHT OF HIS LIFE, THE TALL, GRIM-VISAGED PRIME MINISTER IS TO EMBARK ON ONE OF THE GREATEST PEACE MISSIONS OF RECENT HISTORY AT 8:30 A.M. TOMORROW (2:30 A.M. E.S.T.)

IT IS EXPECTED HIS PLANE WILL REACH MUNICH ABOUT 1 P.M. WHERE THERE WILL BE A HALF HOUR WAIT BEFORE PROCEEDING TO BERCHTESGADEN.

BY MID-AFTERNOON THE SPOKESMAN OF EUROPE'S GREAT DEMOCRACIES WILL SIT DOWN FOR A FATEFUL TALK WITH THE LEADER OF A REARMED GREATER GERMANY WHO LAST MONDAY PROCLAIMED HIMSELF ANEW THE PROTECTOR OF THE GERMAN MINORITY IN TROUBLED CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

30.24-517

GERMAN RADIO STATIONS QUICKLY BROADCAST NEWS OF CHAMBERLAIN'S COMING, ANNOUNCING IT ALMOST AT THE SAME TIME THE DISCLOSURE WAS MADE IN LONDON AND BREAKING PROGRAMS TO RELAY THE BULLETIN.

IN BERLIN A SPOKESMAN FOR THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY PROUDLY DECLARED "THIS CLIMAX SPEAKS FOR ITSELF."

WORD OF CHAMBERLAIN'S SUDDEN STEP SWIFTLY SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE OTHER CAPITALS OF EUROPE, CLIMINATING A DAY OF MOUNTING TENSION AS DISORDERS INCREASED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S BORDER REGIONS.

SIR NEVILLE HENDERSON, BRITAIN'S AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY, COMMUNICATED CHAMBERLAIN'S MESSAGE TO HITLER WHO HAS BEEN AT BERCHTESGADEN SINCE HE WOUND UP THE TENTH ANNUAL NAZI CONGRESS AT NURNBERG MONDAY WITH AN ANGRY SPEECH REITERATING HIS STAND THAT THE SUDETEN GERMANS MUST HAVE THE RIGHT OF "SELF-DETERMINATION."

CHAMBERLAIN WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY TWO AIDES--SIR HORACE JOHN WILSON, A CIVIL SERVICE CHIEF KNOWN AS HIS PERSONAL "BRAIN TRUST," AND WILLIAM STRANG, HEAD OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE'S CENTRAL EUROPEAN DEPARTMENT.

SEP 15 1938

P648PED

BEFORE ANNOUNCEMENT, THE PRIME MINISTER'S DECISION WAS MADE KNOWN TO OPPOSITION LEADERS WHO GAVE THEIR APPROVAL.

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY ALSO WAS INFORMED WHEN HE VISITED NO.10 DOWNING STREET AND TALKED WITH CHAMBERLAIN AFTER THE CABINET MEETING.

KING GEORGE VI IS RETURNING SUDDENLY TONIGHT FROM HIS SCOTTISH CASTLE AT BALMORAL TO CONFER WITH HIS MINISTERS.

CASTLE AT BALMORAL TO CONFER WITH HIS MINISTERS ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, BUT IT WAS NOT KNOWN YET WHETHER THE KING WOULD BE

ABLE TO RECEIVE CHAMBERLAIN BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE.

THAT POSSIBILITY REMAINED, HOWEVER, SINCE THE KING'S TRAIN IS DUE TO ARRIVE A HALF HOUR BEFORE CHAMBERLAIN'S PLANE TAKES OFF FROM HESTON AIRPORT IN WEST LONDON. HE WILL FLY IN AN AMERICAN-MADE (LOCKHEED) TWIN-MOTORED PLANE ESPECIALLY EQUIPPED FOR FLIGHT BY BRITISH AIRWAYS.

CHAMBERLAIN WILL MEET HITLER IN THE SAME MOUNTAIN LODGE WHERE EX-CHANCELLOR KURT SCHUSCHNIGG OF AUSTRIA WENT FOR A FATEFUL CONFERENCE LAST FEB. 12, A MONTH BEFORE GERMANY ANNEXED AUSTRIA.

THERE TOO VISCOUNT HALIFAX, BEFORE REPLACING ANTHONY EDEN AS FOREIGN MINISTER, MET HITLER FOR A TALK IN NOVEMBER 1937 WHICH WAS ONE OF CHAMBERLAIN'S FIRST STEPS IN HIS AMBITIOUS EUROPEAN APPEASEMENT PROGRAM OF DEALING WITH DICTATORS.

IN BOTH OF THESE CONFERENCES HITLER'S TORRENT OF WORDS WAS REPORTED TO HAVE MADE THE CONVERSATIONS ONE-SIDED.

DESPITE THIS, CHAMBERLAIN DETERMINED TO SPARE NO EFFORT TO SAVE PEACE AND STAKED HIS PRESTIGE ON A PERSONAL ENCOUNTER.

THOUGH HE HAD THE FULL BACKING OF FRANCE, IT WAS REPORTED CZECHOSLOVAKIA, NOW FIGHTING TO KEEP DOWN THE BITTER SUDETEN STRIFE, WAS NOT CONSULTED IN ADVANCE.

THE CHAMBERLAIN-HITLER TALKS WILL BE CARRIED ON THROUGH SEP 15 1938 INTERPRETERS SINCE NEITHER SPEAKS THE OTHER'S LANGUAGE. IT WAS CONSIDERED POSSIBLE THE TALKS MIGHT CONTINUE THROUGH SEVERAL DAYS.

AMBASSADOR KENNEDY DECLINED TO COMMENT TONIGHT ON CHAMBERLAIN'S TRIP, BUT EARLIER HE ISSUED A STATEMENT FLATLY DENYING REPORTS IN A LONDON NEWSPAPER THAT HE HAD BEEN APPROACHED FOR A NEW DEFINITION OF THE UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY ACT OR TO ENQUIRE WHERE THE UNITED STATES WOULD STAND IN EVENT BRITAIN WENT TO WAR.

IN PARIS IT WAS HINTED PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER MAY HAVE SUGGESTED THE TRIP IN TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS WITH CHAMBERLAIN.

SOME THOUGHT HE MIGHT BROACH THE IDEA OF A FOUR-POWER PACT LINKING BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY AND ITALY IN A NEW CORNERSTONE FOR EUROPEAN PEACE IN REPLACEMENT OF THE OLD LOCARNO PACT NULLIFIED BY GERMANY'S REOCCUPATION OF THE RHINELAND.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PATHWAY OF DEALING DIRECTLY WITH DICTATORS WAS CHOSEN DEFINITELY LAST FEBRUARY WHEN HE BROKE WITH ANTHONY EDEN, HIS THEN FOREIGN SECRETARY, OVER THE ISSUE.

EDEN HIMSELF HAS VISITED HITLER, GOING THERE IN MARCH, 1935, WITH SIR JOHN SIMON TO ATTEMPT SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES THEN TROUBLING EUROPE. ALL THE DESIRED RESULTS WERE NOT OBTAINED FROM THAT VISIT, THOUGH THREE MONTHS LATER, ON JUNE 18, AN ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED LIMITING GERMANY'S NAVAL TONNAGE TO 35 PER CENT OF BRITAIN'S.

ONLY A FEW MONTHS AGO IN PARLIAMENT CHAMBERLAIN DECLARED EUROPE'S PEACE RESTED ON THE FOUR POWERS WHICH MIGHT BE LINKED IN A WESTERN EUROPEAN PACT.

THOUGH HITLER HAS SPOKEN DISPARAGINGLY OF PACTS AND DENIED HE EVER PROPOSED A FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT, SUCH A TREATY APPARENTLY ENVISAGES A FREE HAND FOR GERMANY IN THE EAST.

STANDING SQUARELY ON GERMANY'S EASTWARD PATH IS CZECHOSLOVAKIA NOW BATTLING DESPERATELY FOR AN INDEPENDENT EXISTENCE WITH THE SUPPORT OF HER ALLIES, FRANCE AND RUSSIA, IN THE BACKGROUND.

ANY SUCH FOUR-POWER TREATY THUS MIGHT INVOLVE GRAVE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC AS NOW CONSTITUTED.

ANOTHER ISSUE BETWEEN THE TWO CONFEREES AT BERCHTESGADEN WILL BE COLONIES WHICH CHAMBERLAIN'S EMPIRE HAS AND HITLER'S NATION WANTS.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE AGREED THEY WILL NEGOTIATE WITH GERMANY ON THE QUESTION OF COLONIES ONLY AS PART OF A BROAD GENERAL EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT.

IT IS THUS A BARGAINING WEAPON SEP 15 1938 IN CHAMBERLAIN'S HAND NOW.

ONE OBSERVER DECLARED THAT IF CHAMBERLAIN SUCCEEDS HE WILL GO DOWN

AS ONE OF HISTORY'S GREATEST PEACEMAKERS, AND EVEN IF HE FAILS HE CAN SAY HE MADE A SUPREME EFFORT TO PREVENT WAR.

30.24-519

30.24 - 519

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LONDON, SEPT 14-(AP)-A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM PRAGUE TODAY SAID THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT HAD ISSUED A "FLAT DENIAL" OF A REPORT BY SUDETEN HEADQUARTERS OF A BATTLE BETWEEN SUDETENS AND CZECH POLICE NEAR FALKENAU.

THE GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT UP TO 3 P.M. (9 A.M., E.S.T.) ALL WAS CALM IN THE VILLAGE, IN NORTHWESTERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WHERE THE BATTLE WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE OCCURRED.

THE STATEMENT ISSUED EARLIER AT SUDETEN HEADQUARTERS SAID HEAVY TANKS WERE BEING USED IN A "REGULAR BATTLE" AND THAT BETWEEN 10 AND 15 CZECH GENDARMES HAD BEEN KILLED.

SEP 15 1938

LOSSES OF THE SUDETEN GERMANS WERE DESCRIBED AS "MUCH HEAVIER" BUT NO FIGURE WAS GIVEN.

MJ107PED

THE TROUBLE WAS SAID BY THE SUDETENS TO HAVE BEGUN IN A FIGHT BETWEEN "COMMUNISTS" AND SUDETENS. THE GENDARMES ATTEMPTED TO SEPARATE THE BELLIGERENTS WITHOUT USING THEIR WEAPONS, THE REPORTS SAID, BUT WERE FORCED TO RETREAT INTO A POLICE STATION WHERE THEY WERE ATTACKED BY THE CROWD.

SHOOTING THEN BROKE OUT AND SEVERAL POLICEMEN WERE SHOT DOWN AS THEY ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE FROM THE BUILDING.

SEP 15 1938

THE CROWD SEIZED WEAPONS IN THE POLICE STATION, INCLUDING TWO MACHINE-GUNS AND A NUMBER OF HAND GRENADES. THE SUDETEN VERSION SAID POLICE REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED A SHORT TIME LATER FROM FALKENAU AND ZWODAU AND OPENED FIRE ON THE SUDETENS, WHO RETURNED THE FIRE.

MJ127PED

LONDON, SEPT. 15-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-A REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY,

CORRESPONDENT REPORTED FROM EGER, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, EARLY TODAY THAT SIX PERSONS, INCLUDING ONE WOMAN, WERE KILLED IN A FOUR-HOUR BATTLE DURING THE NIGHT THERE BETWEEN SUDETEN GERMANS AND CZECH GENDARMERIE.

THE REUTERS CORRESPONDENT SAID THE BATTLE RAGED IN THE STREETS OF EGER, WHICH IS IN SUDETEN TERRITORY WITHIN THREE MILES OF THE GERMAN BORDER. THE CZECH GENDARMERIE BROUGHT ARMORED CARS AND MACHINE-GUNS INTO ACTION.

THE FIGHTING CENTERED AROUND HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUDETEN PARTY, IN WHICH THE SUDETENS WERE BESIEGED, AND A HOTEL IN WHICH OTHER GERMANS TOOK POSITIONS.

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S1111PED

TWO NEWSPAPERMEN ATTACHED TO THE LOCAL SUDETEN NEWSPAPER WERE AMONG FOUR CIVILIANS REPORTED KILLED. A THIRD VICTIM WAS IDENTIFIED AS A CZECH, BROTHER OF A POLICEMAN ENGAGED IN THE FIGHTING.

THE SUDETENS WERE SAID TO HAVE USED RIFLES AND ONE MACHINE-GUN.

THESE WEAPONS LATER WERE DISPLAYED TO FOREIGN NEWSPAPERMEN AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS BY THE CZECHS WHO SAID THEY WERE OF GERMAN MANUFACTURE.

EGER WAS DESCRIBED AS "LIKE A TOWN IN WAR-TIME," WITH THE SUDETENS FINALLY ROUTED FROM THE HOTEL AND HUNTED FROM HOUSE-TO-HOUSE.

S1120PED

LONDON, SEPT. 14-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P.

KENNEDY ISSUED A STATEMENT TODAY DECLARING THAT NO MEMBER OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD APPROACHED HIM FOR AN EXPRESSION ON THE UNITED STATES' STAND IN THE EVENT GREAT BRITAIN IS FORCED INTO A WAR.

HE ALSO SAID HE HAD NOT BEEN ASKED FOR AN INTERPRETATION OF HOW THE AMERICAN NEUTRALITY ACT WOULD APPLY IN A WAR IN WHICH BRITAIN WAS INVOLVED.

THE AMBASSADOR MADE HIS STATEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH A REPORT PRINTED IN A LONDON AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER TO THE EFFECT THAT BRITAIN WAS "ANXIOUS TO RECEIVE FURTHER CLARIFICATION" THROUGH KENNEDY OF THE

SEP 15 1938

# UNITED STATES' POSITION.

(MORE)

MJ142PED

THE REPORT ALSO SAID "IT IS BELIEVED" THE UNITED STATES MIGHT ASSOCIATE HERSELF WITH SOME FRENCH-BRITISH DECLARATION IN THE PRESENT EUROPEAN CRISIS.

KENNEDY, WHO VISITED NO. 10 DOWNING STREET AND TALKED WITH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN AFTER TODAY'S CABINET MEETING, SAID:

"I WISH TO SAY THAT NO MEMBERS OF THE CABINET, NOR THE FOREIGN SECRETARY, NOR THE PRIME MINISTER HAVE EVER MENTIONED ANY OF THESE THINGS SINCE I HAVE BEEN HERE.

"THEY HAVE MADE IT CLEAR TO ME THAT THEY UNDERSTAND AMERICA'S POSITION AND THEY HAVE NEVER ATTEMPTED TO GET ANY EXPRESSION OF MY OPINION OR THAT OF MY GOVERNMENT ON THESE MATTERS. THEY ARE CONSTANTLY KEEPING ME INFORMED FOR THE BENEFIT OF MY GOVERNMENT."

P204PED

LONDON, SEPT 14-(AP)-TOMORROW'S MOMENTOUS MEETING BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN AND CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER WILL PROVIDE A PICTURE OF GREAT PHYSICAL CONTRAST.

ON ONE SIDE OF THE TABLE WILL BE THE THIN PRIME MINISTER, WITH BEETLING BROWS AND KEEN BUT CALM EYES, A HAWK-LIKE PROFILE AND A SOFT VOICE.

ON THE OTHER SIDE WILL BE THE SHORTER, STOUTER REICHSFUEHRER WITH A LITTLE BLACK MOUSTACHE, QUICK, EAGER EYES WITH A KIND OF MYSTIC LIGHT, AND A STRIDENT TONGUE.

HITLER IS 49, CHAMBERLAIN 69. THERE IS SEVERAL INCHES DIFFERENCE IN THEIR HEIGHTS, CHAMBERLAIN BEING NOT FAR SHORT OF SIX FEET.

P1110PED

1938

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 15-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-DESPITE

THE CHINESE-JAPANESE WAR, THE PRESENT EUROPEAN CRISIS COMMANDS MAJOR ATTENTION IN SHANGHAI'S LARGE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

RADIO STATIONS WERE MAKING EXTENSIVE BROADCASTS OF NEWS POURING IN FROM THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

POSTAL SFX HARRIS 50015 CAF 2428 SEP 15 1938

(EDITORS: EGER, IN THE HEART OF THE SUDETEN REGION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND TODAY'S CHIEF EUROPEAN TROUBLE SPOT, IS DESCRIBED IN THE FOLLOWING STORY BY AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO RECENTLY VISITED IT.)

BY WALTER M. HARRISON

SEPT 15 1938  
EGER, CZECHOSLOVAKIA-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)- IF YOU HAVE A MAP OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA BEFORE YOU, PUT YOUR PENCIL ON PRAGUE AND DRAW A LINE DUE WEST 100 MILES TO THE GERMAN FRONTIER. THERE IS EGER OR AS IT IS CALLED IN CZECH, CHEB.

IF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC IS A SAUSAGE IN THE MOUTH OF GERMANY, EGER IS THE KNOT WITH WHICH THE SAUSAGE IS TIED. IT IS A PROMONTORY JUTTING OUT INTO GERMANY.

TO THE WEST THE BOUNDARY IS THREE MILES, TO THE SOUTH THE HORIZON IS PUNCTURED BY A SHAFT TO BISMARCK, TEN MILES AWAY. SOUTHWARD SEVEN MILES, THE SMOKE OF A BAVARIAN PORCELAIN PLANT SMUDGES THE HILLS.

EGER IS IN THE HEART OF THE SUDETEN COUNTRY, IF WAR SHOULD COME EGER PROBABLY WOULD BE ONE OF THE FIRST OF THE 12TH CENTURY TOWNS TO BE SHATTERED BY ARTILLERY.

IT IS MORE GERMAN THAN CZECH. THERE ARE 30,000 GERMANS AND 4,000 CZECHS. ALL THE POLICE ARE CZECHS. YOU SEE THE CHANCES FOR TROUBLE.

30.24-521

30.24-521

I CAME HERE ON A SATURDAY (SEPTEMBER 3). THERE HAD BEEN A WEEK OF TAUT NERVES IN PRAGUE. DAILY, TENSION TIGHTENED, THEN RELAXED. EGER WAS AS PLACID AS A KANSAS COUNTY SEAT. THE WHITE STOCKINGS WORN BY MEMBERS OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY WERE MUCH IN EVIDENCE. THERE WERE A FEW HASTY NAZI SALUTES BETWEEN MEN WHO PASSED IN THE BAHNHOF STRASSE.

IN THE EVENING THE BEER HOUSES FILLED UP. THERE WAS MUCH CONVERSATION, WHICH I COULDN'T UNDERSTAND, BUT THERE WAS NOTHING WAR-LIKE ABOUT IT.

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NOT MORE THAN TEN PEOPLE HERE SPEAK ENGLISH. ONE OF THEM, DR. STANISLAV DVORAK, HEADMASTER OF THE EGER GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, DROVE WITH ME TO THE BORDER, WHERE I SAW THE ONLY EVIDENCE OF WAR PREPARATION VISIBLE IN EGER.

A HUNDRED YARDS FROM THE CUSTOMS HOUSE ON THE ASPHALT HIGHWAY LEADING TO ESCH, A WHITE CONCRETE BARRIER STRIPED WITH RED HAS BEEN BUILT ACROSS THE ROAD, BUT IT WAS OPEN. DEEP TRENCHES PARALLEL THE ROAD.

NO GERMAN CARS WERE IN SIGHT FROM THE BORDER.

THE PATH OF THE CUSTOMS HOUSE IS GUARDED BY HEAVY STEEL RAILS, SUNK LIKE POSTS IN A DEEP CONCRETE FOOTING. NO TANK COULD SMASH THAT FENCE. ACROSS THE ROAD IS A FINE OLD 15TH CENTURY CHURCH. ONE HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELL WOULD WRECK IT.

I SAW A PARTY OF TOURISTS COMING OUT OF THE CUSTOMS HOUSE WITH THEIR HANDS FULL OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BOOKLETS ON THE GLORIES OF PRAGUE. THROUGH THE TANK TRAPS STROLLED A STURDY YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN, PUSHING A PERAMBULATOR.

MJ1018AED

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 14-(AP)-SECRETARY

HULL SAID TODAY AMERICAN CONSULS IN EUROPE HAVE NO SPECIAL ORDERS TO START AMERICAN TRAVELERS BACK HOME, BUT MAY DO SO ON THEIR OWN DISCRETION.

CONSULS ARE WELL WITHIN THEIR STANDING INSTRUCTIONS. ASSOCIATES

ADDED, IF THEY SUGGEST TO AMERICANS IT MIGHT BE WISER TO QUIET WAR-THREATENED EUROPE.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD NO CONFIRMATION OF DISPATCHES FROM LONDON AND BERLIN THAT CONSULATES ARE COUNSELLING AMERICAN TOURISTS TO COME HOME. HULL SAID, HOWEVER, THAT AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES AT EVERY POST WERE WELL INFORMED ABOUT FUNCTIONS RELATING TO ANY EMERGENCY.

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EARLIER TODAY, HULL DISCUSSED THE FOREIGN SITUATION WITH RENE DE SAINT-QUENTIN, THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR. SAINT-QUENTIN TOLD REPORTERS AFTERWARDS:

"EVENTS IN EUROPE ARE MOVING VERY FAST--TOO FAST."

(NO PICKUP)

SU123PES NM

BUCHAREST, RUMANIA, SEPT. 14-(AP)-KING CAROL

TWICE RECEIVED THE CHIEF OF THE RUMANIAN GENERAL STAFF AT HIS PALACE AT SINAIA TODAY, AND THEN PRESIDED OVER A CABINET COUNCIL ON THE CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS.

SEP 15 1938

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KITCHENER, ONT., SEPT. 14-(CANADIAN PRESS)-A PICTURE OF ADOLF HITLER AND SWASTIKA STREAMERS HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM A GERMAN CLUB HERE AT THE REQUEST OF POLICE CHIEF WILLIAM HODGSON, THE CHIEF SAID TODAY. HITLER'S PICTURE WAS REPLACED BY ONE OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH, AND THE SWASTIKA FLAG WAS SUPPLANTED BY THE UNION JACK. FIFTY SCHOOL CHILDREN PARADED THROUGH RESIDENTIAL STREETS LAST NIGHT, CARRYING POSTERS READING:

"PHOOEY TO HITLER."

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KITCHENER WAS CALLED BERLIN UNTIL THE WORLD WAR, WHEN IT WAS RE-NAMED IN HONOR OF LORD KITCHENER, BRITISH WAR SECRETARY AT THAT TIME.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SEPT-14

STATESMEN FEAR ANOTHER WORLD WAR MAY START IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA,  
A TINY REPUBLIC CREATED BY TREATIES OF THE LAST WORLD WAR.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE FACTS ABOUT THE COUNTRY, THE DISPUTE AND THE  
LEADERS INVOLVED.

#### THE COUNTRY:

CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS FORMED ON OCT. 28, 1918, FROM PARTS OF  
BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, SILESIA, SLOVAKIA AND RUTHENIA WHICH BEFORE THE  
WAR WERE UNDER THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

POPULATION: 15,000,000 INCLUDING NEARLY 9,000,000 CZECHOSLOVAKS,  
3,500,000 SUDETEN GERMANS SO NAMED BECAUSE OF THE SUDETES MOUNTAINS  
AMONG WHICH THEY LIVE; SMALLER GROUPS OF POLES, MAGYARS, RUTHENIANS,  
AND OTHER MINORITIES.

AREA: 54,000 SQUARE MILES. THE SUDETEN GERMANS LIVE IN PERHAPS  
1/20TH OF THIS AREA, BUT THE SUDETEN REGIONS FORM THE BORDER WITH  
GERMANY.

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#### THE DISPUTE:

THE SUDETEN GERMANS WANTED TO BECOME A PART OF AUSTRIA AT THE  
END OF THE WORLD WAR. NOW EXTREMISTS AMONG THEM WANT TO JOIN GERMANY.  
THE FORMAL DEMAND OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY IS FOR INDEPENDENCE IN  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AT LEAST. THE SUDETENS CLAIM THE CZECHOSLOVAKS  
HAVE NOT FULFILLED WORLD WAR TREATY PLEDGES TO PROTECT INTERESTS  
OF THE GERMAN-SPEAKING MINORITY.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT VOWS IT IS WILLING TO GRANT ALL REASON-  
ABLE DEMANDS. IT HAS OFFERED TO ESTABLISH LOCAL CANTONAL GOVERNMENTS.  
THREE WOULD BE GERMAN-DOMINATED AND INCLUDE ABOUT 2,000,000 OF THE  
3,500,000 SUDETENS. THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT REFUSED TO RELIN-  
QUISH CONTROL OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, FINANCIAL AND MILITARY POLICY.

THE SUDETENS SAY THIS IS NOT ENOUGH.

#### THE REASON FOR THE FEARS OF WAR:

CHANCELLOR HITLER OF GERMANY ANNEXED AUSTRIA ON MARCH 13 AFTER  
DECLARING ON FEB. 20 THAT GERMANY WOULD PROTECT GERMAN PEOPLES WHO  
WERE UNABLE "TO SECURE ALONG THE BORDERS THE RIGHTS TO GENERAL,  
HUMAN, POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL FREEDOM."

HE SAID ON MONDAY NIGHT THAT GERMANY WOULD AID THE SUDETENS IF  
THEY NEEDED HELP TO GAIN THESE "RIGHTS." HE ADMONISHED THE CZECH  
GOVERNMENT TO REACH AN UNDERSTANDING WITH THE SUDETENS.

THE CZECHS FEAR GERMANY MAY TRY TO ANNEX AT LEAST THE SUDETEN  
AREA AS SHE DID AUSTRIA. THE CZECHS ARE DETERMINED TO FIGHT SHOULD  
THAT OCCUR. CZECH ALLIES ARE FRANCE AND SOVIET RUSSIA, AND BRITAIN  
HAS INDICATED SHE VERY LIKELY WOULD BE INVOLVED IF FRANCE GOT INTO  
A WAR.

#### THE "OTHER COUNTRIES":

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GERMANY COUNTS AS HER PARTICULAR FRIENDS ITALY AND JAPAN, AND  
THE THREE ARE LINKED IN AN ACCORD TO FIGHT AGAINST WORLD COMMUNISM.  
THEY ARE THE AUTHORITARIAN, FASCIST, NAZI STATES.

BRITAIN, FRANCE, SOVIET RUSSIA ARE SYMPATHETIC TO THE CZECH  
EFFORTS TO KEEP THEIR LITTLE REPUBLIC INTACT, BUT LIKEWISE BRITAIN  
AND FRANCE ARE URGING THE CZECH GOVERNMENT TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE  
TO REACH A REASONABLE COMPROMISE TO ASSURE PEACE.

BRITAIN HAS SENT AN UNOFFICIAL MISSION OF MEDIATION TO PRAGUE  
TO WORK TO THIS END.

THE LESSER NATIONS OF EUROPE HAVE KEPT THUS FAR IN THE BACK-  
GROUND, BUT WATCHFUL AND WAITING.

#### THE PERSONALITIES:

ADOLF HITLER, CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY. A ONE-TIME PAINTER AND  
AUSTRIAN BORN, HE CAME TO POWER IN GERMANY IN 1933 WITH A CONSTANTLY  
REPEATED PLEDGE TO RESTORE HIS NATION TO THE STATUS OF THE GREAT  
EMPIRE OF PRE-WAR DAYS. HE IS 49.

DR. EDUARD BENES, PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MILD-MANNERED, 54,  
WHO AS CHIEF OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION AT THE VERSAILLES PEACE  
CONFERENCES HELPED ESTABLISH HIS NATION.

KONRAD HENLEIN, 40, who used to teach athletics, had a successful experience organizing athletic clubs, turned to politics and founded the Sudeten German Party. He leads the Sudeten fight and goes frequently to Germany to consult Hitler.

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VISCOUNT RUNCIMAN, 68, head of SEP 15 1938 mediation mission to Prague, a banker, steamship man considered cool, calm and shrewd.

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, prime minister of Britain, former chancellor of the exchequer. He is 69, likes nothing more than a fishing holiday. He effected a peace understanding with Italy, not yet in force, declaring it better to deal with the dictator countries than to risk war. Now he is a leader of the effort to keep peace by urging Czechoslovakia to negotiate, and by firm warnings to Germany of the danger of war.

MJ/QQ 304AED

## Europe's Armed Might Compared

[By the Associated Press]

Comparative strengths of European armed forces according to authoritative estimates:

	Standing Army	Reserves	Airplanes	Naval Tonnage
Germany .....	900,000	2,000,000	2,000	155,665
France .....	725,000	5,500,000	2,300	643,489
Italy .....	500,000	7,300,000	3,000	486,600
Britain .....	301,000	501,554	2,439	1,293,753
Russia .....	1,500,000	18,000,000	4,000	198,148
Czechoslovakia .....	200,000	1,500,000	566	200

Army figures in each instance include active and reserve air-force personnel. The number of airplanes includes both first-line planes and first-line reserve planes, but does not include second-line reserve planes. Naval tonnage includes both under-age and over-age craft.

THE SIZE OF THE JAPANESE STANDING ARMY IS ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE FACT THAT THE NORMAL PEACETIME ARMY OF 376,000 WAS INCREASED FOR THE WAR WITH CHINA BY CALLING OUT SECOND AND THIRD-LINE RESERVES. MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS ARE INCLUDED IN RESERVE LISTINGS OF JAPAN AND ITALY. THE SMALL NUMBER OF BRITISH RESERVES IS ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE FACT THAT BRITAIN DOES NOT HAVE CONSCRIPTION. BRITISH FIGURES ARE EXCLUSIVE

30.24-523

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OF INDIAN ARMY RESERVES, DOMINION TROOPS AND FORCES OF COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.

SEP 15 1938

BESIDES THE 200-TON PATROL VESSEL PRESIDENT MASARYK, CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAS 22 ARMED MOTOR LAUNCHES AND TUGS FOR RIVER SERVICE.

GH 251056PED

## CHAMBERLAIN RETURNS TO INFORM HIS CABINET ABOUT TALK WITH HITLER

SEP 16 1938

Another Meeting Planned In Few Days With Solution Of Sudeten German-Czech Conflict As Basic Issue At Parleys

"Frank Exchange Of Views On Present Situation" Reported After Three-Hour Talk—Details Of Conversations Kept Secret

\* [By the Associated Press]

Berchtesgaden, Germany, Sept. 15—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Reichsführer Adolf Hitler talked for more than three hours today in the first of a series of historic conferences weighing the issue of war or peace in Europe.

There was a feeling among observers here that if European peace grows from the conferences, it will be predicated on the sacrifice of some Sudeten territory by Czechoslovakia to Germany.

### May Permit Annexation

None but the conferees and their close associates knew what Premier Chamberlain would propose when he flies back to London tomorrow to consult his Cabinet, but the supposition was that it would relate to permitting the Sudeten Nazis to be annexed by Germany.

An official announcement said the two statesmen "had an extended, frank exchange of views on the present situation." Chamberlain will return to London tomorrow to consult the British Cabinet.

Another Meeting In Few Days

Another meeting between the two will be held in a few days and it was suggested that a more convenient place than the Führer's Alpine home would be selected for the next conversation.

What passed between them during their initial meeting remained the secret of themselves and their confidants.

Official Announcement

The text of the official announcement was as follows:

"The Führer and Reichschancellor today had a discussion with the British Premier at Obersalzberg in the course of which an extended, frank exchange of views on the present situation took place.

"The British Premier returns to England tomorrow to consult the British Cabinet. A new conversation takes place within a few days."

The basic issue was the conflict between Praha and Berlin over the demands of Czechoslovakia's Germanic minority, which first called for autonomy and other concessions, but now wants union with Hitler's greater Germany.

The gaunt, gray-haired Prime Minister shattered precedent to speed by air and train for the face-to-face conference, designed to insure peace, with the World War corporal.

Not As Suppliant

One thing was taken for granted in all quarters—that the head of the Government of the vast British Empire had not come here as a suppliant.

Germans took a proud view of the dramatic and history-making turn of events, but none suggested that Chamberlain had come to bend the knee.

Although details of the conference were lacking, optimism persisted on the grounds that Chamberlain would not have made his sensational dash without having some basis for believing that he could achieve something worthwhile.

First Airplane Ride

Taking his first airplane ride, the 69-year-old Prime Minister flew from London to Munich—a distance of 610 miles—in 3 hours 55 minutes.

Accompanied by two Foreign Office experts, Sir Horace Wilson and William Strang, he had planned to fly direct to Berchtesgaden, but bad weather forced a change in plans and the landing was made at Oberwiesen-

feld airdrome.

British and German flags flew side by side at the airport and a large crowd gave him a friendly greeting

as he stepped to the ground to shake hands with Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin.

Introduced To Nazis

German dignitaries introduced by the Ambassador included Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister; Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, German Ambassador to London; Count Ernst von Weizsaecker, Under Secretary of State, and Baron Alexander von Doernberg, Hitler's chief of protocol.

The Prime Minister and his party boarded Hitler's special train after lunch and it was 4.02 P. M. before they swung into the Berchtesgaden station after their trip through a winding valley under towering Alps.

All Berchtesgaden and the surrounding countryside turned out to "Heil" the British leader and the station platform was jammed with young and old.

Streets Filled With Cars

Streets from the end of the resort to the other were filled with automobiles and pedestrians. Picturesque Bavarian costumes—the men in decorated leather shorts and the women in multi-colored dresses—were in evidence everywhere.

Chamberlain bared his head in acknowledgment as the crowd cheered.

Dr. Otto Meissner, chief of the Chancellery, escorted him to an automobile and the car moved away amid ringing "Heils" and under a bower of hands raised in the Nazi salute.

Stays Hour In Hotel

The party went immediately to the Grand Hotel, but less than an hour later Chamberlain went on to Berghof, Hitler's mountain home at Obersalzberg, eight miles away.

There were four cars, in the first of which sat Chamberlain, von Ribbentrop and Major Schmunt, chief military adjutant to Hitler.

Behind it was the car with Sir Neville and Meissner; then a third bearing Sir Horace and von Weizsaecker, and finally one with Strang and von Doernberg.

Hitler Greets Guests

It was raining as the party drove up, but Hitler walked down the spacious steps of his retreat to greet his guests with cordial handshakes. An honor

company of Hitler's personal S. S. guard troops presented arms.

The Führer immediately invited Chamberlain to have tea and the official parties of both leaders participated before the conversations began.

The Prime Minister and his entourage returned to their headquarters at the Grand Hotel after 8 P. M. and the announcement was made of Chamberlain's plan to return to London to consult the Cabinet and then come back for further conversations with the Führer.

Berchtesgaden, nestling against a mist-clothed peak of the Bavarian Alps, tonight was overflowing with visitors. Hotels—large and small—were turning them away because of lack of room.

REICH LEADER GREET'S GUEST AT HIS HOME

Britain's Emissary Appears Glowing and Confident at Berchtesgaden.

TEA PRECEDES THEIR TALKS

No Hint Given of Proposal on Czechs—Bavarians Cheer

Führer's Visitor

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain came to Adolf Hitler at his home today in a precedent-breaking personal effort to keep Europe out of war.

In the rain, Chancellor Hitler welcomed at the entrance of his mountain retreat the elderly British statesman who dashed from London by plane and train to speak for the British Empire on the Czechoslovak crisis.

Smiling broadly and looking hearty, Mr. Chamberlain stepped down from a

special train in this picturesque little Bavarian Alpine town at 4:02 P. M. (11:02 A. M., New York time).

His glowing, confident appearance imported anything but a gloomy outlook to the tremendous task he faced in his conference with Hitler.

The rain which had fallen intermittently during the day poured down as the Prime Minister moved slowly along the station platform. He was surrounded by groups of German officials, S. S. (black shirt) elite guards and police. Despite the downpour he did not bother to raise the rolled umbrella he carried over his arm.

Thousands Cheer Him

Gave no definite hint as a crowd of thousands, mostly under umbrellas, "heiled" again and again.

Dr. Otto Meissner, Chief of the Chancellery, greeted the Prime Minister at the station. Accompanying Mr. Chamberlain were Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister; Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador, and Mr. Henderson's two aids from the British Foreign Office; Sir Horace John Wilson and William Strang.

The party wasted no time. As the crowd cheered, Hitler's personal car whisked Mr. Chamberlain off to the Grand Hotel, where he will make his headquarters. Then after a brief stop the party

drove the remaining eight miles to Hitler's home, Berghof on Obersalzberg.

Tea Precedes Business

Originally Mr. Chamberlain had planned to fly from Munich to Freilassing Air Field, near Berchtesgaden, but inclement weather forced a change in plans, and the party took a train from Munich, where Mr. Chamberlain landed by airplane from London.

As Mr. Chamberlain reached Berghof, an honor company of Hitler's personal S. S. bodyguard presented arms.

Before getting down to business Hitler invited the Prime Minister to have tea in the great hall of Berghof. The entire Chamberlain and Hitler entourage participated.

Nazi officials gathered here were still pleased over the unexpected turn in the situation as a result of Mr. Chamberlain's dramatic appeal for a personal audience with Hitler. They were unwilling, however, even to guess what proposals the British

statesman might have brought to end the tense crisis.

A master stage manager, the Führer left nothing undone to make Mr. Chamberlain's drive from the station to Berghof a noteworthy

one. Four Mercedes cars were placed at the disposal of the British party.

Begin Arranging Program

In the first sat Chamberlain, von Ribbentrop and Major Schmunt, chief military adjutant to Hitler. The second was occupied by Henderson and Meissner, the third by Wilson and Ernst von Weizsaecker, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the fourth by Strang and Baron Alexander von Doernberg, Hitler's chief of protocol.

As Mr. Chamberlain drove up the steep, super-highway to Berghof, he praised the beautiful scenery. He also expressed surprise at the ease with which the cars climbed the steep road, which rises from Berchtesgaden's 1,500 feet to Berghof's 3,300 feet.

Der Fuehrer stood in Berghof's broad door as the cars approached. Then he walked down the spacious steps and greeted his guests with cordial handshakes.

During tea Mr. Chamberlain admired the Alpine view through a huge window of the great hall. Hitler, Chamberlain and their aids then got down to arranging the formalities of the program for the British delegation's stay.

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MUNICH, Germany, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain arrived at the Munich airport today on his way to see Chancellor Hitler, 12:50 P. M. (6:30 E. S. T.)

Ending the first airplane trip of his sixty-nine years, 610 miles from Heston airport, London, he stepped smilingly to the ground and shook hands with Sir Neville Henderson, Britain's Ambassador to Germany.

Sir Neville introduced Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, and other German officials, to the Prime Minister, who then introduced his companions on the trip, Sir Horace Wilson and William Strang.

Mr. Chamberlain continued his journey by special train to Obersalzberg, three miles from Berchtesgaden and the German Fuehrer's Bavarian mountain retreat.

Among those who met Mr. Chamberlain at the airport were Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, German Ambassador to London; Under-Secretary of State Count Ernst von Weizsaecker, and the chief of protocol, Von Dornberg.

The discussion at Berchtesgaden was expected to begin shortly after Mr. Chamberlain's arrival.

Quarters had been engaged for the Prime Minister and his party at the Grand Hotel in the resort town.

Hundreds of persons gave Mr. Chamberlain a cordial welcome when his plane landed at Oberwiesenfeld Airdrome, which was

decorated with swastikas and Union Jacks.

Von Ribbentrop

After the introductions the party went by automobile to the Munich Central Railway station, with Mr. Chamberlain in animated conversation with Herr von Ribbentrop.

At the decorated station Gen. Franz von Epp, Governor of Bavaria, and Adolf Wagner, Bavarian Minister of the Interior, conducted the British visitors to their train, which pulled out for Berchtesgaden at 1:16 P. M. amid cheers.

The train purposely made slow time in order to give the British Prime Minister an opportunity to recover from his air journey before meeting the Reichsfuehrer.

Herr von Ribbentrop was on the train with Mr. Chamberlain.

Three hours before the party was expected at Berchtesgaden a large crowd gathered at the foot of Obersalzberg, where the road turns up to Hitler's private residence.

Before the hotel where the British mission was to stay a company of Chancellor Hitler's elite guards goose-stepped into position.

Von Ribbentrop had spent the greater part of the night with Herr Hitler and came to Munich to give last-minute instructions.

PRIME MINISTER TO SEE CABINET ON HIS RETURN

Nazis Officially Announce That Conference on Czechs Was Frank.

ANOTHER MEETING ARRANGED

Britain's Emissary to Come Back in a Few Days for Another Discussion

SEP 16 1938

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—It was officially announced tonight that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain will return to London tomorrow to consult the British cabinet after a three-hour talk today with Adolf Hitler at his Bavarian mountain retreat. The British Prime Minister

will return to Germany a few days later for further talks with the German Fuehrer, attempting to keep Europe out of war.

The announcement, issued after the termination of their tea-time conference, said:

"Chancellor Hitler and British Prime Minister Chamberlain had an extended, frank exchange of views on the present situation."

Thus the spokesman for Great Britain will repeat his precedent-breaking flight for face-to-face talks with the German Fuehrer upon which hinge Europe's hopes of peace and fears of war.

Mr. Chamberlain left Hitler's Alpine chalet shortly before 8 P. M. (3 P. M., New York time) after a momentous three-hour conference.

The British Prime Minister and his entourage returned to their headquarters at the Grand Hotel where orders were given to serve supper.

SEP 16 1938

Receives Him in Rain. From London to Munich by plane, from Munich to Berchtesgaden in an explosion-proof train, and from Berchtesgaden to the Fuehrer's mountain home in four high-powered German automobiles, Mr. Chamberlain and his party sped to the momentous conference arranged only yesterday at the British Prime Minister's request.

Mr. Chamberlain smiled broadly as he was received by the Fuehrer in the rain. They went inside the chalet and sat down almost immediately to tea.

Then the two statesmen were understood to have withdrawn to Hitler's private office. A waiting world could not learn immediately just what was going on.

PRIME MINISTER TO GIVE REPORT TO PARLIAMENT

SEP 16 1938

Leaders Arrange Session to Hear Chamberlain's Personal Statement.

KING GEORGE BACK IN LONDON

30.24-525

30.24-525

# Lord Halifax Keeps Sovereign Posted on Rapidly Changing Foreign Situation

LONDON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The British Government made arrangements today to recall Parliament to hear Prime Minister Chamberlain's personal report on his talk with Chancellor Hitler of Germany. Parliament was recessed on July 29 until November 1, but has remained subject to immediate recall.

The exact date for the earlier meeting will be fixed when the parliamentary leaders learn definitely when Mr. Chamberlain will return from Berchtesgaden.

Sir John Simon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Capt. Edward Agnew Fitzroy, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and Capt. Henry Margesson, the Chief Government Whip, met at 10 Downing Street today to make the final arrangements.

## Boldest Maneuver.

Capt. Fitzroy is technically the only man permitted to recall Parliament, but he, like the King, acts on the advice of the Ministers.

King George VI after luncheon today sought further information on the international situation from Viscount Halifax, the Foreign Secretary.

Arrangements for summoning the legislators back to Parliament were made as the Prime Minister, in the boldest diplomatic maneuver of modern history, flew to Germany to ask Hitler to save the peace of the world.

Wearing a dark gray overcoat and gray hat, and carrying the inevitable rolled umbrella, the Prime Minister entered a big Lockheed plane and took off from Heston airport at 8:35 A. M. (3:35 A. M. Eastern standard time).

It was the first time in his life he had flown, and he was headed for rain and fog, over parts of France and Germany.

He said before he left, of the dramatic journey he decided yesterday to make:

"I am going to see the German Chancellor because the situation seems to me to be one in which discussions between him and me may have useful consequences.

"The Fuehrer's reply to my suggestion encourages me to hope that my visit to him will not be without results."

## Three Primary Objects.

The 610-mile flight to Munich, and thence by automobile to Berchtesgaden, had three primary objects as British interpreted it:

To get Herr Hitler's help to keep disorders in Sudeten areas of Czechoslovakia from spreading

into European war; to reopen negotiations on the Czechoslovak-Sudeten German minorities dispute; to impress on Herr Hitler personally that Britain must fight if the security of France is threatened in war.

Having announced suddenly his decision to go to Herr Hitler yesterday, the Prime Minister quickly won the praise of the British press, of the French who shared responsibility for the trip, of Premier Mackenzie King of the Dominion of Canada, and of Italy, whose press was more cordial than to any British statesman since coolness arose between the countries over the Ethiopian war. Germany, too, was pleased.

## Rumors of U. S. Opposition.

Some newspapers said that the American Ambassador, Joseph P. Kennedy, had conveyed to Chamberlain a feeling that the United States also would provide him moral support.

The Prime Minister slipped from

They scattered the leaflets in Whitehall, from which Downing Street leads.

At almost the same time Mr. Chamberlain left 10 Downing Street, King George arrived at Euston Station from Balmoral, Scotland. The international crisis had caused him to return to London ahead of his schedule.

The Prime Minister, however, was unable to talk with his monarch before departing. The king chatted briefly before leaving the station with Lord Stamp, president of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, over whose line he traveled. Lord Stamp had just returned from the Nuremberg Nazi Party Congress and a visit to Prague.

Emerging from 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister paused on the doorstep for photographs. Several small attache cases were dumped into his automobile, and he smiled a response to salutes of scores of bobbies as he was driven away.

## Cheers From Crowd.

At Heston Airport he was greeted by Viscount Halifax, Herr Kordt, German Charge D'Affaires and Baron von Selzan, first secretary of the German embassy.

Lord Brocket, who flew from

Nuremberg to tell the Prime Minister his impression of a recent visit he had with Herr Hitler, talked briefly with Mr. Chamberlain.

The crowds, breaking away to make room for the plane, shouted "Good luck" and "Well done" and "Stand by Czechoslovakia."

The gaunt, usually sober-faced Chamberlain smiled and waved his hat. The Prime Minister and his two aids spent a few minutes with the two German embassy officials.

Herr Kordt shook Mr. Chamberlain's hand, congratulated him on

his "magnanimous initiative" and wished him godspeed. Lord Londonderry, leader of the House of Lords, handed a note through the door after Mr. Chamberlain entered the plane.

The Prime Minister read it and laughed heartily. He showed no nervousness as the ship swung around for the take-off. Four seats had been removed to give the party more room. Commander C. N. Pelly, senior British Airways pilot, was at the controls with Commander D. S. King as co-pilot.

If the leader of the Government fails through this meeting to secure an "honorable peace," the agreement to resolve the Sudeten question generally was believed by

his 10 Downing Street residence under strong police protection at 7:50 A. M. Only authorized persons were permitted in the little street because of reports that communists planned to demonstrate against his flight to see the Nazi leader.

The communists prepared leaflets proclaiming "Chamberlain should fly to Benes (Czechoslovak President) not to Hitler," but only a few demonstrators appeared. They scattered the leaflets in Whitehall, from which Downing Street leads.

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of the London Midland Scottish Railway, over whose line he traveled. Lord Stamp had just returned from the Nuremberg Nazi Party Congress and a visit to Prague.

## Accompanied by Two Aids.

Emerging from 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister paused on the doorstep for photographs. Several small attache cases were dumped into his automobile, and he smiled a response to salutes of scores of bobbies as he was driven away.

His two aids on the vital trip were with him in the car. They were Sir Horace John Wilson, 56, known as the big brain of the civil service, and William Strang, 45, head of the Foreign Office's central European department.

At Heston Airport they were greeted by Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary; Herr Kordt, German Charge D'Affaires and Baron von Selzan, first secretary of the German embassy.

Cars lined the road surrounding

the port. People crowded at the gates. The Prime Minister chatted with Lord and Lady Halifax and with Sir Alexander Cadogan, per-

manent Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

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The weather forecast was rain in northeast France, low mist and fog covering large areas of Germany as the ship took off before the cheering crowd.

Earlier some had prayed for the success of his mission of peace. From all over the world came messages wishing him success.

## Believe Failure Means War.

If the leader of the Government fails through this meeting to secure an "honorable peace"—some agreement to resolve the Sudeten question—it generally was believed by veteran observers here that Britain would feel it necessary to prepare for conflict.

The Prime Minister was understood to have the backing of the Socialist and Liberal opposition to his Conservative Government, and the unanimous support of the Cabinet. He was expected to convene Parliament upon his return home to give a complete report.

As the head of the German Nazi State and the Prime Minister of democratic Britain got together the King summoned his Foreign Secretary and other Ministers of the Cabinet.

There was hope in Government circles that the Sudeten rioting along the western and northern Czech frontiers next to Germany would not continue to develop, and mar the Berchtesgaden talks.

## All England Prays

### For Premier's Success

London, Sept. 15 (P)—Diplomats and

informed observers here envisaged three principal possibilities of the momentous three hours Chamberlain spent with Hitler in his mountain lodge:

Hitler may have suggested a four-power pact among Britain, France,

Germany and Italy to guarantee Europe's peace.

He may have demanded a plebiscite under which Czechoslovakia's Sudeten German minority could "choose its own destiny."

He may have told Chamberlain that outright annexation of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten fringe was the only way to avoid war.

In any event, most sources believed Chamberlain was coming back tomorrow because Hitler had made such far-reaching proposals the British Prime Minister could not commit himself without approval of his own and possibly the French Government.

Meanwhile, the powerful Cabinet Committee on Imperial Defense reviewed precautionary military measures taken under strong French pressure. There would be Britain's ace-in-the-hole if the Prime Minister's unexpected mission failed.

Few in Britain, however, thought of failure.

The nation was virtually united in its prayers and hopes when the 69-year-old Chamberlain took the first airplane ride of his life today through rain and fog over parts of France and Germany to keep a hastily made appointment at Hitler's chalet on a Bavarian mountainside.

Chamberlain was smiling and showed no nervousness as he and two aides took off in a big plane from Heston Airdrome at 8:35 A. M. for the 610-mile flight to Munich, from where they continued to Hitler's Berchtesgaden retreat by train and automobile.

King George VI returned to London about the same time from Balmoral Castle, in Scotland, and did not see Chamberlain.

It was understood the monarch approved the Government's move to re-

call Parliament in the course of long conferences with key ministers at Buckingham Palace.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who acted as deputy for Chamberlain in the Prime Minister's absence, had two audiences after which Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Coordination of Defense, and Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare were closeted with the King.

It was believed that every aspect of the Czechoslovak-German crisis

was discussed. Sir Samuel as Home Secretary is responsible for protection of civilians against air raids.

The latest development in Czechoslovakia—including Konrad Henlein's demand for union of the 3,500,000 Sudeten German minority with Germany—raised fears in some embassies in London for the success of Chamberlain's venture.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, supported by the Free Church leader, the Rev. M. E. Aubrey, issued a "call to national prayer" for next Sunday, while an almost endless stream of Londoners filed silently past the Unknown Warrior's tomb in Westminster Abbey.

Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of the Prime Minister, walked alone in St. James's Park and then went into the Abbey to join a hundred others in supplication for peace.

Gen. Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army ordered all Salvation Army centers the world over to remain open for prayerful intercession throughout the crisis.

# CHAMBERLAIN TRIP URGED BY WOMEN

## Lady Astor Said to Have Part in Decision.

LONDON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Two women were credited in London society circles today with a big part in Prime Minister Chamberlain's decision to cut through centuries of Britain's staid diplomatic red tape to talk face to face with Adolf Hitler.

They were Virginia-born Lady Nancy Astor and Lady Chamberlain, widow of the Prime Minister's late half brother, Sir Austen Chamberlain, the distinguished statesman.

Lady Astor is a leading figure in that mysterious "Cliveden set" which drew attention a few months ago when Prime Minister Chamberlain unlimbered his "realistic" policy of appeasing Europe's dictators. She and her conservative "pro-German" coterie were charged by Left Wing newspapers with exerting powerful influence at No. 10 Downing Street.

The movements of Lady Chamber-

# Mrs. Chamberlain at Abbey

LONDON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Mrs. Annie Chamberlain prayed in Westminster Abbey today for the success of her husband's journey to Berchtesgaden to save the peace of the world.

The Prime Minister's wife unobtrusively joined with other kneeling worshipers around the tomb of Great Britain's Unknown Warrior—the symbol of millions of dead in a cataclysm of which Mr. Chamberlain was trying to prevent a repetition.

Earlier she had walked alone in St. James's Park, where she usually accompanies her husband on his morning stroll to feed the birds.

Also alone she walked to the majestic abbey, leaving the brilliant fall sunshine and the roar of traffic, to join a hundred worshipers praying like herself for her husband and for peace.

lain have been even more mysterious. She was in Italy for months sipping tea with Premier Mussolini and his son-in-law, Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano, before Prime Minister Chamberlain made the overtures which resulted in the Easter pact of friendship with Italy.

That pact still is ineffective, but it spurred Mr. Chamberlain's hope of pacifying Hitler and reaching a general European settlement.

# TRAIN WAS SUPER-SAFE

## Hitler Assigned to Train to Chamberlain.

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain rode from Munich to Berchtesgaden today in a super-safe train. It is Chancellor Adolf Hitler's special train.

A technical expert disclosed that the coaches are so strong they can withstand any external force such as the explosion of a bomb or a mine placed between the rails. He said that all parts of the coaches were made of the finest, strongest steel with reinforcement all along the floor.

The force of an explosion might lift the coaches from the tracks, he said, but could not pierce them. As a safeguard against possible injuries of passengers from such a derailment, each coach is heavily padded inside.

The windows are protected by heavy steel shutters which can be brought down automatically at a second's notice.

# Chamberlain and Hitler Unlike

## British and Nazi Chiefs of State Have Had Completely Contrasted Careers.

**BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, Sept. 15 (A. P.).**—World hopes of averting a devastating war rested in the momentous meeting today of two men, comparable in position, but unlike in almost everything else.

One is Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain, whose journey to this Alpine town was a dramatic climax to one of the strangest personal stories in the history of the British Government.

His host is Chancellor Adolf Hitler, one time corporal, who leads powerfully re-armed Germany and calls himself the protector of 3,500,000 German-speaking people in neighboring Czechoslovakia.

Troubles involving these Sudeten German Nazi proteges, and having in them the germs of war, brought about Mr. Chamberlain's sudden decision to fly here.

**Tense Moments Recurrent.**

The crisis was months old. It threatened war last May when Czechoslovak municipal elections worried Germany and central Europe. It became more tense last Monday when Herr Hitler proclaimed himself ready to help the Sudeten Germans get their rights. It nearly reached the breaking point yesterday when Czechs and Sudetens fought and killed each other on Sudeten soil, and European Governments wondered whether the time had come to order their heavily re-enforced armies into action.

There were many possibilities as to what line the interview might take.

The old conjecture about a four-power peace pact of Italy and Germany with Great Britain and France was revived. Another was some sort of German-British understanding, which Herr Hitler has long desired.

Autonomy demands, or desires for union with Germany of the Sudeten Germans, Germany's foreign relations, Nazi and British intentions warlike and peaceful—these were expected to be the main topics, although in London it was said Mr. Chamberlain left with no precise formula.

**Not 'Peace at Any Price.'**

Berlin and London, each in its own way, agreed the interview could not be one-sided. World diplomats were divided on points of the wisdom and prestige Germany was proud that

were astonished at Mr. Chamberlain's offer to hurry to Obersalzberg, but appreciated the British eleventh-hour attempt to settle the Sudeten German question.

"It shows England is no longer indifferent toward the Czech minorities problem," a Government official said. "We expect very much, in the interest of Europe. Herr Hitler accepted the request from Mr. Chamberlain in the spirit it was made."

German newspapers displayed Mr. Chamberlain's and Herr Hitler's exchange of telegrams in bold face type beside accounts of "further murders in Czechoslovakia."

**German War Slogan.**

Herr Hitler's mouthpiece, the Voelkischer Beobachter, said: "In this hour it seems as if, outside the central European area, despite all incitements and despite primitive instincts for power, a better judgment begins to dawn."

The newspaper added that the cry for self-determination, which the Nazis claim for Czechoslovakia's Sudeten Germans, was the Allied nations' war slogan for which 10,000,000 died.

The Tageblatt, with something of the same idea, displayed prominently the preamble to the United States Declaration of Independence. Scorn was heaped on Czechoslovakia by Berlin morning newspapers for what they called Prague's incapacity to cope with the situation.

The official German news agency said 3,000 Sudeten Germans in border towns where outbursts occurred after Herr Hitler's attack on Czechoslovakia Monday, had "sought refuge in the Fatherland."

Chamberlain suddenly telegraphed his simply-worded request for an invitation to drop in on Herr Hitler.

There have been diplomatic conferences in many strange places, but perhaps none before on a Bavarian Alp, in a glorified Alpine chalet, except the fateful Hitler conference with Kurt von Schuschnigg that preceded Germany's annexation of Austria March 13.

**Scene Is a Resort Town.**

Berchtesgaden is twelve miles south of Salzburg and 186 miles south of Prague, storm center of the crisis. It is a resort town of 5,000, nestling in high mountains that are snow covered much of the year.

Three miles from it along twisting roads lie Obersalzberg and Berghof, the retreat Herr Hitler has renovated and extended, so that it has become something of a pretentious mansion and more and more his favorite residence. Some of its rooms are filled with articles of peasant art, bright curtains and cloths, wood carvings. Some are severely plain and modernistic—the newer ones.

That is the unusual scene. The men, too, are unusual.

The British think Mr. Chamberlain is a genius at doing important things at unusual times. He spent the best part of his youth on a barren island in the Bahamas. He did not marry until he was 42 years old. He did not enter the House of Commons until he was 50. And now, at 69, he determined to enter an airplane for the first time in his life to make one of the boldest diplomatic moves in modern history.

**King's Safest Man.**

Mr. Chamberlain took over the Prime Minister's official residence at 10 Downing street, London, May 28, 1937. He was known as "the safest man in England"—he was "too dull to be dangerous," some said.

His political record, his high wing collar, his religious faith and his dry, humorless voice all suggested peace and safety and sober, tranquil things.

In his first speech as Prime Minister he said, "I place strong reliance upon personal contact between influential statesmen."

Soon thereafter he wrote a personal letter to Premier Mussolini of Italy in the hope of improving Anglo-Italian relations. Next he sent Viscount Halifax to see Herr Hitler, although Anthony Eden was then Foreign Minister.

The first crisis of his administration came one bleak February night this year when Mr. Eden, disagreeing with the Prime Minister's Anglo-Italian policy, laid his resignation on Mr. Chamberlain's desk.

The next day Englishmen hissed Mr. Chamberlain's picture in news reels. Cries of "Resign! Resign!" were flung at him across the floor of the House of Commons. He was

interviewed Mussolini on June 25, 1935, in an effort to persuade him to abandon his projected adventure in Ethiopia. Il Duce was reported angered that a "mere boy" sought to lecture him.

Eden, then Minister for League of Nations affairs, became Il Duce's public antipathy No. 1. Mussolini

went ahead with his war. Eden returned to Geneva and engineered the economic sanctions against Italy. Mussolini won his empire anyway and the League received a "black eye."

From that quarrel was born Chamberlain's policy of "realistic" dealing with dictators and his effort to patch up the differences with Italy.

Although earlier Eden was one of Chamberlain's proteges he did not have the then Chancellor of the Exchequer's support for sanctions. When Chamberlain became Prime Minister it was inevitable that Eden would quit as Foreign Secretary.

Today Chamberlain's policy is being put to the test. It already has been battered by failure thus far to make effective Chamberlain's friendship agreement of April 16 with Italy—because of the Spanish war.

Most political observers agree Eden will return to a position of power in the Cabinet sooner or later—and if Chamberlain fails it may be soon.

**Nazi Circles Feel**

**Chamberlain May Not Resume Talks**

**P. LOCHNER**  
Assess Correspondent

## Eden Was Last to Beard A Dictator—and Failed

### His Return to Rome Expected if "Realistic" Policy Flanks in New Test

LONDON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The last statesman Britain sent out in an effort to persuade a dictator against going to war—an effort that failed—remained in the background today as Prime Minister Chamberlain left for Adolf Hitler's Bavarian retreat.

Anthony Eden, the plumed knight of Geneva, broke his lance against Benito Mussolini's bristling determination to restore the glory of the Caesars to Italy by carving out an empire in Africa.

A tragic reminder of Eden's failure to dissuade Mussolini from invading Ethiopia was in relative obscurity in England today—the exiled Emperor Haile Selassie who has never renounced his title as the Lion of Judah.

When Eden went to Rome and in-

terviewed Mussolini on June 25, 1935, in an effort to persuade him to abandon his projected adventure in Ethiopia, Il Duce was reported angered that a "mere boy" sought to lecture him.

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**Nazi Circles Feel**

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Assess Correspondent

## 4-Power Parley to Avert War Forecast in Rome

### Chamberlain Reported to Have Phone Call to Hitler Tonight

ROME, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Reports that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain had talked by telephone with the Premiers of Italy and France before meeting Adolf Hitler raised the question tonight whether four-power talks might develop to ward off a European war.

In these circles an attempt to solve the Czechoslovak crisis through an accord among the four great European powers seemed possible.

Dispatches describing the Chamberlain-Hitler meeting as "very friendly" created some optimism.

**PARIS-LONDON**

**TALK ON HITLER**

**PLAN FORECAST**

## Daladier Reported Ready To Go To Britain To Meet Chamberlain

**SEP 16 1938**  
[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 15—A conference between British and French statesmen to decide on Adolf Hitler's price for peace was foreseen in informed French quarters tonight after the first conference between the German Führer and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

Premier Edouard Daladier was reported in these quarters to be considering a trip to London for a personal consultation with Chamberlain when he gets back from Germany.

French advices said the brevity of the Hitler-Chamberlain talk today at Berchtesgaden, came as a complete surprise, causing the impression in Paris that the negotiations for peace had encountered stumbling blocks.

**Some Hope Of Success**

The fact that further talks were proposed, however, was considered as leaving some hope of success.

Havas, French news agency, commenting on the Berchtesgaden meeting, said, "It can be presumed that the Chancellor of the Reich had to support without reserve the demands of Konrad Henlein" for German annexation of the Sudeten German section of Czechoslovakia.

The dispatch indicated such a stand would mean a plebiscite to settle the Czechoslovak-Sudeten conflict could

be only ratification of an already accomplished second *anschluss*, union such as brought Austria into the German Reich.

**Would Meet Opposition**

Such a proposal advanced by Henlein today while Chamberlain was flying to Berchtesgaden, constituting in effect dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, would meet firm opposition from Paris, Praha and London alike, French sources indicated.

This was considered in French quarters to be the reason for Chamberlain's necessity to consult both his own Government and Britain's allies before proceeding with his talks with Hitler.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said no new statement of French policy would be forthcoming until after a thorough study of the Hitler-Chamberlain meeting.

The streets of Paris were quiet. Even trucks dumping piles of sand for possible use in the work of fighting incendiary bombs caused little stir. Air raid sirens sounded their customary Thursday noon practice signals without causing alarm.

**Legislators Returned**  
Corridors of the Chamber of Deputies

30.24-527

30.24-527

were crowded with legislators who had hurried back from vacations to keep in closer contact with the situation.

The United States Embassy received inquiries from some American tourists who asked whether they should hurry home. They were advised that no one needed to depart immediately.

Shipping companies reported heavy passenger lists for westbound passages but said most of the rush could be attributed to the closing of the tourist

season. No concerted arrangements for departure were noted among the 12,000 permanent American residents of France.

**SEP 16 1938**  
Semi-official Government sources said the principal hope for peace lay in the likelihood that until now Hitler had never believed that France and Britain really would fight invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Even so French commentators were divided on Chamberlain's chances of persuading Hitler not to use force to "protect" the Sudeten Germans. Most, however, regarded the fact that Hitler had consented so readily to talking with Chamberlain as a happy sign.

**Move To Drop Treaty**  
Premier Daladier, while watching the turn of events at Berchtesgaden, sought to stifle a growing campaign at home to free France from her treaty obligation to assist Czechoslovakia in event of invasion.

The campaign was led by former Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin. Political and diplomatic sources, including some in closest touch with the Government, reported Vice-Premier Camille Chautemps and Charles Pomaret, Minister of Labor, were among those standing with Flandin.

Certain Socialist party leaders also were reported as favoring the Flandin movement, bringing the possibility of an adverse majority for Daladier should Parliament be called to debate the crisis. Flandin, writing in the newspaper *Le Journal*, advocated convocation of Parliament.

**Confers With Lebrun**  
Daladier conferred with President Albert Lebrun, who had made a special trip to Paris from his Rambouillet country home. Lebrun also talked with Jules Jeanneney, President of the Senate, and Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Daladier was reported alarmed at the "peace at any price" campaign in several Paris newspapers and the effect Flandin's moves might have in London.

Flandin wrote in *Le Journal* that Daladier must call Parliament as his "moral duty" before taking mobilization steps.

## PARIS PINS HOPE IN CHAMBERLAIN

### French Press Is Divided on Chance for Success.

### WAR PLANS ARE UNDER WAY

### Delivery of Sand to Put Out Fires Started by Bombs Begun.

**SEP 16 1938**  
PARIS, Sept. 15 (A. P.). — The French Government placed its hopes of peace today on the efforts of Premier Chamberlain of Britain to solve the Czechoslovak crisis by his personal talk with Adolf Hitler.

Although the French indicated Premier Daladier had taken the initiative in urging Chamberlain into the extraordinary step, persons close to the Foreign Office said they had little idea what turn the interview might take.

These persons said only that the question of a plebiscite for the Sudeten Germans of Czechoslovakia had been excluded.

This point of view was made known late last night, and contradicted a growing belief in diplomatic quarters yesterday that France was ready to support such a plan — by which the Sudetens could vote to be annexed by Germany.

**Praise Chamberlain Courage.**  
While French commentators were unanimous in praising the courage of the British Premier's move, they were divided on the chances of his persuading Hitler not to use force to gain the Sudeten demands, which now center on their right of self-determination.

The majority, however, considered the mere fact that Hitler had agreed so quickly to see Chamberlain was a happy sign, which might mean an eventual peaceful settlement.

Others were unable to see what such a settlement could be, except the granting of Sudeten demands — described by one as giving Hitler a victory without forcing him to fight for it.

The main hope of peace, according to semi-official governmental circles, rested in the feeling that until now Hitler had believed — or been permitted by his advisers to believe — that France and Britain would not fight.

Chamberlain's visit was said to be designed primarily to change that impression.

**Crowds Buy Papers.**  
No one in France, except a few

trusted advisers to the Government, had any idea of Chamberlain's and Daladier's plans until the German official radio announcement was made.

As soon as extra editions of newspapers appeared news hawkers literally were mobbed by the excited evening crowd.

Even after the spectacular effort for peace had been decided on the Government continued its preparations for war if it comes.

The War Ministry's plan for calling up an additional 2,000,000 reservists was said to be ready, although it was probable it would be held up until after the Berchtesgaden interview. France already has an estimated 2,000,000 men under arms.

Delivery was begun this morning of sand to be used in putting out fires started by bombs. Interior Minister Sarraut was reported to have asked the army to make available 3,500,000 gas masks for the capital.

The superior war council continued in almost uninterrupted session.

## HITLER PLEDGE TO SLAVS VOICED BY MUSSOLINI

### Open Letter Says Fuehrer Would Not Have Czech Areas as a Gift.

### SEEN AS FRONTIER GUARANTY

### Statement Ascribed to Il Duce Is Issued as Italian Government Communique.

**ROME, Sept. 15 (A. P.).** — Italian assurance was given today that Adolf Hitler would not take the Czech population of Czechoslovakia even as "a gift." This was interpreted by some diplomats as an indirect offer on the part of Germany to guarantee the integrity of the Czech frontier if the Czechs give up the Sudeten German areas to the Reich.

The assurance was embodied in an open letter to Viscount Runciman, the British unofficial mediator of the Sudeten dispute, published in Premier Mussolini's Milan newspaper, *Il Popolo D'Italia*, and it is understood to have been written by

Mussolini himself.

The letter was also issued as a Government communique.

"The writer of this letter is in a position to tell you—confidentially—that were he to be offered the 3,500,000 Czechs (there are about 10,000,000 Czechs and Slovaks in Czechoslovakia), Hitler would decline such a gift politely and respectfully," the letter said.

**No Official Interpretation.**

This could scarcely be given any other interpretation, diplomats said, than that Hitler had assured Mussolini that he did not want the "Bohemia of tomorrow" and Mussolini had "confidentially" transmitted the assurance to Lord Runciman and to the world.

The letter also advocated the restoration of territories of the Hungarians and Poles in Czechoslovakia to their fatherlands, if they desire, but it was less clear on the disposition of the Slovak and Ruthenian areas.

If the letter represents Hitler's plan, diplomats said, it might involve his giving an "eternal promise" of frontier integrity to the Czechs similar to the one he has given Italy.

**Praise for Chamberlain.**

The letter was published as news came of Prime Minister Chamberlain's visit to Hitler. The British leader's decision to go to Germany was highly praised by the Italian press.

The authoritative Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, asserted in *Il Giornale d'Italia* that the visit showed

that Chamberlain had "refused to abandon himself to the currents of intriguing demagoguery and revolutionary bellicosity, but had decided personally to clarify the ends of the conflict and the reality of the problem."

**Chamberlain Is Praised.**

"Chamberlain has intervened with his initiative, truly worthy of a statesman of high European conscience," said *Popolo Di Roma*.

The paper interpreted the trip to mean the British Premier was convinced the Czech crisis must be settled not with Prague but with Chancellor Hitler.

The letter to Lord Runciman held to this thesis, that President Benes of Czechoslovakia "has lost the race," and that the "game here (presumably war to maintain the Republic) is not worth the candle."

A Czechoslovak nation does not now exist, the letter contended, because "members of the Czechoslovak family are of diverse races and cannot bear each other."

The little republic established by world war peace would fall apart if not held together by force, it continued, and proposed the plebiscites so that the Germans, Magyars, Poles and Slovaks could be

enclosed within frontiers "traced by the hand of God and the blood of men."

Italy could be friendly with the "Bohemia of tomorrow," said the letter, although "it is practically impossible for Italy today to have a policy of friendship with Czechoslovakia."

Hitler is concerned alone with the 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans of Czechoslovakia, maintained the letter, and "no one can deny such a right."

**No Need for War.**

The Rome editorial asked, in the same vein, "Is it possible to imagine that all the youth of Europe should go to the bother to keep 3,500,000 Germans under the yoke of a quarrelsome Czech people? The mind refuses to admit this eventuality. But there is not an instant to be lost, nor error to be committed. Chamberlain has shown he understands."

The editorial reminded that Japan, "by placing individual responsibility for the actual European situation (on world communism), has reaffirmed the powerful vitality of the tri-partite (Italy, Germany, Japan) anti-Comintern accord."

Mussolini's letter concluded that splitting up the Czech nation "would mean another simple modification of the European geographic map and the elimination of a focal center of disorder and

inquietude. Prague peacefully deflated would be stronger and surer and would travel better, since it no longer would have around its feet the ball and chain of hostile nations."

It placed the responsibility for peace on England with the words "If London shows it is standing firm, nobody moves."

## ACCUSE CZECHS OF WAR MOVES

### Nazis Say Preparations Have Been Hastened.

### SEP 16 1938

### Henlein's Proclamation Called Move Against Chamberlain.

**BERLIN, Sept. 15 (A. P.).** — DNB, the official Germany news agency, reported today in a dispatch from

Neugersdorf, Saxony, near the Czechoslovak border, that war preparations in northern Czechoslovakia were alarmingly on the increase.

The dispatch said that the Czechoslovak State police and gendarmerie had been greatly augmented and that additional classes of army

reserves had been called to the colors.

The population of the northern border regions, DNB declared, was in a panic.

[In Prague, Government authorities, replying to questions concerning troop movements along the frontier, said there was no exceptional military activity.]

**Proclamation of Henlein.**

The proclamation of Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German leader, demanding annexation of the Sudeten regions by Germany received greater prominence in the German press today than even the visit of Prime Minister Chamberlain to Berchtesgaden. Headlines much larger than usual proclaimed Henlein's demand. Foreign diplomats did not hesitate to express the belief that the proclamation was carefully timed to confront Chamberlain at Berchtesgaden with a new situation.

Some foreign observers saw in the demand for annexation without even the formality of a plebiscite a clever move by Henlein to save Chamberlain from embarrassment. These observers said that a plebiscite, in spite of its ostensibly democratic aspect, would raise the question of a dangerous precedent.

**Even Africa Might Vote.**

If a plebiscite were applied to the Sudeten issue in Czechoslovakia,

they asked, what would prevent Chancellor Hitler from demanding plebiscites on European territories lost to Germany as a result of the world war, such as the so-called Polish Corridor, North Slesvig, which went to Denmark, Eupen-Malmedy, now Belgian, and the South Tyrol, now Italian.

Beyond that, anxious diplomats here asked, might not German propaganda in Germany's war-lost overseas colonies precede demands for plebiscites for African Negroes on a possible return to Germany.

## Prince Hohenlohe Is Reported Among Refugees To Germany

### Reich Paper Says Runciman's Host In Czechoslovakia Has Been Threat Target

[By the Associated Press]

**SEP 16 1938**  
Berlin, Sept. 15 (A. P.). — *Generalanzeiger* said Prince and Princess Max zu Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, recent hosts to Viscount Runciman, were among "refugees" streaming across the Czechoslovak frontier into Germany today.

The newspaper said the Prince declared he had been the target of Czech threats since he entertained Lord Runciman, head of the British mediation commission in the Czechoslovak-Sudeten dispute, at his Rottenhausen estate several days ago. It added that the Prince "feared for the safety of his life."

One thousand "refugees" poured across the frontier into Albernau and Ehrenfriederode, in Saxony, the

newspaper said. It added that some, from Gorkau, a town near Prince Hohenlohe estate, reported Czech police had been terrorizing the population since Monday.

The Vienna edition of the *Volksischer Beobachter*, Adolf Hitler's newspaper, issued an extra carrying reports that Slovak and Ruthenian soldiers belonging to Czech army regiments stationed near the frontier had crossed the border into upper and lower Austria.

The newspaper said an unannounced number of the soldiers came singly and in small groups and handed over their arms to German authorities. It added that this part of the border was occupied by Slovak and Carpatho-Russian regiments which they said did not want to fight for the Czechs.

## Americans Not Rushing Home

**BERLIN, Sept. 15 (A. P.).** — Representatives of three leading shipping companies said today there were no abnormal bookings of Americans wanting to leave Europe.

The traffic chief of the United States lines said there seemed to be a tendency for Americans in Germany to await further developments and that there is nothing that can be described as a rush homeward.

## STATUS OF GEN. BECK

**Report in Berlin Sept. 15**  
of Status of Gen. Beck.

BERLIN, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The status of Gen. Ludwig Beck, chief of the general staff of the German Army, was clouded in mystery today. For weeks there have been rumors that he no longer retained his pivotal place in the German defense force. Official circles, however, deny this vigorously, pointing out that only recently he returned from an inspection trip of western defenses.

To this unofficial sources reply that it true that Gen. Beck is not completely out of the army, but that in order to avoid a public break he has accepted an appointment "on a special mission in the west." These sources insist that Beck has disagreed with other chiefs on policy with reference to Czechoslovakia.

The same sources assert that Lieut.-Gen. Franz Halder is acting chief of the general staff, but on this official confirmation is unobtainable.

## Improvement Reported In German Occupation

BERLIN, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Doctors noted an improvement today in the condition of Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, who has a leg inflammation and catarrh.

His temperature was almost normal and the leg inflammation was receding, the doctors said.

## Henlein Demands Annexation

**Leader of Sudetens Issues Proclamation—Czechs Extend Martial Law.**

PRAGUE, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Sudeten Leader Konrad Henlein demanded German annexation of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten area today and the Government further extended martial law to meet possible new disorders arising from the demand.

Two new districts, bringing the total to twelve, were placed under military control. Districts where martial law is in effect contain 2,000,000 of Czechoslovakia's 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans.

(A DNB, German official news agency, dispatch said the entire population of the Sudeten border village of Phillipsdorf crossed the frontier into Germany, staged a demonstration, and returned home loaded with swastika flags to decorate their houses.)

Henlein's demand for annexation was contained in a proclamation addressed to Sudeten Germans and Germans in the Reich, declaring "it is definitely impossible for Sudeten

Germans and Czechs to live in same State."

"The Sudeten Germans want to return to our home in the Reich," it said, complaining that self-determination had been denied them in 1919.

It was issued at Eger, near the German frontier, where Henlein lives, just a few hours before Great Britain's Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, was scheduled to talk with Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany on the Sudeten crisis. It

assailed methods used by the Czechoslovak Government in efforts to crush disorders which have caused at least twenty-three deaths in Sudeten areas in the last three days.

**Text of Proclamation:**  
The Sudeten Germans declared: "My compatriots, as a man whom you trust and conscious of my responsibility, I proclaim to the whole world that the use of machine guns, armored cars and tanks against defenseless Sudeten Germans has reached the highest point of Czech oppression."

"Thereby the Czech people have demonstrated before the whole world that it is definitely impossible for Sudeten Germans and Czechs to live in the same State. The experience of twenty years of oppression and above all the party sacrifices of the last few days make it my duty to declare:

"1. In the year 1919 we were denied the promised right of self-determination and against our wills were forced into the Czech State.

was transmitted, a general strike was called at Reichenberg, fourth largest industrial center in the country and six miles from the German frontier.

Reports received in Prague said that all stores were closed in Reichenberg and business activities halted. There were no editions of evening newspapers.

Thousands of Sudetens in Reichenberg gathered in the streets after hearing Henlein's proclamation and shouted demands that Sudeten ter-

be united with Germany. A law had not been imposed in Reichenberg.

The Cabinet immediately began to study the Henlein proclamation at once and indicated an answer would be given, possibly this afternoon.

Meanwhile, the Government dispatched more troops and tanks to suppress disorders in the Sudeten regions, the death toll of which was not yet fully known.

The army and the gendarmerie were ordered to act swiftly with all the force necessary to stop shooting affrays in which at least twenty-three persons have been killed in the past three days.

The figure of twenty-three was fixed by the Government, which is publishing its tabulations only after careful investigation. It appeared certain that many lives were lost, and many more wounded in the fighting along the Sudeten border.

**Orders of Rebellion Stopped.**

"Stop this rebellion before it becomes a European conflict," were instructions to the army, the police and the gendarmerie.

Bent on swift action, it appeared that probably before the end of the day the Government would convene one of the special courts provided by martial law at Eger, Sudeten stronghold where officers encountered machine-gun fire as they tried to capture a sniper in Victoria Hotel.

The courts are empowered to impose death sentences to be executed within two hours. Both Eger and Schwaderbach, where bitter fighting took place yesterday, were quiet save for military patrols early this morning.

Appraising the critical situation, Czechoslovakia found many reasons for forebodings.

The temper of the Sudeten district next to Germany was high, as extremists among the 3,500,000 Sudeten population kept up their clamor for union for Germany.

**Casualty Lists Appear.**

There was no war, but casualty lists were appearing in newspapers. Sudeten-Czechoslovak negotiations for peaceful settlement had broken down. The attitude of Germany seemed, in the Government view, more menacing. Henlein, the Sudeten leader, angered by the deaths of his party men, was in no mood to reopen the discussions.

**General Strike Called.**  
Shortly after the proclamation

The mission of Viscount Runciman, British negotiator, seemed for the moment to have been frustrated in its efforts to bring the disputants back to the council table.

Nor was the Government sure what to expect of the meeting between Adolf Hitler and British

Prime Minister Chamberlain at Berchtesgaden.

The meeting, it was felt here, might hold out an eleventh hour hope for peace. But officials of Prague wondered whether the peace of Europe might be bought by the British Premier at the expense of more sacrifices on the part of Czechoslovakia.

Among the Czech population and in Government circles there appeared the stiffest opposition to any concession which would affect national security.

**Army Wants Same Border.**

The army especially insisted that the orders remain where they are, that the Sudeten mountains and the long semi-circle of German border fortresses that they concealed remain the outer defenses of the republic.

The Czechs recalled that their mountain salient often has been called a fortress built by God, and military authorities pointed out that the present natural frontier—the same as the borders of the ancient Bohemian kingdom—was the most feasible for defense against

any aggression from the West (Germany).

"The last obstacle to a German thrust to the East," military experts called the Sudeten range.

**Government Figures Disclosed.**

"Once an invader is past the mountains it is just a goosetrip to the Black Sea," said one officer.

The Government also opposed with determination another concession—a plebiscite in the Sudeten region to allow the Germanic population to vote on secession to Germany.

In the municipal elections last spring Sudeten German party candidates swept the German districts with large majorities. Government supporters had no doubt how a plebiscite would turn out now that German Nationalist sentiment has been inflamed by events of the past few months.

It also was pointed out that it would be impossible to grant a plebiscite without first making constitutional changes.

Yesterday's fighting with machine guns, hand grenades and tanks, be-

sides rifles and pistols, was severest at Eger and Schwaderbach.

Sudeten headquarters also told of a battle at Haberspirk with from ten to fifteen Czech gendarmes dead and probably a similar number of Sudetens. But the Government denied this report and said all was quiet after "warm" fight-

ing. Four were killed, the Government said.

The Government was concerned because it said there were indications an organized rebellion had been attempted with arms that probably had been brought from abroad.

**Blame Germans for Trouble.**

At Schwaderbach the Government said the action was against 2,000 Sudetens who moved in from German soil and launched a successful attack upon the gendarmerie station.

Late last night the authorities announced the re-occupation of the town. The Sudetens had retired into Germany, it was said, however, taking forty captured Czech gendarmes with them.

Government reports did not give

definite figures on casualties in the action, but private reports said eleven died.

Czechoslovak police told of occupying the Sudeten German party regional headquarters at Eger, three miles from the German line, and capturing a quantity of arms and machine guns of German manufacture after a battle with machine guns and armored cars.

[A correspondent for Reuters, British news agency, telegraphing to London, said he had seen the battle and that six persons, including a woman, were killed in the four-hour street fight that ended early today.

[Two Sudeten German newspapermen were among the killed. The scene was "like a town in war-time," he said, with the Sudetens being hunted from house to house after having been routed from their hotel.]

Government figures divided the total casualties in three days of fighting as follows: Thirteen Czechoslovaks, policemen and soldiers; ten Sudetens. Wounded were said to total seventy-five.

## SUDETEN NAZI CHIEF CHARGED WITH TREASON

**Had Issued Proclamation For Union With Reich Few Hours Earlier**

**Reaches German Territory And Is Out Of Jurisdiction Of Praha**

[By the Associated Press]

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 15.—The Czechoslovak Government tonight ordered the arrest of Konrad Henlein on a charge of treason after the Sudeten German chieftain had broadcast a proclamation that his followers wanted union with Germany.

The Government, moving swiftly to put down civil strife in Sudeten German territory, coupled its sudden action with an order extending martial law to sixteen Sudeten districts where sporadic, minor disorders continued.

This turn of events, apparently ending all present possibility of settling the Czechoslovak-Sudeten dispute, preceded by a few hours announcement that the British mediation mission was returning to London to confer with the British Government on the grave crisis.

**Reaching Point**

Government circles said chances of settling by negotiations the dispute, which threatens the peace of all Europe, had virtually reached the vanishing point.

Henlein, the "Little Führer" of the Sudeten German minority, could not be found at his home at Asch, near the German border, where he was reported to have gone to Munich. His wife and two daughters also had disappeared.

[Editor's Note—A high Sudeten German leader in Berlin disclosed that Henlein had made his way safely to Germany.]

**Faces Possible Life Term**

Should Henlein be caught and convicted on the treason charge, he would face a possible sentence of life imprisonment. There was no indication here whether he might attempt to return to Czechoslovakia.

Three thousand persons who fled troubled Sudetenland arrived here today. Other groups were reported making their way across the frontier into Germany. The Red Cross helped many of those here find temporary refuge in public buildings.

The Cabinet for several hours studied Henlein's proclamation, in which he told "this civilized world" that the Sudeten Germans "want to return to their home in the Reich."

**Evidence To Prosecutor**

Then the Cabinet decided firmly to submit the evidence to the public prosecutor with directions to bring action against Henlein under provisions of the act for the protection of the republic—the law with which Czechoslovakia defines treason.

Henlein's proclamation had been issued at Eger, Sudeten German city within three miles of the German border, and was first presented to the German official news agency and then was broadcast by German radio stations in Vienna, Leipzig and Dresden. This procedure brought contents of

the proclamation to the Sudeten area effectively.

It was understood several other Sudeten party chiefs faced prosecution under the law of the republic.

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**Parliament Adjourned**

President Eduard Benes issued an order adjourning Parliament which, although not meeting, technically was in session and ready to receive a proposal for reorganization of the Government.

This action tended to support the opinion in Government circles that chances of settling the minorities dispute had virtually disappeared.

Official Government reports listed at twenty-nine the number of persons killed in fighting between Sudeten Germans and Czechoslovak gendarmerie since Monday night, when Hitler made his angry speech at Nürnberg promising help to the Sudetens.

**"Highest Point Of Oppression"**

In his proclamation, Henlein charged "that the use of machine guns, armored cars and tanks against defenseless Sudeten Germans has reached the highest point of Czech oppression."

"Thereby the Czech people have demonstrated before the whole world that it is definitely impossible for Sudeten Germans and Czechs to live in the same state."

He recalled how "in the year 1919 we were denied the promised right of self-determination" and how the minority tried "to find a proper place in the Czech state," only to fail because of the "irreconcilability" of the Czechs and their leaders.

**Want To Be "Free Germans"**

"In this hour of Sudeten German extremity," he concluded, "I direct to you (the Sudeten Germans), the German people and the entire civilized world:

"We wish to live as free German men! We want to work at peace in our homes! We want to return to our home in the Reich! God bless us in our just fight!"

The Government tonight clamped martial law tighter upon Sudeten German cities, adding the communities

of Reichenberg, Rumburg and Schluckenau—all near the German frontier in northwestern Czechoslovakia—to the area under the control of troops.

It also placed the city of Warnsdorf on the German frontier, under martial law after reports circulated that Sudeten Germans were gathering at nearby Komotau for a march on Warnsdorf.

**Jewish Shops Attacked**

The march failed to materialize, but at Warnsdorf windows of Jewish shops were smashed. Swastika banners flew in the streets of Komotau and large numbers of residents, fearing new disorders, fled to Praha.

Officials in Praha tonight said they had no reports of any new disorders in Sudeten German regions, but a general strike in Reichenberg, one of the largest industrial areas in the country, gave the authorities new worries.

All shops and factories were closed, but street cars and some other public services still were operated.

Eger, regional Sudeten German party headquarters, and Schwaderbach, where bitter fighting occurred yesterday, were reported quiet.

Authorities said four to six persons, including one woman, were killed in the Eger clash between Sudeten Germans and gendarmes.

They said the incidents at Schwaderbach had been "liquidated" and order restored.

In Praha the authorities confiscated copies of the newspaper *Narodni Politika*, which published reports that the French were favoring a plebiscite in Czechoslovakia to satisfy Sudeten German demands.

News of a shortage of gas masks brought large crowds to distribution centers in Praha. They demanded that equipment be issued to them immediately. All citizens by law are required to be equipped with gas masks.

Government officials meanwhile anxiously awaited to see what course the talks between Chamberlain and Hitler would take. The newspaper "Prague Mittag" took the occasion to recall the visit of Kurt Schuschnigg, then Chancellor of Austria, to the German chancellor before German troops marched into Austria last March.

"When Schuschnigg went to Berchtesgaden," the paper said, "it was the German Chancellor who spoke and presented the issue. This time Neville Chamberlain will speak."

**Heinlein in Germany**  
BERLIN, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—A high Sudeten German leader tonight disclosed that Konrad Heinlein had reached Germany safely from Czechoslovakia, where his arrest was ordered on treason charges.

The Sudeten leader said that "Czechs like (late President Thomas) Masaryk and (President Eduard) Benes did not hesitate to leave the country during the World War when they were agitating for independence" from Austria, and added: "I am sure every Sudeten German will understand Heinlein is right in following these same tactics."

Eger, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 15.—"We are waiting for Anschluss!"

This was a common remark among Sudeten Germans of this town, within three miles of the German border, as they strolled through bullet-scarred streets today.

Another expressing the attitude of many was:

"Whatever Hitler does is right,"

Want "National Liberty"

This is the city where Konrad Heinlein, Sudeten German party leader, issued his proclamation today urging union of the Sudeten German regions with Germany. Those backing Heinlein's "secession movement" said:

"We know under Germany we will have less personal liberty, but more national liberty. We prefer national liberty."

With all their hopes of future union with Germany centered at Berchtesgaden, the Sudeten Germans' life in Eger was quieter and approaching normal.

Heavy Tension Still  
Wednesday crowds of Nazi supporters battled Czechoslovak police here. Heavy tension still prevailed with the community under martial law.

The front doors of the Victoria Hotel still were barred, but only the

frames remained. The wooden panels had been smashed to bits with the butts of rifles wielded by police storming besieged Sudeten Germans.

Next door the shatter-proof windows of a coffee house were dotted with bullet holes. Long furrows had been dug into the stone facade by shots.

Bullets Damage Station

Corners of a railway station near the hotel were knocked off by flying bullets. Walls of a gasoline station near by were wrecked, and the pumps demolished.

Czechoslovak soldiers and policemen walked the streets in pairs. Soldiers carried rifles with fixed bayonets. Police were armed only with clubs.

Six truckloads of soldiers, each man holding a rifle, stood waiting in the courtyard of the police station.

A city map on the wall of one building had a large grey circle drawn on it. The circle was labeled "Jewish district." The name of one street was scratched out and "Jew street" was substituted.

Jews were reported leaving the city

in considerable numbers. One father and mother and daughter was pushing a cart apparently filled with household goods. They said they were going to Praha.

## Vatican Organ Adjures Nations to Eschew War

**Sudeten 'Justice' Worth Millions of Lives, It Argues**

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The Vatican newspaper, "L'Osservatore Romano," called on all nations today to have "the virtue, merit and strength not to resort to force" in the Czechoslovak crisis.

The newspaper asserted that moderation and eschewal of armed force in times of tension were not an indication of weakness but of strength. It said an attempt to dispense justice at the expense of a war which would take a terrific toll and possibly mean "the end of Europe," would constitute "absolute injustice."

"It has been asked repeatedly of world opinion," the paper continued, "if it ever was reasonable . . . if it ever was possible, that for the lives of 3,500,000 men (the Sudeten Germans) the lives and means of life of millions of other men should be sacrificed. The question, no matter by whom and against whom raised, loses neither its logic nor its efficiency."

It expressed the hope that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's talk with Chancellor Adolf Hitler would eliminate "elements which might lead to catastrophe."

## Hungarians on Czech Soil Ask for 'Self-Determination'

By The Associated Press.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 15.—The Hungarian Revisionist League sent a message to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain at Berchtesgaden today, asking him to "urge the right of self-determination" for the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia.

At the same time the league issued a proclamation "to all the peoples of the world," asking sympathy and support for "the right of self-determination of 1,000,000 Hungarians," the number estimated by the league to be in Czechoslovakia.

The league was formed to seek restoration to Hungary of territory lost in treaties at the end of the World War, including part of Czechoslovakia.

**Czech Troops Moving Near Hungary Border**

Travelers Report Tanks And Heavy Artillery On Roads—Farmers Also See Soldiers

Budapest, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Travelers reaching Budapest shortly before midnight reported that Czechoslovak troops, tanks and heavy artillery were filling all roads to the Hungarian frontier this afternoon.

Hungarian farmers along the frontier reported lively Czechoslovak military activity was noted between Bratislava and Komarom.

Official circles termed "unfounded" persistent reports in Hungary that two of Hungary's newly created army corps had been mobilized. It was explained that Hungarian army maneuvers near the Czechoslovak frontier might have given rise to the report.

## RUMANIA CURBS FACTORIES

Army Production Necessary For Private Sale Of Textiles

Bucharest, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The Rumanian textile industry was instructed today not to sell any goods privately without permission of military authorities.

The order was issued in accordance with a Government decision that factories manufacturing goods of military value must work under military control "until further notice."

## INSURGENTS PRAISE VISIT

Spanish Insurgents Say It Is Contribution To Peace

Burgos, Spain, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Newspapers of this Spanish Insurgent capital today acclaimed Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's trip to Germany as a spectacular gesture and an important contribution toward peace.

Pictures of the British Prime Minister and Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany were displayed on front pages.

## SOVIET HAS FEARS FOR CZECHS' FATE

**Says British Use Nation as Small Change in Deal.**

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The Soviet Army newspaper, Red Star, declared today that Prime Minister Chamberlain's policy was "not only to make an agreement with an aggressor, but also to help liquidate a democratic State (Czechoslovakia) in the center of Europe."

Moscow awaited calmly the outcome of the Chamberlain-Hitler conference at Berchtesgaden. There was no popular excitement. The Government newspaper *Izvestia* and the Communist party newspaper

*Pravda* reported briefly, with no comment, Chamberlain's decision to see Hitler.

Chamberlain, the Red Star said, is "using Czechoslovakia as small change in striking a bargain with Hitler."

Common sense, the young Communist organ declared British Conservatives, "blinded by their class interests, are paving the way for German Fascist aggression in Europe."

The newspaper said that British millionaires, being afraid of a revolution in their own country, are backing Chamberlain's policy strongly and are getting ready to "serve Czechoslovakia to Hitler on a silver platter."

## League Carries On Its Business Despite Crisis

**Assembly to Debate Change in Sanctions Tomorrow**  
**Gloom on Chamberlain Visit to Hitler Lightens**

GENEVA, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Leaders of the League of Nations Assembly decided tonight to carry on the business of their September meeting despite the Czechoslovak-German crisis.

They called for statements tomorrow by representatives of Britain, China and six other nations on the League's powers to punish aggressors, a dispute brought to the fore by delegates of smaller nations who wish to modify obligations to help in punitive measures. Besides British and Chinese delegates, representatives of Poland, Peru, Norway, Denmark, Spain and Belgium were listed to speak. Earl de la Warr, British Lord Privy Seal, will speak for his delegation.

Lord de la Warr returned to Geneva today and informed several delegates of the Cabinet discussion in London which preceded Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's flying visit to Adolf Hitler. He talked with British dominion delegates and other diplomats.

The opinion of most of the representatives of fifty nations, which was overwhelmingly pessimistic when first reports of the venture reached Geneva last night, changed today to a feeling of resignation mingled with some optimism.

The situation as it stood when the London Cabinet approved Chamberlain's flight to Berchtesgaden could have been little worse without war—that was the consensus.

"On the threshold of war," said a Balkan diplomat, "the question of national pride means little, and guns alone count. Britain has lost prestige."

but perhaps Chamberlain's trip will prove to be worth it."

Some of the diplomats here condemned the trip to see Hitler as "humiliating." One bitterly and ironically dubbed it "the Anschluss of England," pointing out that Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria, too, went to Berchtesgaden before his nation was annexed by Germany. This group considered that Hitler's stock had been boosted tremendously, and that Britain's prestige would be weakened throughout eastern and northern Africa and the Near East.

"If it were anybody else but Chamberlain, with the still ineffective Anglo-Italian accord behind him," said one diplomat, "we might expect firmness, but this looks like surrender."

## DIPLOMATS SPLIT ON CHAMBERLAIN

**Some at Geneva Call Trip 'Anschluss of England.'**

GENEVA, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Diplomats of fifty nations split sharply today over the wisdom of the British Premier Chamberlain's visit to Berchtesgaden to see Chancellor Hitler. They all agreed that the result would mean a long stride toward peace or war, but they differed over the direction.

Most of them called it a bold move. Win or lose, they said, Mr. Chamberlain's visit meant France and Britain had tossed their cards onto the table and Hitler's hand was called.

Some diplomats here for the league assembly condemned the trip to see Hitler as humiliating. One central European diplomat bitterly and ironically dubbed it the Anschluss of England, pointing out that Chancellor Schuschnigg of

Austria, too, went to Berchtesgaden before his nation was annexed by Germany.

This group considered Hitler's stock had been boosted tremendously and that Britain's prestige would be weakened throughout eastern and north Africa and the Near East.

"If it were anybody else but Chamberlain with the still ineffective Anglo-Italian accord behind him," said one diplomat, "we might expect firmness, but this looks like surrender."

Perhaps, others said, Hitler planned to continue the crisis until the beginning of winter, when his

defenses on the French frontier would be ready. If so, they said, Mr. Chamberlain had wrecked his game.

The view of one Czechoslovak spokesman was: "Does it mean we go on the butcher's block or can it be our champion is going forth to battle."

## DELICATE TASK FACES KENNEDY

**Acting as Go-between Is a Heavy Responsibility.**

**HAS WON BRITISH CONFIDENCE**

**Ambassador Is Known for Meaning Clear.**

LONDON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—These days of threats of war impose a heavy responsibility on American Ambassador Joseph Kennedy, since the task of acting as go-between for two great powers in a time of crisis is extremely delicate and calls for airtight judgment.

John Bull is watching the American reactions to the international crises with anxiety. He is giving plenty of indication that he wants to keep close to the strong right arm of Uncle Sam, as the sparring between the European Democracies and dictatorships continues.

Thus it devolves upon Mr. Kennedy to perform his task with great accuracy. Employment of ill-considered language in reflecting Washington's policy might precipitate disaster by misleading England into expecting support which would not be forthcoming.

**British Like Kennedy.**

Mr. Kennedy has on his hands probably as tough a job as has fallen to any United States diplomat outside of a time of actual hostilities. Decidedly it is no afternoon tea mission. British officialdom, however, expresses confidence in him. It goes further and says it likes him. Perhaps that isn't strange, for he has a pleasing personality, being blessed among other things with one of those captivating Irish smiles.

Moreover, the Briton differs in no way from other mortals in having a real respect for a man of big affairs—especially one who has amassed a fortune. True the Ambassador has an American direct-

## Sudetens Of Battle-Scarred Eger Cry 'Anschluss' Demands

**'Whatever Hitler Does Is Right,' Say Citizens Of Town Where Heinlein Issued Annexation Proclamation**

ness of speech which sometimes brings British officials up with a jolt. He has a habit of stating truths in a few blunt and frequently explosive words.

#### Never a Doubt as to Meaning

Mr. Kennedy doesn't abide by that tenet of professional diplomacy which provides that an envoy should clothe himself and his language in mystery, always saying, "yea yea" when he means "nay nay." Still the British Cabinet members like the Ambassador's directness for he never leaves them in doubt either as to his meaning or his sincerity.

Those who are watching Mr. Kennedy at close range say that he feels he has a special and important mission to perform in his ambassadorial capacity. This is twofold.

He believes it his business in the first place to throw his whole weight into an effort to insure peace. Beyond that he is anxious to get the dictators and the democracies together to work out ways and means to avert the economic disaster for which in his opinion the world is now cooking and waiting for the last.

#### Draws Gloomy Picture.

He has expressed the utmost concern for the economic future of the world. He draws an altogether gloomy picture of utter collapse which he declares is threatened unless the Powers quit bickering and get together and set their mutual business affairs right.

Mr. Kennedy appears to be putting an astonishing amount of energy into his duties. He frequently works fifteen to eighteen hours a day, for he not only looks after the heavy routine of the embassy but is voluntarily making special studies in the political and economic fields for the benefit of Washington.

The Ambassador has a weakness. For such a two-fisted fellow he is remarkably sentimental, that perhaps being the Irish in him. He was found with tears in his eyes the other day when a visitor dropped in at the embassy. Former Queen Victoria of Spain had just telephoned him, asking if he could arrange the funeral services in Miami for young Count Covadonga, her first-born son, who had died there after an accident. She was weeping as she talked.

"Sure I arranged it," said Mr. Kennedy, blinking his eyes and eating candy furiously. "She wasn't a Queen and I wasn't an Ambassador. She was just a mother crying because her boy was dead. She could have had anything she wanted from me."

The Ambassador himself has nine children.

**NEW MILITARY CHIEFS READY**

## Strategists of World War No Longer at Posts.

### YOUNGER MEN IN COMMAND

#### Britain, France and Germany Still Have Some Veterans.

SEP 16 1938

By Associated Press.

New military chieftains tested by old wars command the world's key armies today.

The men who directed the strategy of millions of fighting men during the world war are no longer at their posts. Nearly all of them are dead.

Now the younger officers who learned their soldiering in that and other conflicts carry the batons of command.

Of the great parade of world war generals, these are dead: Hindenburg and Ludendorff of Germany, Kitchener and Haig of Britain, Foch and Joffre of France, Cadorna and Diaz of Italy, King Albert of Belgium, also Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia.

Remaining, but retired from service, are Gen. Pershing, whose strategy was "to draw the best German divisions to our front and to consume them," Crown Prince Friederich Wilhelm and Field Marshal August von Mackensen of Germany, Marshal Henri Petain and Gen. Maxime Weygand of France.

#### Some Still in Command.

Today these generals are in command:

FRANCE—Maurice Gustave Gamelin, 65 years old, once said by Joffre to carry "a detailed map of

every kilometer in France in his head"; educated at Saint Cyr, West Point of France, served in North African campaigns and world war, credited with pacification of Syria in post-war disorders.

BRITAIN—Viscount Gort, 52, called Tiger Gort, thirty-two years a soldier; educated at Sandhurst, served in world war, won Victoria Cross for leading Grenadier Guards across Canal du Nord despite his wounds; became chief of staff on December 2, 1937, in a shakeup to inject younger blood into high command.

ITALY—Pietro Badoglio, 66, conqueror of Ethiopia; served in Ethiopian campaign of 1896 and Italian-Turkish war of 1912; went into world war a lieutenant-colonel and came out a general; educated at Turin Military Academy.

Nazis Have von Brauchitsch. GERMANY—Walther von

Brauchitsch, 56, entered the Imperial German Army as a second lieutenant at 18; military academy graduate and became a general; served in world war.

RUSSIA—Klementi E. Voroshiloff, 57; no military training until 1918, when he organized detachment to fight against German forces of occupation; rose to command of Tenth Red Army in fight against White forces; became War Commissar in 1925.

UNITED STATES—Malin Craig, 63, chief of staff; West Point graduate, served in Cuba during Spanish American war; in world war was chief of staff of 1st Army Corps in France, then chief of staff of Army of Occupation; awarded Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services.

## EUROPE RUSHING TO BUY DOLLARS

### Financial Center of World Need Not Be Nervous,

SEP 16 1938

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP).—Secretary Morgenthau disclosed today that the European crisis has caused the largest flight to the dollar in history.

The Treasury head declined to estimate the amount of foreign funds sent here for safekeeping, but figures on recent Treasury gold acquisitions indicate several hundred million dollars of foreign cash have arrived in the last few weeks.

The Treasury estimated on March 30 that there was \$3,207,280,000 of foreign-owned money seeking haven from abroad in the United States. The total has increased greatly since then, especially in the last two weeks.

#### Willing to Accept It

"This movement proves," Morgenthau declared, "that the United States is the financial center of the world and can resist the kind of nervousness that people with money fear. There is no reason for alarm over this movement. If people want to send money here for refuge, we are glad to accommodate them."

The Secretary said he was in constant touch by transatlantic phone and cable with the financial authorities of England, France, Belgium, Switzerland and The Netherlands for the purpose of co-operating with them as signatories of the 1936 tripartite monetary agreement in stabilizing international exchange.

Using Their Money Morgenthau asserted, however, that the United States was not defending any currency but the dollar and that when it helped any other currency it did so at the request of a foreign government and with that government's money. He added that whenever the Treasury's stabilization fund bought any foreign currency for the government of that country, it required reimbursement in gold or dollars within twenty-four hours.

Although the inflow of foreign money swells American bank deposits and thus increases the amount of money banks have available for lending, little credit expansion has taken place in recent weeks.

### WAR RISKS CANCELED

#### Lloyd's of London Invokes Insurance Clause

LONDON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Lloyds, the underwriters, decided today to give forty-eight hours' notice of the termination of all war risk insurance contracts.

All past contracts contained provision for such notice.

The notice is to be effective at midnight tonight.

Midnight Saturday is the deadline after which there will be no war risk insurance coverage except through negotiation in individual instances, which is expected to result in high rates.

A joint war risk rating committee of other companies and Lloyds yesterday discontinued an official schedule of war risk rates.

Insurance circles have been fused in recent weeks over war risks. Some brokers found their rates were so far out of line with other brokers that the whole structure of rates had become meaningless.

Today's action concerned mainly marine insurance, since land property war risks were discontinued some time ago.

#### U. S. Companies Follow Suit

New York, Sept. 15 (AP)—American companies writing marine insurance announced today they had agreed to cancel war risk clauses in their general policies covering ocean shipments.

Higher marine insurance rates also were in prospect, because of the European situation. American underwriters suspended the existing rates yesterday as their concern over the possibility of conflict in Europe increased.

#### London More Hopeful.

LONDON, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's departure for peace talks with Adolf Hitler sent new optimism today through the London financial community.

The stock market opened strongly with prices showing a higher trend for the first time in two weeks.

political nightmares. The pound strengthened against the dollar and stood at \$4.82, compared to yesterday's close at \$4.79%. Business organizations, speculators and hoarders indicated their faith in the immediate future of the pound by buying sterling.

Authorities believed the flight from pounds into dollars and gold has ended at least momentarily.

There was excited bidding for American and trans-Atlantic issues in the Stock Exchange, evidently in anticipation of higher prices in Wall Street. In afternoon trading, before the opening in New York, United States Steel was quoted at the equivalent of about \$58.50 (compared with a close in New York yesterday of \$54.75). International Nickel was at the equivalent of about \$48 (yesterday's New York close, \$46.75).

British Government bonds, led by the war loan issue, jumped more than 2 per cent, erasing yesterday's losses, while German and Czech bonds recovered 2 to 3 points.

Lessened anxiety over the international situation was particularly notable in a fall of 8 pence an ounce in the price of gold to 144 shilling 3 pence (equivalent to \$34.78 an ounce).

Offerings of gold, described as mostly coming out of hoards, totaled 1,313,000 pounds (approximately \$6,322,095), sold at the price fixed.

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PARIS, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Prices in the Bourse recovered sharply today, responding to hopes that the British Prime Minister's visit to Reichsfuehrer Hitler would mitigate the Sudeten-Czech crisis.

Bank of France shares closed at 3,400 francs, a rise of 450 from yesterday, and Suez Canal finished at 19,880 francs, up 860. French Government bonds were firm and international issues higher.

#### Berlin Boerse Stronger.

BERLIN, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—The Boerse strengthened notably today, after yesterday's slump. German Dye Trust closed at 148%, up 4%; German Steel Trust at 99%, up 4%, and Reichsbank at 178%, up 3.

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AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15 (A. P.).—Stock market prices surged upward today as traders took a more optimistic view of the Sudeten-Czech situation.

Royal Dutch closed at 332% per cent of par, up 12% points; Phillips lamp at 236, up 8; and Lever Bros. at 144%, up 6%. American issues generally rose 1 to 2 points.

TALKS FOR PEACE YESTERDAY WITH CHANCELLOR HITLER.

THE PREMIER LEFT HIS HOTEL AND WAS DRIVEN TO THE RAILWAY

STATION TO TAKE THE TRAIN TO MUNICH, WHENCE HE WOULD FLY TO

LONDON, SHORTLY AFTER 9 A.M. (3 A.M. EST.) SEP 17 1938

THE 0938 WINGETS REUTERS LAAEEN

PRAGUE, SEPT. 16-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-THE BRITISH MEDIATION MISSION

ANNOUNCED VISCOUNT RUNCIMAN WOULD FLY TO LONDON TODAY TO CONFER WITH

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ON THE GRAVE SUDETEN GERMAN-CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID RUNCIMAN'S TRIP WAS BEING TAKEN AT THE REQUEST OF PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN WHO CONFERRED THURSDAY WITH ADOLF HITLER AT BERCHTESGADEN.

BERCHTESGADEN, SEPT. 16-(AP)-PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN

STARTED HOME IN A DRIVING RAIN THIS MORNING TO REPORT ON HIS

30.24-531

30.24-531

RUNCIMAN, BRITAIN'S "UNOFFICIAL" MEDIATOR, WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY HIS PRINCIPAL AIDE, F.T.A. ASHTON-GWATKIN. BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE RUNCIMAN APPEALED TO "ALL PARTIES AND PERSONS TO REFRAIN FROM ANY ACT WHICH MIGHT AGGRAVATE THE EXISTING SITUATION." THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID HIS TRIP WAS TAKEN AT CHAMBERLAIN'S SUGGESTION "FOR A CONVERSATION WITH THE PRIME MINISTER AND HIS COLLEAGUES IN CONNECTION WITH THE BERCHTESGADEN TALKS."

BERCHTESGADEN, GERMANY, SEPT. 15-(AP)-REICHSFUEHRER ADOLF HITLER SPEAKS ONLY GERMAN AND PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN KNOWS ONLY A LITTLE GERMAN.

THUS, IN THEIR CONFERENCE TODAY, EACH USED HIS MOTHER TONGUE.

CHAMBERLAIN BROUGHT ALONG WITH HIM AS AN INTERPRETER A FOREIGN OFFICE EXPERT, WILLIAM STRANG.

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PRAGUE-SEPT-15

REPORTS CIRCULATED IN OFFICIAL QUARTERS THAT HENLEIN, AFTER MAKING HIS ANNEXATION PROCLAMATION, HAD LEFT THE COUNTRY.

HE WAS NOT TO BE FOUND AT EGER, IN THE SUDETEN REGION, WHERE HE HAS MADE HIS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE LAST FEW DAYS.

A GERMAN-LANGUAGE RADIO STATION IN PRAGUE CONTROLLED BY THE GOVERNMENT SAID:

"THE SUDETENS WHO BELIEVED IN THEIR LEADER MUST BE IMPRESSED BY THE FACT THAT IN THIS CRITICAL TIME, WHEN REAL LEADERSHIP IS DEMANDED, IT HAS VANISHED."

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAID THAT THE INNER COUNCIL OF THE CABINET HAD CONSIDERED THE HENLEIN PROCLAMATION AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED ON "SUCH A COURSE AS THE SITUATION DEMANDS."

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF REPORTS THAT SEVERAL SUDETEN LEADERS

WERE BEING SOUGHT BY THE AUTHORITIES ON CHARGES OF TREASON GROWING OUT OF THE ANNEXATION PROCLAMATION.

HOWEVER, SEVERAL SUDETEN DEPUTIES, INCLUDING ERNST KUNDT AND HANS NEUWIRT, REGARDED AS LEADERS OF THE CONSERVATIVE FACTION OF THE PARTY, WERE IN PRAGUE AND WERE NOT BEING MOLESTED.

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LONDON-SEPT-15

A GROUP OF PROMINENT IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS POSTPONED A SCHEDULED TOUR OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, BELIEVING THEY SHOULD "REMAIN AT HOME UNTIL CONDITIONS ARE MORE SETTLED."

THE CONSERVATIVE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION WITHHELD A SCHEDULED STATEMENT CRITICIZING CHAMBERLAIN'S ECONOMIC POLICY "SO AS NOT TO ADD TO THE BURDENS OF THE CABINET."

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT, WHO HAD BEEN HOLIDAYING IN YUGOSLAVIA AND GERMANY, UNEXPECTEDLY CUT THEIR TOUR SHORT AND RETURNED TO LONDON.

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LONDON-SEPT-15

THERE WAS HOPE IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES THAT THE SUDETEN RIOTING ALONG THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN CZECH FRONTIERS NEXT TO GERMANY WOULD NOT CONTINUE TO DEVELOP AND MAR THE BERCHTESGADEN TALKS.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT, ITS OFFICIALS HOPING THAT CHAMBERLAIN DID NOT PROPOSE TO BUY PEACE AT THE COST OF THE CZECH AND SLOVAK REPUBLIC, RUSHED MORE TANKS AND TROOPS INTO THE SUDETEN AREAS TO RESTORE ORDER AFTER YESTERDAY'S BLOODY FIGHTING.

IT WAS WITH DEFINITE RESERVE THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA TOOK NOTE OF THE HITLER-CHAMBERLAIN MEETING. SOME OBSERVERS THERE HELD THAT THERE WAS NO WAY TO PRESERVE PEACE WITHOUT DISMEMBERING THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC, PERMITTING THE SUDETEN GERMAN AREAS TO BE

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TAKEN BY GERMANY. SOME OF THEM WERE FEARFUL CHAMBERLAIN MIGHT AGREE WITH HITLER TO URGE THIS COURSE,---IF THAT LAST CONCESSION BECAME NECESSARY TO AVOID WAR.

SOVIET RUSSIA, WHICH WITH FRANCE IS PLEDGED TO FIGHT FOR THE CZECHS IF THEY SHOULD BE INVADED, ALSO APPEARED COOL TOWARD THE FLIGHT TO DEAL WITH THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN.

IN GERMANY, THERE WAS EXPRESSED A FEELING OF SATISFACTION MIXED WITH PRIDE THAT THE PREMIER OF BRITAIN SHOULD ASK PERMISSION TO SEE THE CHANCELLOR.

THE CONTRAST OF THIS SITUATION WITH TEN YEARS AGO IN GERMANY WAS ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE TO MANY. THEN HITLER'S PREDECESSORS CONTINUALLY SOUGHT THE SUPPORT OF BRITISH MINISTERS IN LONDON.

IN MANY WAYS THE CHAMBERLAIN VISIT CROWNS HITLER'S DREAM OF RESTORING WAR-TORN GERMANY TO AN ESTABLISHED PLACE AMONG THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD RECOGNIZED AS POWERFUL AND GREAT.

THE FRENCH PREMIER, EDOUARD DALADIER, WHO IN FRENCH QUARTERS WAS CREDITED WITH PROPOSING THE VISIT, GAVE THE BRITISH PREMIER THE RIGHT TO SPEAK FOR FRANCE.

ACCORDING TO THESE QUARTERS, CHAMBERLAIN WAS EXPECTED TO PROPOSE A FOUR-POWER PACT AMONG BRITAIN, GERMANY, FRANCE AND ITALY TO GUARANTEE THE PEACE OF EUROPE AND ALSO TO PROMISE SUPPORT TO GAIN FAIR PLAY FOR THE SUDETENS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND ECONOMIC RELIEF FOR GERMANY.

(MORE) R519AED

LONDON--FIRST ADD BRITISH BY RESTON KXX FOR GERMANY.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI, WITH A LETTER IN HIS NEWSPAPER, MADE CLEAR HIS POSITION BEFORE CHAMBERLAIN LEFT--ITALY FAVORED A SERIES OF PLEBISCITES AMONG THE VARIOUS NATIONALITIES WHICH MIGHT MEAN DISMEMBERMENT

OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

IF NOTHING ELSE, IT WAS BELIEVED CHAMBERLAIN INTENDED TO DISCOVER EXACTLY WHAT HITLER WANTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. DOES HE WANT A PLEBISCITE? WHAT DOES HE MEAN BY THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION? DOES HE WANT OUTRIGHT ANNEXATION OF THE SUDETEN REGION?

THE MEETING BETWEEN THESE STRANGELY CONTRASTING LEADERS WAS SET IN THE CENTER OF THE GREATEST ARMED CAMP IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

GERMANY WAS SAID TO HAVE FROM 500,000 TO 1,000,000 MEN UNDER ARMS NOW, AND HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS MORE FURIOUSLY WORKING TO FINISH DEFENSES AGAINST THE FRENCH BORDER.

FRANCE HAS 2,000,000 MEN READY, AND IS PREPARED TO CALL IN 2,000,000 MORE. CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS, HIGHLY MECHANIZED, ARE PREPARED FOR A UNIQUE HILL WARFARE IN THE SUDETEN MOUNTAINS.

ON THE OTHER FRONTIER, RUSSIA, HER RESOURCES BEYOND ESTIMATE, CLAIMS TO HAVE THE LARGEST ARMY IN EUROPE.

IT WAS THE TASK OF THE GRAY-HAIRED PREMIER TO KEEP THESE TROOPS APART.

ON FEB. 20, WHEN ANTHONY EDEN RESIGNED AS FOREIGN SECRETARY, CHAMBERLAIN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

"THERE MAY COME A TIME AGAIN WHEN SOMEONE WHO OCCUPIES THE POSITION THAT I HOLD TODAY WILL HAVE TO FACE AGAIN THE AWFUL RESPONSIBILITY OF ANSWERING THAT QUESTION: 'WILL YOU PLUNGE YOUR COUNTRY INTO WAR?' I PRAY THAT THAT RESPONSIBILITY MAY NOT FALL UPON ME...."

AN OLD BUT DETERMINED MAN ON HIS FIRST AIRPLANE FLIGHT, CHAMBERLAIN PROBABLY THOUGHT OF THAT TODAY.

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30.24-533

(EDS)

IN 17TH GRAF AND THROUGHOUT MAKE NAME GERMAN CHARGE  
D'AFFAIRES KORDT INSTEAD OF HORDT).

RELEASED

LONDON SECOND ADD BRITISH (PMS BUDGET BY RESTON)  
XXX OF THAT TODAY.

CABINET MINISTERS AND HEADS OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS HELD A  
CONFERENCE AT 11 A.M. AT THE OFFICES OF THE COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL  
DEFENSE.

AMONG THEM WERE VISCOUNT HALIFAX, SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, AIR SECRETARY,  
SIR JOHN SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER; SIR SAMUEL HOARE, HOME  
SECRETARY; LESLIE HORE-BELISHA, WAR SECRETARY, AND VISCOUNT  
CORT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

THEY DECIDED TO STAND BY FOR WORD FROM CHAMBERLAIN, AND  
INFORMANTS EMPHASIZED NO DECISIONS WOULD BE TAKEN IN HIS ABSENCE  
UNLESS AN EMERGENCY AROSE.

JH714AED

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LONDON--THIRD ADD BRITISH XXX AN EMERGENCY AROSE.

SIR JOHN LEFT THE MEETING AND WENT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO REPORT  
ON DEVELOPMENTS, ACTING FOR CHAMBERLAIN, WHO HAD NOT HAD THE  
OPPORTUNITY BEFORE STARTING FOR GERMANY.

HE GAVE KING GEORGE A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE SITUATION DURING AN  
AUDIENCE WHICH LASTED AN HOUR AND 25 MINUTES.

A SPECIALLY SUMMONED MEETING OF LABOR LEADERS DISCUSSED THE  
SITUATION FOR THREE HOURS, BUT THE MEETING WAS ADJOURNED WITHOUT  
ACTION PENDING THE PRIME MINISTER'S RETURN.

JH923AED

MADRID, SEPT. 15-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE

CHAMBERLAIN'S TRIP TO CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER'S HOME WAS CONSIDERED  
IN POLITICAL CIRCLES HERE TODAY AS ONE OF THE LAST EFFORTS AT  
CONCILIATION WITH THE GERMAN LEADER.

THEY EXPRESSED THE BELIEF PEACE MIGHT BE OBTAINED BUT ADDED THE  
DIFFERENCE "MORE PROBABLY MIGHT SERVE TO CONVINCE EVERYONE A  
FUTURE IS INEVITABLE."

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JH809AED

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPT. 15-(AP)-BRAZILIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES CANCELLED  
WAR RISK INSURANCE RATES TODAY IN VIEW OF THE TROUBLED INTERNATIONAL  
SITUATION.

FH808PED

SECOND NIGHT LEAD FOREIGN

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 15-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ARRIVED HERE  
SHORTLY AFTER 7 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING AND CONFERRED ABOARD HIS  
SPECIAL TRAIN WITH SECRETARY OF STATE HULL. PRESUMABLY THEY  
DISCUSSED EUROPE'S CRISIS.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE, RETURNING AFTER A VISIT TO ROCHESTER, MINN.,  
TALKED WITH HULL FOR 15 MINUTES BEFORE THE TWO LEFT THE TRAIN.

MR. ROOSEVELT HAD GONE TO ROCHESTER TO BE PRESENT DURING A  
GASTRIC OPERATION ON HIS SON, JAMES.

BEFORE THE PRESIDENT ARRIVED BACK HERE, HULL HAD ISSUED THE  
FOLLOWING STATEMENT TO REPORTERS:

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"THE HISTORIC," ETC (PICKING UP PREVIOUS AT 4TH PGH)

WE728PES

"THE HISTORIC CONFERENCE TODAY BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER OF  
AT BRITAIN AND THE CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY IS NATURALLY BEING  
OBSERVED WITH THE GREATEST INTEREST BY ALL NATIONS WHICH ARE DEEP-  
LY CONCERNED WITH THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE."

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HULL PERMITTED REPORTERS TO QUOTE HIM DIRECTLY---A RARE PROCEDURE.

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STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS EXPECTED TO RECEIVE INITIAL REPORTS ON THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN ADOLF HITLER AND PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN IN TIME FOR DISCUSSION BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY TONIGHT.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE WAS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE HERE SHORTLY AFTER 7 PM., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, AND TO GO DIRECTLY TO THE WHITE HOUSE FOR HIS CONVERSATION WITH HULL.

WORD CAME FROM THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL TRAIN, WHILE IT WAS NEARING WASHINGTON, THAT HIS REGULAR PRESS CONFERENCE TOMORROW HAD BEEN CALLED OFF. WHITE HOUSE AUTHORITIES SAID "INTERNATIONAL REASONS" DICTATED THIS DECISION.

MR. ROOSEVELT IS SCHEDULED TO SPEAK IN POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., SATURDAY TO COMMEMORATE NEW YORK'S RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION BUT THIS ENGAGEMENT WAS TENTATIVELY CANCELLED ALSO FOR THE SAME REASONS.

THE PRESIDENT CONVERSED BY PHONE DURING THE DAY WITH SECRETARY MORGENTHAU, BUT THE NATURE OF THEIR TALK WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

AS THE PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SPED EASTWARD, CROWDS GATHERED AT STATIONS ALONG THE ROUTE.

AN ELDERLY WOMAN APPROACHED MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY AT PITTSBURGH, ASKING:

"JAMES IS ALL RIGHT NOW, ISN'T HE?"

AT SEVERAL POINTS, PEOPLE STOOD AROUND THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE CAR AND APPLAUDED, APPARENTLY HOPEFUL THAT THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE WOULD SPEAK TO THEM. MR. ROOSEVELT WAS SAID TO BE BUSY WITH REPORTS ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, HOWEVER, AND MADE NO REAR PLATFORM APPEARANCES.

AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE HERE, HULL SAID THIS GOVERNMENT HAD NO OBSERVER AT THE CHAMBERLAIN-HITLER MEETING.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED, MEANTIME, THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAD TAKEN FIRST STEPS TOWARD GETTING THE 400 AIRPLANES SHE HAS ORDERED IN THIS COUNTRY.

LICENSES FOR ARMS AND MUNITIONS EXPORTS TO BRITAIN, TOTALLING \$1,152,293.45 WERE ISSUED IN AUGUST.

THE DEPARTMENT'S REPORT ALSO INDICATED THAT SECRETARY HULL'S APPEAL ON JUNE 11 TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS TO STOP SHIPPING AIRPLANES TO NATIONS WHICH BOMBED CIVILIAN POPULATIONS WAS HAVING AN EFFECT.

LICENSES FOR ONLY \$179,249 OF AIRPLANE SHIPMENTS TO JAPAN WERE ISSUED IN AUGUST, COMPARED WITH \$1,125,492 WORTH IN JULY. THE LICENSES GRANTED IN AUGUST WERE TO ENABLE MANUFACTURERS TO COMPLETE CONTRACTS PREVIOUSLY SIGNED WITH JAPAN.

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POLAND SPRING, ME., SEPT 15-(AP)-OPINION THE UNITED STATES SHOULD KEEP A "HANDS OFF" ATTITUDE IN CONNECTION WITH THE EUROPEAN SITUATION WAS VOICED TODAY BY SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH (R-IDAHO), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, AS HE WAS PREPARING TO LEAVE THIS SUMMER RESORT FOR WASHINGTON.

"I BELIEVE WE SHOULD STAY OUT OF ALL EUROPEAN CONTROVERSIES AT ALL TIMES," HE DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW.

"DO YOU KNOW OF ANYONE WHO WANTS TO GET INTO A EUROPEAN WAR EXCEPT A FEW MILITARISTS?" HE ASKED.

SENATOR AND MRS. BORAH HAVE BEEN HERE FOR THE PAST SEVEN WEEKS WHILE THE SENATOR SOUGHT TO REGAIN HIS HEALTH.

HE SAID HE WAS RETURNING TO WASHINGTON TONIGHT, FEELING ENTIRELY RECOVERED.

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# PREMIER IS FLYING HOME WITHOUT GUARANTEE OF PEACE FROM GERMANY

Hitler Believed Standing Pat On Sudeten Union  
With Reich—"Gives Little, Takes Much,"  
Is Observers' View

Situation Held Not Particularly Bright—Ribben-  
trop Returning To Mountain Retreat  
To See Führer

London, Sept. 16 (P)—Officials of Heston Airport said today that Earl Baldwin, who as Prime Minister brought Britain through the abdication crisis of 1936, had joined Prime Minister Chamberlain at Cologne on his flight to London from his meeting with Adolf Hitler.

(WIREPHOTOS on Pages 3 and 32)

By DeWitt Mackenzie

Associated Press Staff Correspondent

Berchtesgaden, Germany, Sept. 16—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain left for home today without having obtained a guarantee of peace which he came here to seek from Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

The way was paved, however, for a further conversation between the two, possibly next Tuesday at Godesberg, near Cologne, Germany, about Germany's and Czechoslovakia's dispute over Czechoslovak minority rights.

To the extent that the parley was scheduled to continue, the situation was regarded as hopeful, if not particularly bright. No great enthusiasm was expressed or in evidence in circles close to Hitler and Chamberlain.

Hitler failed to appear to speed the parting guest from his hotel. He remained in his mountain retreat eight miles from this Alpine town.

Chamberlain appeared well despite the air sickness he experienced yesterday on the flight from London and there was a smile on his face.

"Sun Will Shine"

It had rained all night but as the Prime Minister was about to enter his automobile for the drive to

Munich, where a plane was waiting to take him to London for conferences with the Cabinet, the sun was struggling to break through the clouds.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, turned to Chamberlain and said, "The sun is going to shine on your trip."

The British statesman smiled and

replied, "I hope the sun will shine."

Some wondered whether Ribbentrop and Chamberlain were staging a little byplay of optimism for the benefit of bystanders, but a prominent German official was quick to remark to a newspaper man, "Don't take that symbolically."

The German Foreign Minister accompanied Mr. Chamberlain as far as Munich and expected to return here for a conference with Hitler, presumably on the results of the Foreign Minister's chat with the British Prime Minister.

Both German and British officials refused to disclose the nature of the conversation between Hitler and Mr. Chamberlain last night.

Believe Hitler Stood Pat.

The impression prevailed among observers, however, that the Nazi Fuehrer was standing pat in supporting the demand of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten German minority for union with Germany.

There appeared to be a question as to how this might be achieved. It was understood this was the problem Prime Minister Chamberlain had to lay before his Cabinet, before being able to continue his discussions with Hitler.

As for the Sudeten Germans, officially there was much "take" and little "give" in Hitler's position. He was said to want a peaceful solution of the dispute with Czechoslovakia but that solution must give the Sudeten Germans the independence they seek.

British backing for this position obviously would have tremendous influence on Czechoslovakia and her ally, France. Presumably Mr. Chamberlain will discuss with his Cabinet whether Britain should ask Czechoslovakia to pay the price for European peace.

Just Matter of Procedure.

Whether the result would be achieved by some sort of plebiscite or boundary revision or in some other way would be a matter of procedure, not of principle.

Beyond Hitler's proposed chat with Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop on the latter's return from Munich, German officials professed to know of no other appointment today for the head of the state.

The whole setting of Berchtesgaden and Berghof—Hitler's mountain chalet—was one of complacency and repose.

Whatever his inner feelings may have been, the Chancellor managed to convey the impression of a man who has made up his mind and is satisfied that his decision is right. He had stated his decision to Mr. Chamberlain and was waiting for the British Prime Minister to make the next move.

It was generally agreed among

qualified observers that the situation called for the greatest speed in finding a solution.

Official View Is Given.

While rumors and conjectures swirled about Berchtesgaden as to the nature and results of the three-hour talks, an official announcement said merely:

"The Fuehrer and Reichschancellor today had a discussion with the British Prime Minister at Obersalzberg in the course of which an extended, frank exchange of views on the present situation took place."

"The British Prime Minister returns to England tomorrow to consult the British Cabinet. A new conversation takes place within a few days."

Some observers here felt if Euro-

pean peace grew out of the conference it would be premised on the sacrifice of some Sudeten territory by Czechoslovakia to Germany.

The areas affected would be those on the German-Czechoslovak border inhabited by German Nazis who are clamoring to join Germany.

Many State to Border.

Nobody except those participating in the conference and their close associates knew what the Prime Minister would submit to his colleagues. There was, however, the fairly general supposition that it might relate to the proposal to alter the Czechoslovak-German frontier.

[The Prague Government said the proposals for pacifying the Sudeten Germans, giving them certain rights in language, municipal positions, police forces and local government, were final concessions.]

Such a scheme would take the place of a plebiscite for which the Sudeten Germans are now agitating. The plan would involve setting up a boundary commission, which Britain might be willing to support in return for a guaranty by Hitler that the dispute would be settled without resorting to arms. Hitler has been told that if war grows out of the dispute it would be hard to see how Britain could keep out of it.

Flying conditions were reported excellent between Munich and London. The sixty-nine-year-old Prime Minister had a rough flight here yesterday, the first time he had been in a plane.

# CROWDS HAIL RETURN OF PRIME MINISTER

He Reports That His Talk With Hitler  
Was Frank but Friendly. Ministers  
to Hear Report Tomorrow.

LONDON, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The British Cabinet was summoned tonight to meet at 11 A. M. (6 A. M. New York time) tomorrow to hear the report Prime Minister Chamberlain brought back by air from his momentous peace talk with Reichsfuehrer Hitler.

Mr. Chamberlain arranged to see King George at 9:30 o'clock tonight.

Announcement of the Cabinet meeting was made after the Premier had conferred with the "inner cabinet"—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, and Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary.

Tired from his swift flight to Berchtesgaden and back on one of the greatest peace missions in history, Mr. Chamberlain planned no other talks tonight after going to Buckingham Palace.

He returned from his man-to-man talk with Adolf Hitler asserting he was satisfied "that each of us fully understand what is in the mind of the other."

Warns Against Rumors.

But whether he achieved any success in efforts to talk Hitler out of going to war over Czechoslovakia he refused to say.

To cries of "Bravo!" and "Good old Neville!" the Prime Minister, tired from his quick air journey to Hitler's mountain retreat, said that he now had to discuss the results of the conference with his colleagues.

He warned the big crowd which met him at Heston Airport against accepting any unauthorized accounts of what took place in his conversation with the German Fuehrer.

The Premier read a brief statement into a microphone which carried his words to distant crowds. He said:

"I have come back rather more quickly than I expected after a

journey which, if I had not been so preoccupied, I should have found thoroughly enjoyable.

"Yesterday afternoon I had a long talk with Herr Hitler. It was a frank talk, but friendly one."

"I am satisfied now that each of us fully understands what is in the mind of the other."

To Begin Talks Tonight.

"You won't, of course, expect me to discuss now what will be the result of that talk. All I have got now is for discussion with my colleagues, and I would advise you not to accept prematurely any unauthorized report of what took place in the conversation."

"I shall be discussing these talks tonight with my colleagues and others—especially Lord Runciman

# CHAMBERLAIN ASKS CABINET TO MEET

Continued from Page 1.

(unofficial British mediator in Czechoslovakia).

"Later on, perhaps in a few days, I am going to have another talk with Herr Hitler. Only this time he has told me it is his intention to come half way to meet me. He wishes to spare an old man another such long journey."

Although Heston airport officials had said before Chamberlain's arrival that Earl Baldwin, his predecessor, had boarded the plane at Cologne, Baldwin was not aboard. Apparently there had been no meeting of Chamberlain and Baldwin at Cologne, although the latter was reported in that vicinity on vacation.

Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, was among those who greeted Chamberlain at Heston.

Runciman Also Arrives.

Viscount Runciman, unofficial British mediator in the Czechoslovak-Sudeten German issue, arrived at Croydon Airdrome from his unsuccessful peace-making mission in Prague just one minute before the Chamberlain plane landed at Heston.

The crowds cheered lustily as the Prime Minister finished his short speech, read from notes evidently made en route. There were cries of "Good old Neville!" He smiled and waved his hand to the people amid shouts of "Bravo!"

German Charge d'Affaires Kordt stepped forward and greeted the Premier with the words: "I hope you have been successful. At any rate, you have conquered the hearts of my countrymen."

Mr. Chamberlain replied: "They were very kind to me and I had a great time."

Runciman Not Optimistic.

Police reserves had kept the general public off the airport field, but the excited throng clung to every vantage point on buildings and at the gates long before the silvery airliner touched earth.

At Croydon Airdrome, meanwhile, Lord Runciman declared the whole Czechoslovak situation was on "the knees of the gods." He looked tired and pale.

"It is a very delicate situation," he said.

Chamberlain's plane had halted only about twenty minutes at Cologne on the way from Munich. During the pause he met many German notables and took tea at the airdrome's restaurant while a

crowd of several hundred cheered him warmly.

It was indicated that Godesburg would be the scene of a second meeting between Chamberlain and Hitler within the next few days. It will save the sixty-nine-year-old Prime Minister about half the journey necessary to reach Berchtesgaden.

With Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain sped off to 10 Downing Street to meet first his inner Cabinet—Lord Halifax, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon, and Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare—and later the entire Cabinet.

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Be it spoke, Mr. Chamberlain took a black-bordered, crested envelope from a royal messenger and read a four-page letter from King George VI, who today was in mourning for his cousin, the Prince of Connaught.

The letter was in his Majesty's own handwriting. The Premier read it slowly and turned to make a guarded comment to Lord Halifax while crowds shouted: "Well done, Neville!"

It required the combined efforts of foot and horse police to make way for the Premier's car at the main exit from the airdrome. The tremendous crowd cheered and struggled toward the smiling statesman as the car swept by on its way to town.

The plane bearing the Prime Minister arrived at the airport at 5:29 P. M. (12:29 New York Time).

Lord Runciman's efforts had failed to bring peace between the Czechoslovak Government and 3,500,000 autonomy-demanding Sudeten Germans whom Hitler has sworn to "save."

Mr. Chamberlain, too, had come away from his momentous talk yesterday with Hitler without any indication that he had succeeded in getting terms that might avoid war. On the contrary, there was a feeling in German circles that Hitler stood firm in his determination to make the democracies take or leave his terms.

#### Halifax Sees Labor Leader.

Mr. Chamberlain was flying from Munich to seek power for a bargain that would save Europe's imperilled peace. He planned to lay Hitler's demands quickly before his Cabinet and draft an answer which he may hand to Hitler personally next week.

As an airplane sped him home, his wife went to Westminster Abbey as she did yesterday and prayed for success in his desperate efforts to avert war.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of the Church of England, consulted Viscount Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, on the crisis. Lord Halifax also saw Clement R. Attlee, opposition leader in the House of Commons, and Laborite

Arthur Greenwood.

#### Labor Sees Peace

Count Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, called briefly at the Foreign Office, and the Earl of Perth, British Ambassador to Rome, who has been on leave, also saw Lord Halifax. Labor leaders sought an immediate interview with the Prime Minister on his return.

The National Council of Labor, which represents both the Labor party and the Trades Union Congress, named a three-man deputation to tell him that a plebiscite in Sudetenland in any form would meet resolute opposition from the whole labor movement.

The labor view was said to have remained as outlined in the union congress manifesto on September 8—that Britain must warn Germany clearly that she will join with France and Soviet Russia to resist any invasion of Czechoslovakia.

A Britain dazed by the dramatic man-to-man hours on Obersalzberg veered toward the conviction that the tired, silver-haired Prime Minister

would ask his ministers, the people and Britain's Allies to answer these questions:

Shall the nations permit Hitler by annexation or by plebiscite to throw Germany's immense strength around the Sudeten Germans at his frontier, whom he has sworn to "save?"

Shall the dictator nations and the democracies make an all-embracing pact to weed out the roots of war?

Whatever the German Chancellor's terms, Chamberlain received them at a time when the outright demand for annexation, by Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, and unflagging fighting among the Sudetens stiffened the Czech nation in strong steps to resist.

and supply officers.

#### British Cabinet To Act On Hitler's Demands Today

SEP 17 1938  
London, Sept. 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain reported to King George tonight on his historic visit to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and summoned the Cabinet to meet tomorrow to decide whether Nazi terms for peace could be met.

Tired but cheerful after his dash to Berchtesgaden, Mr. Chamberlain declared on his return from the three-hour conference with the German Chancellor:

"I feel satisfied now that each of us fully understands what is in the mind of the other."

Says There Will Be A New Parley  
"Later on, perhaps in a few days," he added, "I am going to have another talk with Herr Hitler."

The "peace Prime Minister" left here only yesterday and on his return landed

at Heston Airdrome at 5:29 P. M. (11:29 A. M., E.S.T.) after a flight from Munich broken by a stop for tea at Cologne.

There were cries of "Bravo" and "Good old Neville" from the crowd that surged against the gates at Heston as the gray-haired Prime Minister stepped from his plane and was greeted by the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax.

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Smiling at the ovation, he told the spectators in a broadcast statement:

"I have come back rather more quickly than I expected after a journey which, if I had not been so pre-occupied, I should have found thoroughly enjoyable."

"Yesterday afternoon I had a long talk with Herr Hitler. It was a frank talk, but it was a friendly one."

"I feel satisfied now that each of us fully understand what is in the mind of the other."

#### Warns Of Unauthorized Report

"You won't, of course, expect me to discuss now what will be the result of that talk. All I have got now is for discussion with my colleagues and I would advise you not to accept prematurely any unauthorized report of what took place in the conversation."

"I shall be discussing these talks tonight with my colleagues and others, especially Lord Runciman."

"Later on, perhaps in a few days, I am going to have another talk with Herr Hitler. Only this time he has told me it is his intention to come halfway to meet me." (In Berlin it was reported the next meeting possibly would take place next Tuesday at Godesberg, near Cologne.)

Hitler, Mr. Chamberlain said, "wishes to spare an old man another such long journey."

With foot and mounted police making way for his car, the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary speeded

to No. 10 Downing street, where the "inner Cabinet" quickly heard a report on the Berchtesgaden conference.

Besides the Prime Minister, the conferees included Viscount Halifax, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary.

The Cabinet was summoned to meet at 11 A. M. (5 A. M., E.S.T.) tomorrow. After the Ministerial conferences the Prime Minister went to Buckingham Palace to see the King.

#### Gets Message From King

The King had sent a message written in his own hand to the Prime Minister at the airport.

It was a four-page letter delivered in a black-bordered, crested envelope by a royal messenger. The royal family is in mourning for Prince Arthur of Connaught, who was buried today at Windsor.

Mr. Chamberlain read the letter slowly before he made his statement

to the welcoming crowd.

#### Greeted By Crowd Of 5,000

This statement failed to give any hint whether his unprecedented mission had met any success.

Chamberlain remained with the King more than an hour.

When he left Buckingham Palace a crowd of 5,000 which had streamed to the broad concourse around the Victoria Memorial cheered the Prime Minister and poured into the roadway stalling his car.

Finally the car was able to proceed through a narrow lane amid shouting humanity. Mr. Chamberlain leaned forward waving acknowledgment.

He returned to No. 10 Downing street.

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Conferees take a field speculation in the press and in diplomatic quarters on the demands Chamberlain heard from Hitler's lips ranged over a wide field.

But it was understood that the Prime Minister had guarded the secret closely from all but the inner Cabinet council, Lord Runciman and the King.

It was evident, however, that the public's hopes—buoyed by the announcement of Chamberlain's dramatic decision to see Hitler—had fallen somewhat.

This was due both to reports from Germany that Hitler had taken an uncompromising stand and to the Prime Minister's unexpectedly quick return to consult with the Cabinet.

#### Halifax Holds Conferences

While Chamberlain was flying back to London, Viscount Halifax spent a busy day in consultations.

Among those he saw were: Count Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to London.

The Earl of Perth, British Ambassador to Rome, who is on leave.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England.

Major Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor opposition in the House of Commons.

Arthur Greenwood, another Laborite.

#### British Sentiment Divided

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain's return from his talk with Hitler brought varying reactions today from press and public platform.

"Peace at any price so long as the Czechs pay it is a revolting conception," said the Laborite "Daily Herald." "On the grounds not merely of justice but on their own decent record as a peaceful and free nation, the

Czechs deserve something better than that."

Speaking before the newly formed British Council Against European Commitments, Viscount Lymington asserted there was no cause for Britain to enter a European war. "We have enough miseries at home without being involved in any quarrel abroad," he said, adding that the Sudeten Germans were subjected to

great miseries and that their suicide rate was the highest in Europe.

The national committee of the Co-Operative party, said to represent 5,250,000 persons, wrote Chamberlain asking immediate recall of Parliament.

"There is widespread anxiety that the integrity of Czechoslovakia, a state called into being by the Allied powers and looking to them for the maintenance of her independence, should not be sacrificed," the committee wrote. "Such a sacrifice will not save the peace of Europe. On the contrary, it will feed those forces of lawlessness now bent upon courses which are making inevitable a war of annihilation and destruction."

## NEW DEMANDS BY GERMANY ARE REPORTED

30.24  
Virtual Protectorate Over

Czechoslovakia Said  
SEP 17 1938

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER  
[Associated Press Copyright, 1938]

Berlin, Sept. 16—A source in contact with high officials of the German Chancellery said today that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler now demands not only annexation of Sudetenland but a virtual protectorate over all of Czechoslovakia.

Outright union between Germany and the Czechoslovak borderland in which most of the 3,500,000 Sudeten German minority live, alone would not satisfy the Führer, this informant said.

This source had talked with high Chancellery officials at Berchtesgaden where the German Chancellor and British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain held their man-to-man talk yesterday.

#### Gives Outline Of Demands

He outlined Hitler's present demands as follows:

1. Cession to Germany of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten German area.
2. Binding assurances that Czechoslovakia's foreign policy will not be out of harmony with Germany's. (France and the Soviet Union are bound to Czechoslovakia in defensive alliances.)
3. Coordination, after annexation of Sudetenland, of what is left of Czechoslovakia with the German economic system—or at least the

there would be no Czechoslovak economic policy which would run counter to Germany's.

#### Would Control Skoda Area

It was said that under the last point, for example, Germany must have the decisive word to say about the output of Skoda munitions works and the consignment of this output.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Pilsen lying just outside what is considered Sudetenland in Western Czechoslovakia has been the seat of the Skoda works, but the manufacturing of munitions and arms by this concern has been distributed throughout Czechoslovakia.]

My informant was of the opinion that *anschluss* (union) between Germany and Sudetenland is not even regarded by Hitler as the issue.

Annexation of the Germanic minority by the German Reich was Hitler's starting point from which all other questions emanated, such as procedure under which annexation might be effected without war.

Whether Britain and France were prepared to support Hitler's demands for a virtual German protectorate over Czechoslovakia was believed to be the question which took Chamberlain back to London.

#### Again Faces Test Of Nerves

Hitler tonight once again faced one of those tests of nerves which so often in the past six years have marked his extraordinary career.

Reports of clashes between Sudetens and Czechoslovaks reached him hour after hour; the German press was keeping its readers at fever heat over alleged atrocities; 15,000 refugees had poured into Germany over the Czechoslovak frontier—with all these things many another statesman would have regarded the imperative moment to have come for intervention promised in Hitler's speech last Monday night at Nürnberg.

"If these tormented creatures (Sudetens) cannot find justice and assistance themselves," Hitler told the Nazi congress in its closing session that night, "they shall get both from us. . . I will under no circumstances look idly on at the continuance of oppression of German conationals in Czechoslovakia. We would not deserve to be Germans if we were not ready to bear the consequences, whatever they may be."

#### Points To Delay On Austria

Despite these strong words of four days ago, Hitler continued to wait. "Our Führer has iron nerves," a prominent Nazi and member of the Reichstag said. "He waited in Austria even after thirteen of his comrades had been hanged. That was perhaps the hardest thing he ever did."

"He can now wait also if he is con-

vinced that by so doing he will triumph in the end."

Although German and British officials declined adamantly to disclose the exact nature of the Hitler-Chamberlain talk and the status of the negotiations, the man on the street is of the belief that the hitch develops.

#### Public Voices Disappointment

This writer spent several hours on Berlin's streets this morning talking to such persons as a barber, a chemical worker, a masseur, a building contractor, an electrician and a traveling salesman.

All expressed disappointment that last night's official communique from Berchtesgaden was so meager. All had pinned hopes on Chamberlain, for the average German still remembers the World War too vividly to desire armed conflict.

#### Three Questions Asked

These were the anxious questions of the man in the street:

Will Chamberlain really return? Why did he leave so quickly when he had prepared to stay until Saturday?

Why did not the communique (last night's) end with the usual phrase that agreement on the points at issue was reached?

While the German press was eloquent in its comment on events in Czechoslovakia, the comment on the Berchtesgaden conference was almost as scant as the official communique.

Headlines screamed that the "Czechs are running amuck in Sudetenland like Bolsheviks in Spain" and subheads hammered away with the Nazi view that the "Praga Government no longer is master of situation."

The fate of Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten German party of Czechoslovakia, aroused much interest among the Berlin population. The Czechoslovak Government yesterday issued a warrant for his arrest on charges of treason.

Authoritative spokesmen, both Sudeten and German, insisted Henlein was safe in Germany, but said they did not know his whereabouts.

30.24-537

30.24-537

## GERMANS REPORT HITLER DEMANDS CESSION OF AREA

### Version of His Proposals Also Includes Change in Foreign Policy.

Copyright, 1938, by Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Adolf Hitler was said today to have demanded both cession to Germany of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten area and binding assurances that Czechoslovakia's foreign policy should be in harmony with Germany's.

This information was volunteered by a man who talked to high chancellery officials at Berchtesgaden, where Hitler received Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain yesterday.

[Czechoslovakia has defensive alliances with France and Soviet Russia, which is a target of the German-Italian-Japanese anti-Communism pact.]

Another German demand, this person said, was that after German absorption of the Czechoslovak Sudeten area, what is left of that Republic should fit itself into Germany's economic system, at least to the extent that Czechoslovakia did not hinder realization of German economic aims.

#### Wishes Control of Skoda.

Germany, for instance, must have the decisive word to say on the output of the great Skoda munitions works at Pilsen and the destination of this output, it was said.

The question of union of the Sudeten area with Germany, this in-

Continued on Page 16.

## HITLER'S DEMANDS INCLUDE CESSION

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Continued from Page 1.

formant declared, is not even regarded as an issue by Hitler.

It was said to have been Hitler's starting point in discussions, with all other questions, such as procedure under which the change could be effected without war growing out of it.

Mr. Chamberlain, it was said, apparently came prepared to concede

some form of "anschluss."

Whether Britain and France were prepared to support Hitler's virtual demand for a German protectorate over Czechoslovakia was believed to have been the question which prompted Mr. Chamberlain's sudden return to London.

#### Press Continues Tirades.

Although German and British officials decline to disclose the nature of the talks and the status of the negotiations, there was popular belief that some "hitth" was developed.

In the newspapers, column upon column described in vivid words how the Czechoslovaks were "maltreating" Germans. Screaming headlines in large type declared that "Czechs are running amok in Sudetenland like Bolsheviks in Spain," or "Misery of Sudeten refugees simply staggering." Smaller headlines hammered at the favorite Nazi conception, "Prague Government no longer master of situation."

While the German press was superlative in its comment on events in Czechoslovakia, comment on Berchtesgaden was meager. The general tenor was: The Czechoslovak house is afire; if Chamberlain wishes to be a fireman he should hurry home to get a fire extinguisher.

The fate of Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German leader who fled from arrest in Czechoslovakia on a charge of treason, aroused much interest in Berlin. Authoritative spokesmen insisted he was safe in Germany, but denied knowledge of his whereabouts.

Despite editorial excitement over conditions in Sudetenland, Hitler seemed determined to await the results of Chamberlain's conference with his Cabinet before taking the next step.

Judging from German press accounts, conditions in Czechoslovakia have reached the point at which, in the light of the Fuehrer's speech Monday at Nuremberg, intervention must follow automatically.

"Our Fuehrer has iron nerves," said one prominent member of the Reichstag. "He waited in Austria even after thirteen of his comrades had been hanged. That was perhaps the hardest thing he ever did. 'He can now wait also if he is convinced that by so doing he will triumph in the end.'"

#### People Are Disappointed.

This correspondent spent several

hours today talking to average citizens on Berlin's streets—such as a barber, a chemical worker, a masseur, a building contractor, an electrician and a traveling salesman.

One and all they expressed disappointment that the official communiqué from Berchtesgaden had been so meager, stating only that there had been a "frank exchange of views" and that "a new conversation takes place within a few days." All had pinned their hopes on Chamberlain, for the average German still remembers the world war too vividly to desire armed conflict.

These questions were asked: "Will Chamberlain really return? Why did he leave so quickly when he was prepared to stay until Saturday? Why doesn't the communiqué end with the usual phrase that agreement on the points at issue had been reached?"

### Goering Improving His Outlook

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The office of Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering said today that his condition keeps improving. He is suffering from a leg infection.

## BERLIN'S GLOOM PASSES QUICKLY

### Favorable Settlement of Czech Issue Expected.

#### DOUBT ABOUT PLEBISCITE

### Return of Chamberlain Held Likely to Disperse War Clouds.

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—A more optimistic outlook for favorable settlement of the fate of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten German minority population because of talks between the British Premier and Germany's Chancellor prevailed in Berlin political and diplomatic circles this morning.

Reports of the conversations at Chancellor Hitler's Berchtesgaden retreat reaching here early today apparently caused the change from last night's gloomy atmosphere.

Generally well-informed circles said that the Chancellor had pointed out to Prime Minister Chamberlain the necessity of settling the Sudeten problem once and for all.

These circles said that the latest developments in the Sudeten regions of Czechoslovakia—fighting, the demand of Sudeten Leader Konrad Henlein for annexation of

the Czech German areas by Germany, and the Czech Government's decision to charge him with treason—had strengthened the Fuehrer's demand that if France and England were willing to do anything to prevent it, it must be done quickly.

#### Placate Held in Doubt.

The belief was expressed here that the Czech actions definitely had ruled out any chance of a plebiscite, by which the Sudetens could vote to go under Nazi rule. But, despite this, it was felt that the way had been opened for definite steps to resolve the matter finally to a decision.

A far different feeling was in away last night.

Chancellor Hitler's newspaper, Voelkischer Beobachter, referred to Czechoslovakia's martial law enforcement in Sudetenland as an open declaration of war on the German people and continued that, in view of the many Sudeten victims, "it would be irresponsible of us to stand by idle any longer, without putting a stop to the uproar."

The paper said establishment of the military rule would have justified Germany's intervention long ago, but gave no inkling of the form of any such intervention.

Despite the fiery newspaper language the average German held to the hope the Hitler-Chamberlain meeting might mark the beginning of dispersal of long-threatening war clouds.

#### Chamberlain to Return.

This hope was strengthened today by the announcement that Mr. Chamberlain would return to Germany within a few days, although last night a Foreign Office commentator had felt some skepticism that he might return.

Presumably then in the absence of any direct indication of the progress at Berchtesgaden he had expressed concern that the shortness of yesterday's talks indicated the two men had been unable to reach a common ground.

Some Nazi spokesmen said then that had Prime Minister Chamberlain not come, German Nazi troops might have marched across the Czech border today.

#### Early March Expected.

There were some Nazis who felt that such a march to fulfill Germany's determination to protect German-speaking minorities at her borders could not be postponed much longer—unless the issue is settled soon in some other manner.

Much was thought to depend on whether Britain could prevail upon the Czech Government to delay putting into operation courts of martial law, by which those convicted of disorder would be executed within two hours after sentence.

Last night's blackout air-raid drill was postponed, and the reason was said to be that police had been ordered to hold themselves ready for emergency duty. (Berlin police were ordered to Austria when it was annexed.)

## Sudeten Party Is Dissolved

### Prague Acts in Midst of New Disorders— Henlein Flees Into Germany.

PRAGUE, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The Premier's office announced tonight that the Sudeten German party had been dissolved by the Czechoslovak Government.

Previously informed persons said the Government had decided on suppression of the storm troops of the Sudeten leader, Konrad Henlein, who had fled into Germany from a warrant for his arrest on charges of treason.

These decisions were taken as continued disorders in the Sudeten areas coincided with reports of a split between radical and conservative factions over Henlein's proclamation of yesterday, demanding annexation of the Sudeten country to the German Reich. It was this proclamation that led to the charge of treason against him.

#### Hints at Split Among Sudetens.

This created the possibility that one section might accept renewed negotiations with the Prague Government.

Otto Ritter, a Sudeten German district leader at Asch, told the authorities that none of Konrad Henlein's followers had any knowledge that Henlein intended issuing the defiant manifesto for union of Sudetenland with Germany.

A "large" part of the Sudeten German ranks, Ritter declared, were "disagreeably surprised." He gave no indication, however, of how many members were involved.

Semi-official sources in Prague asserted that Sudeten Deputies Ernst Kundt, Alfred Rosche and Dr. Wilhelm Sebekowsky, who now are in the capital, might "be induced" to

## CZECHS OUTLAW SUDETEN PARTY

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resume talks "in certain circumstances."

There was little else, however, to show any widespread movement away from Henlein.

Enthusiasm for the Sudeten German campaign continued in the Sudeten areas although there were no reports of new violence.

The regional government of the province of Bohemia ordered a twenty-four-hour time limit in which all residents of sixty-three provincial political districts must surrender all arms and munitions they may have concealed.

These steps came as strikes, sabotage and bloodshed stalked the Sudeten region.

Premier Milan Hodza, in conference with the Cabinet, was said to have approved the preliminary steps for dissolution of Henlein's uniformed corps known as the Freiwilliger Schutzdienst (voluntary protection service).

Informed persons said, however, that the Government had not completed its dissolution decree.

The Bohemian Government provided punishment of prison terms

## HENLEIN REPORTED ACROSS BORDER

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ranging from one month to five years for failure to obey the order to surrender arms.

#### Peace Negotiations End.

Henlein's manifesto yesterday demanding German annexation of Sudetenland, President Eduard Benes's order adjourning Parliament and the departure of the British unofficial mediator, Viscount Runciman, for London apparently ended negotiations for peace in the long-standing Sudeten-Czechoslovak dispute.

Accompanied by his aid, F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, Lord Runciman left Prague by regular commercial airliner.

Czechoslovak circles derived some satisfaction from the fact that Viscountess Runciman and members of the British Mission remained at Prague, an indication that the British negotiator would return.

Reports from the Sudeten region told of one new incident, details of which were not confirmed immediately in official quarters. Sudeten Germans were said to have demonstrated at Bezegrun, near Falkenau, resulting in a clash with police and Czech troops. Two or three soldiers were said to have been killed.

Several other minor demonstrations were reported from scattered districts, but semiofficial accounts said there were no casualties.

War SEP 17 1938  
The public prosecutor at Eger, a hotbed of Sudeten agitation

a warrant for the arrest of Henlein, charging him with treason and provocation of political disorder. Authorities said he would be arrested instantly if he attempted to return to Czechoslovakia from Germany, where he has taken refuge.

#### Appeal Made Over Radio.

The Government-controlled German language radio broadcast this appeal to the people:

"Foreign wire-pullers are seeking from a safe ambush to drive Sudeten Germanism into civil war and into a most serious catastrophe. Whoever unchains civil war acts against his interests and life of the people. No problem is so complicated that it cannot be solved by arrangement.

"The German problem in Czechoslovakia will be solved if good will on both sides is present."

The attitude of the Slovak Peoples' party, which had insisted on autonomy, suddenly has veered in favor of the Prague Government. The followers of the late Rev. Andreas Hlinka, Slovak autonomy leader, who died on August 16, have ceased co-operating with the Henleinites.

As a result of a conference of leading Slovak Peoples' party members with President Benes, it is understood that they are willing to back the Government coalition and try to swing Hungarian and Polish discontent minorities also to its support.

Some Government officials were urging that the whole Sudeten party be dissolved.

Martial law was extended to sixteen German communities. Thousands were fleeing the trouble zone, some to Prague and some to Germany. Troops with gleaming

# Flood Of Refugees Pours Across Border Into Germany

## Men, Women And Children Flee Singly And In Groups From Border Areas Of Czechoslovakia

[By the Associated Press]

Reichenbach, Germany (Near the Czechoslovak Frontier), Sept. 16.—A steady stream of Sudeten Germans estimated by German officials at 16,000 has poured across the border from Czechoslovakia into Germany—and tonight they still were coming.

By every means of conveyance and afoot men, women and children came singly and in groups to find temporary refuge in dance halls, assembly halls and gymnasiums converted into emergency quarters in German border towns.

Distressing scenes were unfolded on a tour of the refugee stations. Children were waiting for their mothers; weeping mothers were looking for children and husbands from whom they became separated in their flight.

In one former dance hall here 600 children, 150 women and 275 men were given shelter. Many said they fled under cover of darkness, walking for hours through thick forests.

One expectant mother arrived with five children. She pushed a baby carriage occupied by the youngest—aged 1 and 2—and the other three trudged along behind her.

Asked why she left home the woman said:

"Gendarmes took my husband away, they said for military duty, and the next morning Czechs looted our house, took away two head of cattle and beat me almost unconscious.

"So there was nothing left for me but to grab my children and flee to safety." She still bore marks of rough treatment.

Many men had bandaged heads and arms. Pacing up and down the shelter restlessly the men asked one another "how long is this going to last?"

**Germans Raise British Colors.**  
MUNICH, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain of Great Britain left Munich for London by airplane at 12:48 P. M. today (7:48 A. M. New York time), returning from his conference with Chancellor Hitler at Berchtesgaden.

An honor guard of black-shirted German elite guards was drawn up at the airport and the British colors were raised in Prime Minister Chamberlain's honor.

Gen. Franz von Epp, Governor of Bavaria, and other German officials were there to pay their respects to the British visitor.

Mr. Chamberlain arrived at the Oberwiesenfeld airdrome by auto-

mobile fifty minutes before taking off. He had paused for a brief sightseeing tour around Munich, capital of Bavaria, on his way to the plane.

He lunched at the airdrome restaurant with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Germany; Herbert von Dirksen, German Ambassador to London, and other notables including his advisers, Sir Horace Wilson and William Strang.

A large crowd cheered the British mission warmly. Mr. Chamberlain shook hands all around before stepping into his plane. He spoke a few words into a microphone ending, in German, with: "Auf Wiedersehen"—Until we meet again.

### Hitler Pet Rhine Town

#### May See Next Interview

#### Fuehrer Was in Godesberg at

MUNICH, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The town of Godesberg, mentioned as the site of the next Chamberlain-Hitler conference, is one of Der Fuehrer's favorite beauty spots on the picturesque left bank of the Rhine. It is thirty miles downstream from Coblenz, where the American Army of Occupation had its headquarters after the World War, and twenty-five miles upstream from Cologne.

Hitler often has spent days in Godesberg, a center from which he could review Nazi activities in the Rhineland. From there he started on his fateful airplane journey to quell mutiny in the ranks of Storm Troopers which resulted in the "purge" of June 30, 1934.

### Sudeten Bewildered

MUNICH, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Bewildered sleeping through the ranks of the Sudeten German minority today is making them wonder, rightly or wrongly, if something has gone amiss with their movement—especially those who saw in it eventual union with Germany.

Some Sudetens say privately that what they fought for is lost because Adolf Hitler has not acted.

Konrad Henlein's proclamation yesterday demanding Anschluss (union) has not changed their growing doubt, although the Sudeten party leader assured them Anschluss

must now be considered.

It has taken two days for them to realize that their headquarters is shot to pieces, their books have been seized and their Fuehrer is a fugitive.

Also some of them wonder if, contrary to their first beliefs, perhaps Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain did not go to Berchtesgaden to accept German annexation of the Sudeten areas.

Confidence that "Der Tag" was at hand was born Monday night with Hitler's defiant Nuremberg speech. Like clockwork the streets filled after the speech. Victory parades followed in one Sudeten town after another. They say today they were practically sure then the Nazi Fuehrer was coming personally to "free" them.

Tuesday they were still so sure they systematically smashed store windows of Eger's Czech and Jewish merchants.

Tonight, however, Eger's central party headquarters is looking like last year's wind-tattered scarecrow—windows and doors shot out and walls gouged by machine-gun bullets as a result of Wednesday's battle with police.

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## PARIS LEADERS VISIT WELLES

### Daladier and Bonnet Meet Him at U. S. Embassy.

### BULLITT, CHAUTEMPS THERE

#### French Premier to 1936 London

#### —Bourse Slumps Heavily.

PARIS, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—French statesmen and American diplomats had a two-hour luncheon talk over the international crisis today.

With Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, as guest of honor, United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt invited Premier Daladier, Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet and former Premier Camille Chautemps to lunch at the American embassy residence.

Embassy spokesmen said the luncheon was arranged ten days ago but added that naturally the present crisis was the subject of conversation.

Mr. Welles is sailing for the United States tomorrow on the Nieuw Amsterdam.

The Bourse slumped heavily today, with many issues losing all gains which had been made yester-

day.

Before going to the American embassy, Mr. Bonnet conferred with the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps.

M. Daladier was reported to be planning a week end flight to London to confer on the sudden interruption of British Prime Minister Chamberlain's efforts to solve the crisis through personal talks with Reichsfuehrer Hitler.

Mr. Chamberlain's decision to return to London from Berchtesgaden after only one conference with Hitler yesterday was described in semi-official circles as an unexpected shock.

The only hopeful sign they could see was a German announcement that a new interview between Mr. Chamberlain and Hitler was expected, perhaps next week.

The optimism which Paris officials felt yesterday turned today to the attitude that one observer close to the foreign office described as necessary realism.

### Urged to Remain Calm.

Those who insisted that ways could be found for a peaceful solution of the Czechoslovak-German quarrel over minority rights today adopted a wait and see policy and urged France to remain calm.

Semi-official circles declared the only reason Mr. Chamberlain could have interrupted his trip—which was expected here to last at least until Saturday—must have been that Hitler made demands so extreme that the British Prime Minister could not answer them without consulting his own Government and that of France.

These demands were considered here to be a plebiscite in the Sudeten German districts of Czechoslovakia and its annexation to Germany. While some observers saw the possibility that Britain and France might agree, only a few saw any hopes of getting an agreement from the Prague Government.

Information reaching Paris from Prague indicated the Czech Government was sticking by its statement that it could not be pressed for any further concessions to the Sudeten Germans. This seemed to be borne out by the Czechoslovak Government's uncompromising police measures in the Sudeten area.

### France Is Preparing.

The fact that demands of Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German party leader, for union of Sudetenland with Germany were first published by the official German news agency and German radio stations at almost the same time that Prime Minister Chamberlain was landing in Germany did little to reassure the French that Hitler desired to negotiate a solution.

Meanwhile the French continued preparations for any emergencies. All military schools suddenly re-

called their students, who ordinarily would not have resumed their work until October 3.

The run on gas masks exhausted the available supply. A survey of Paris stores disclosed that most of them had been sold out several days and that orders were so heavy one merchant said he would be unable to fill them in less than six weeks.

### Welles Told

PARIS, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—A first-hand report of European efforts to keep peace between Germany and Czechoslovakia was obtained today by Sumner Welles, United States Assistant Secretary of State, in a talk with French leaders.

Premier Edouard Daladier, Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet and Vice Premier Camille Chautemps discussed the crisis with Mr. Welles and Ambassador William C. Bullitt over the luncheon table at the United States Embassy residence. They gave the impression as they left that they did not despair of preventing war.

Mr. Welles came back from a vacation in Switzerland to meet the French Ministers before sailing for the United States tomorrow.

## ASSAILS CHAMBERLAIN

### Soviet Writer Says Premier Humiliates Britain.

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The Geneva correspondent of Pravda, organ of the Soviet Government, assailed British Prime Minister Chamberlain today for his peace-seeking visit to Reichsfuehrer Hitler.

He declared that the more loudly Mr. Chamberlain was praised for his courage the more evident it became that the flying visit was a humiliation for the British Empire. He said there was hardly a precedent in history for the Premier's sudden decision.

"Imagine Pitt going to Napoleon to persuade him, let us say, not to annex the northern provinces of Italy," he suggested for comparison.

Mr. Chamberlain, he said, was willing to tolerate any humiliation for his country in order to maintain peace, and "it was very characteristic of the British Premier that he did not ask Hitler to come to Berlin and meet him half way."

Moscow has voiced emphatic disapproval in the past of proposed four-Power talks excluding the Soviet Union and reports that Hitler and Chamberlain considered conversations among Britain, Germany, France and Italy awakened no favorable reaction here.

bayonets patrolled streets of the main Sudeten cities. Their instructions were to crush any attempts at further disorders.

Official reports said twenty-nine were killed and seventy-five wounded in clashes since Adolf Hitler proclaimed on Monday that he would help the Sudeten Germans get their rights.

### Henlein in Munich.

Henlein could not be found at his home in Asch. His wife and two daughters also had disappeared. It was reported here (and also in Germany) that the Sudeten "Fuehrer" had fled to Munich and was near his mentor, Adolf Hitler.

If caught and convicted, Henlein would face a possible sentence of life imprisonment. The martial law decree provided death within two hours after conviction for disturbers of the peace.

The Czechoslovak cabinet studied Henlein's proclamation "to the civilized world" for several hours before deciding to submit the evidence to the public prosecutor with directions to institute action under provisions of the treason law.

The manifesto was issued at Eger, "Sudeten capital," three miles from the German frontier and made public through the German Official News Agency and radio stations, so that its contents would be sure to reach the Sudeten Germans.

Henlein charged "to the whole world that the use of machine-guns, armored cars and tanks against defenseless Sudeten Germans has reached the highest point of Czech oppression.

"Thereby the Czech people have demonstrated before the whole world that it is definitely impos-

sible for Sudeten Germans and Czechs to live in the same state.

### Would Live as Free Germans.

"We wish to live as free German men. We want to return to our home in the Reich."

Telephone and telegraph lines were cut in various communities despite the military precautions.

A motorcyclist sprang from his machine at Sebastianburg, shot dead a gendarme staff officer, seriously wounded a Czech soldier and slightly wounded a passing civilian.

Demonstrators smashed store windows at Rumburg. Two mysterious explosions damaged the home of the Rumburg garrison commander.

Two thousand demonstrated against the Government at Reidehemburg and started several fires. Police dispersed the rioters with night-sticks.

Windows of Jewish-owned shops at Warnsdorf, near the German border, were smashed. Four thousand persons surrounded the post office, courthouse and gendarmerie

## GERMAN CAR MOBBED

French Attack Tourists Who

NANCY, France, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—A large crowd mobbed an automobile carrying German tourists and displaying a swastika flag today and demanded the Nazi emblem be removed.

The police dispersed the demonstrators after moving the car into a garage and asking the chauffeur to remove the flag. The other Germans took refuge in a hotel.

## Goes to France To See Reich

By the Associated Press.

STRASBOURG, France, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—A German citizen identified by police only as "a professor of philosophy" was arrested on the French side of the Kehl Bridge over the Rhine today and charged with photographing defense works.

Police quoted the prisoner as declaring he wished only to photograph new German blockhouses and fortifications from the French side of the river to test the efficiency of the new German system of camouflage. Police said he had German diplomatic indorsement on his German passport.

## Precautions in French Morocco.

RABAT, French Morocco, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Strict precautions, including anti-espionage measures and a ban on the exportation of metal, gasoline and oil to countries other than France, were put into effect in French Morocco today because of the acute European situation.

## Masefield Writes Chamberlain Quatrain

LONDON, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—England's poet laureate, John Masefield, has written this quatrain to Prime Minister Chamberlain in tribute to his peace mission to Germany:

As Priam to Achilles for his son,  
So you, into the night, divinely led,  
To ask that young men's bodies,  
Not yet dead,  
Be given from the battle not begun.

## POLES WANT A SLICE

Demand Terms Similar to What Sudeten Germans Get.

WARSAW, Poland, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The officially inspired newspaper Kurjer Poranny said today that the Polish minority in Czechoslovakia demands for itself what-

ever the Sudeten Germans get from their conflict with the Czechoslovak Government.

"The Poles must get exactly the same as the Germans," the pro-Government organ said.

Another pro-Government daily, the Express Poranny, said that Polish official circles hope for a localization of the Czechoslovak-German dispute and do not anticipate a war.

The Polish press generally approved the demand of Premier Mussolini of Italy for self-determination for minorities in Czechoslovakia.

## TOKIO REMAINS FIRM

Spokesman Says Japan May Strengthen Nazi Bonds.

TOKIO, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The Foreign Office spokesman said today the Cabinet was considering strengthening its moral bonds with Germany and Italy, anti-communist allies, but "I do not think that means Japan is likely to conclude a military treaty with Italy and Germany."

He said, however, that "Japan would not hesitate to use military force to carry out the spirit of her anti-Comintern alliance if it becomes absolutely necessary." He declined to define what conditions would make it "absolutely necessary."

## HUNGARY PROTESTS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

## Budapest Reported Uneasy Over Border Activities.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—A reliable informant said today that Hungary had protested sharply to Czechoslovakia against what was termed Czechoslovak mobilization along the Hungarian frontier.

It was said the Hungarian Government probably would take measures to meet the situation, although a Foreign Office official said:

"Hungary will exercise a good deal of patience to remain neutral should an armed conflict start between Germany and Czechoslovakia."

It was pointed out that only three weeks ago Hungary was permitted formally to scrap the military clauses of the world war peace treaties and rearm. Consequently it is believed the country is not ready to enter a war, although it is generally believed that remarkable

progress toward rearmament has been made in recent months.

Citizens of Budapest showed anxiety, partly because the Czechoslovak frontier is only forty miles distant. Sirens have been installed in many parts of the city to warn of air attacks and there were numerous requests for gas masks in the stores.

## ARRESTED IN VIENNA

Editor and 9 Other Czechs Charged.

VIENNA, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—The managing editor of a Vienna Czech language newspaper and thirteen other Czechs were arrested today on undisclosed charges.

The editor, Frederick Cepelka of the newspaper Videnski Noviny, also was secretary of the Czech minority in Vienna. Four of those arrested were later released.

## FOUR-POWER TALK WEIGHED IN ROME

## Doubt Expressed Accord on Czech Will Be Reached.

ROME, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—A possibility that Germany, Italy, Britain and France would attempt together to find some way to prevent war claimed attention here today.

Political circles were hesitant about predicting the chances for eventual success of such four-Power talks, and some observers expressed doubts that the four countries could agree on a solution to the German-Czechoslovak crisis while divided on other points.

Dispatches from abroad hinted that four-Power talks might be widened to include the Spanish war, armaments, colonies and the like.

The Paris correspondent of the newspaper Popolo di Roma said: "At first glance the idea seems attractive, nevertheless we hasten to suggest that this ambition seems excessive when mobilization orders lay on the desks of more than one Cabinet head."

A report was circulated that Chancellor Adolf Hitler told Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain yesterday that Czech armed forces should be evacuated from Sudeten territory before an internationally-controlled plebiscite on whether the Sudeten Germans wish to join Germany.

## Fascist Editor Says Outside Forces Bolster Czech Dispute

Urges Quick Action On Mussolini's Plan For Separation Of Minority Territories From Praha Government

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Sept. 16—Virginio Gayda, the authoritative Fascist editor, declared today that "extraneous forces of European disorder are bolstering Czechoslovak resistance."

He wrote in *Il Giornale d'Italia* that Georgi Dimitroff, secretary-general of the Communist International, was in Praha.

[Editor's Note—Czech authorities in Praha later denied that Dimitroff was in Praha.]

Gayda urged quick action on the so-called Mussolini plan for separation of minority territory from Czechoslovakia and cantonization (establishment of local self-government) of regions populated by mixed nationalities.

"Unexpected Always Possible" "In dark hours the unexpected is always possible and fatal," Gayda wrote.

Dispatches from abroad hinted at the possibility that Germany, Britain, France and Italy would open talks for solution of the German-Czech crisis and possibly would broaden the discussion to include the Spanish war, armaments, colonies and such matters at the root of the four powers' anxieties.

Gayda said Italians could not share what he termed British and French optimism "without great reserve." For this he cited three reasons:

"First, good will and particularly the resolution to end the Czechoslovak problem" are not yet sufficiently widespread.

"Time Is Still Lost" "Second, while the gravity of a moment which is red with blood requires urgent solution . . . time is still lost and slow action is indulged in, the effect of which cannot be wiped out by the courageous flight of Chamberlain."

"Third, forces contrary to any pacifying and final solution for the national minority in revolt against Czechoslovakia are still present and active and

## Hesitant About Success

Political circles, meanwhile, were hesitant about predicting the chances for eventual success of four-power talks, and some observers expressed doubts that the four countries could agree on a solution to the German-Czechoslovak crisis while divided on other points.

A report was circulated that Hitler told Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain yesterday that the Czech armed forces should be evacuated from Sudeten territory before an internationally-controlled plebiscite on whether the Sudeten Germans wish to join Germany.

Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano received Sir Noel Charles, British charge d'affaires, during the afternoon for what was described as a "long cordial talk" on the European situation.

The *Stampa* newspaper *Il Regime Fascista*, published by Roberto Farinacci, a member of the Fascist Grand Council, spoke sarcastically of Prime Minister Chamberlain's visit to Hitler. "England has unveiled her game," the newspaper said in dispatches from Berlin generally accredited to Farinacci, who was Hitler's guest at the Nürnberg congress.

"She tried to be of greatest service to France though knowing Germany was right. We hope the lesson will be salubrious for London, which ought to be convinced a policy of imposture, intrigues and accords without a spirit of sincerity must be ended."

"England ought to be convinced above all that loyalty is necessary toward totalitarian states, ready to dare all for their dignity and future. This is necessary if she does not want to finish in ridicule."

## PRESIDENT WEIGHS EFFECTS OF CRISIS

Sees 2 Secretaries, Then Full Cabinet — Early Scouts War Scare

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt called in Secretary Hull, Secretary Morgenthau and Norman Davis today to canvass possible effects of European developments on America's neutrality policy, trade agreements and international finance.

Stephen Early, a Presidential secretary, said these phases "are being more or less seriously discussed and considered."

## Sees No War Scare

He added that he was relaying the information to newspaper men so they would know the trend of the discussions and at the same time to get away from what he called "scare heads" of the sensational type.

Early said opinion might take the form of a war scare if the President were believed to be considering such physical matters as the army and the navy.

"There isn't any war scare," Early said with emphasis.

After the conference, Davis said he had told the President that he regarded the prospects for a peaceful solution of the crisis as having improved in the last forty-eight hours.

"The peoples of Europe," Davis said, "do not want war. I think the chances of avoiding a war are better today than they were a few days ago."

The full Cabinet held a session this afternoon. No announcement was made before the meeting as to what problems the President had to present.

The President, because of the international situation, definitely canceled a speech he was to have made tomorrow at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the New York State Constitution. He placed on the tentative list an engagement at Chattanooga, Tenn., September 20, in observance of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Civil War battle of Chickamauga.

Talks to Two Secretaries

Hull came over from the State Department and stayed with the President for three-quarters of an hour. For half an hour Morgenthau also was present.

Davis, now head of the American Red Cross, but long in the State Department, was given an appointment for the lunch hour.

## Lochner Is Native Of Milwaukee

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (A. P.).—Louis P. Lochner, chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Berlin, is a native of Milwaukee, his father having been one of the founders of that city. He has been connected with the Berlin bureau through all the economic and governmental changes in Germany since the World War.

## HOPES TO GO BACK Chamberlain Makes Short Radio Address at Munich.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain expressed today the hope of a renewal "in a few days" of his talks with Adolf Hitler in a statement at Munich Airport, heard in the United States over the networks of the National Broadcasting Company. A few minutes later Mr. Chamberlain boarded a plane for London to confer with his Cabinet.

"I want to express my thanks for the reception I received, not only from the Government, but also from the people," said the Prime Minister. "I hope to have another meeting with the Reich Chancellor in a few days, after I have talked to the Cabinet in London."

The National Broadcasting Company announced that the Prime Minister's arrival at Heston Airport, London, would be broadcast and also his arrival at historic 10 Downing street, where he is expected to make another statement.

**Canadian Labor Asks  
Decision on War Policy**  
**Wants Parliament Called; Asks  
Anti-Nazi Steps**

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Sept. 16 (CP).—The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada today passed a resolution demanding that Parliament be called without delay to decide Canada's policy in the event of a European War. X 82.31

The Congress added the demand to a resolution stating "that our government be urged to co-operate with other peace-loving countries of the world in whatever steps are deemed essential to destroy the reign of terror being imposed by Nazi and Fascist dictators, and thus remove the menace of international lawlessness and once more bring peace to mankind."

The resolution adopted was substituted for one calling for a referendum before Canada committed itself to a war. Speaker after speaker favored a "Stop Hitler movement," and one suggested seeking the aid of German, Italian and Japanese workers to halt war.

FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO AWAIT NEW INSTRUCTIONS IN THE APPARENTLY HOPELESS TASK OF FURTHERING SUDETEN-CZECHOSLOVAK NEGOTIATIONS.

PROBABLE CONSULTATIONS WITH PREMIER MUSSOLINI OF ITALY. THERE WERE REPORTS CHAMBERLAIN CONFERRED WITH THE DUCE BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER YESTERDAY'S MEETING WITH HITLER.

CONFERENCES BETWEEN CHAMBERLAIN AND OPPOSITION LEADERS.

DEFINITE PLANS FOR REOPENING OF PARLIAMENT TO HEAR AND PASS ON DECISIONS, PERHAPS AS EARLY AS WEDNESDAY OF NEXT WEEK.

MEASURES TO LAY THE WHOLE VAST PROBLEM BEFORE THE KING, NOW WAITING AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE FOLLOWING A DASH TO LONDON FROM HIS CASTLE IN SCOTLAND.

CHAMBERLAIN'S RETURN TO HITLER WITH AN ANSWER--PERHAPS AT BERLIN,

CHAMBERLAIN LEFT HIS HOTEL AT 9:30 A.M. (3:30 A.M. EST) FOR THE DRIVE TO MUNICH, WHERE A PLANE WAS READY TO TAKE HIM TO LONDON. HE LEFT WITHOUT HAVING SEEN HITLER SINCE YESTERDAY'S CONVERSATION. HITLER REMAINED IN HIS MOUNTAIN HOME AT BERGHOF.

BOTH BRITISH AND GERMAN OFFICIALS WERE ADAMANT IN THEIR REFUSAL TO DISCUSS THE NATURE OF THE TALKS.

IT WAS REPORTED THE NEXT MEETING BETWEEN CHAMBERLAIN AND HITLER MIGHT BE NEXT TUESDAY AT GODESBERG, NEAR COLOGNE. #

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*Add. London early Sept 16 - xxxx*  
SUDETENS STIFFENED THE CZECH NATION IN STRONG STEPS TO RESIST.

THE FATE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HOWEVER, APPEARED STILL TO HINGE ON THE DECISIONS OF ITS ENEMIES AND ITS FRIENDS.

THESE WERE COMING EVENTS AROUND WHICH BRITAIN LAID HOPES AND FEARS:

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PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN'S RETURN TO LONDON FOR A CABINET COUNCIL TONIGHT OR TOMORROW ON HITLER'S DEMANDS AND THE PREMIER'S PROPOSALS.

THIS WILL COINCIDE WITH CONSULTATIONS WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THE SIMULTANEOUS RETURN OF VISCOUNT RUNCIMAN, BRITAIN'S MEDIATOR,

PERHAPS AT SOME "HALF-WAY MEETING PLACE." (SOME NAZI SOURCES IN BERLIN WERE SKEPTICAL THAT THE PREMIER WOULD RETURN.)

RUMORS STREAMED THROUGH LONDON, PARIS AND ROME TO THE EFFECT THAT THE FRENCH PREMIER, EDOUARD DALADIER, AND MUSSOLINI MIGHT PARTICIPATE DIRECTLY IN THIS MEETING, OR THAT THE FRENCH PREMIER MIGHT COME TO LONDON TO SEE CHAMBERLAIN.

BADLY RATTLED AND CONFUSED DIPLOMATS SUGGESTED POSSIBILITIES OF A FOUR, FIVE OR THREE-POWER PACT TO SETTLE EUROPEAN GRIEVANCES.

FRANCE, SOME SAID, MIGHT INSIST ON THE INCLUSION OF SOVIET RUSSIA IN ANY COMBINATION WITH BRITAIN, GERMANY AND ITALY. OR FRANCE MIGHT STAY OUT OF AN "UNDERSTANDING" AMONG BRITAIN, GERMANY AND ITALY.

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WITHIN SOME SUCH FRAMEWORK OR SEPARATELY, THERE MIGHT BE MEASURES TO MOVE THE SUDETEN GERMAN AREAS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF GERMANY, THROUGH THE WORK OF AN INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, AFTER THE AIR WAS CLEARED BY DEMOBILIZATION OF GERMANY'S MAMMOTH MANEUVERING ARMIES.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SUPPORTERS AT HOME STUCK FIRMLY TO THE BELIEF HIS UNPRECEDENTED FLIGHT YESTERDAY TO GERMANY AUGURED WELL FOR PEACE,



30.24-541

30.24-541

DESPITE HIS SWIFT RETURN.

HIS CRITICS VOICED ANXIOUS HOPE HE NEVER WOULD ACQUIESCE IN WHAT THEY WOULD REGARD AS "BETRAYAL OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA,"---ANSCHLUSS.

THE WAR OFFICE AND THE ADMIRALTY WERE SILENT ON NAVAL AND MILITARY PRECAUTIONS REPORTED AT MALTA, AND IN EGYPT, WHICH FOLLOWED THE UNEXPECTED SHIFTING OF HEAVY CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REINFORCEMENTS TO PALESTINE--FROM ENGLAND AND INDIA.

AT MALTA, TWO CRUISERS AND 12 DESTROYERS SUDDENLY RETURNED FROM A MEDITERRANEAN FLEET CRUISE. IT WAS REPORTED THE ENTIRE CRUISE WAS CANCELLED.

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LONDON--SECOND ADD SECOND LEAD BRITISH X-X-X WAS REFUELLED.

WHILE CHAMBERLAIN'S PLANE WAS NEARING HESTON AIRPORT, EARL DE LA WARR, LORD PRIVY SEAL AND CHIEF BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, LANDED AT CROYDON AIRPORT FROM GENEVA, READY FOR A POSSIBLE QUICK CONVENING OF THE CABINET. #

LONDON FIRST ADD BRITISH REACTION XXX AND DESTRUCTION."

THE DAILY MAIL, PRESSING FOR A PLEBISCITE IN THE SUDETEN REGIONS, SAID:

30.24

"THE WHOLE MEANING OF SELF-DETERMINATION IS THAT DESTINY SHOULD BE DECIDED BY THE WILL OF THAT PEOPLE. PEACE CANNOT BE SECURED BY FORCING ANY NATIONAL MINORITY TO MAINTAIN AN ALLEGIANCE WHICH IT DOES NOT DESIRE XXX.

"SELF-DETERMINATION WAS ONE OF THE FOUNDATION STONES OF THE PEACE TREATIES. THAT BEING SO NEITHER FRANCE NOR ANY OTHER DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY COULD LOGICALLY GO TO WAR TO PREVENT A PLEBISCITE."

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*Add London NL Sept 16*  
THEY WERE JOINED BY VISCOUNT RUNCIMAN WHO HAD BEEN URGENTLY SUMMONED BACK FROM PRAGUE WHERE FOR WEEKS HE HAD BEEN TRYING TO WORK OUT A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT AND THE NAZI-BACKED SUDETEN GERMAN MINORITY OF 3,500,000 PERSONS.

LORD RUNCIMAN AT CROYDON DECLARED "IT IS A VERY DELICATE SITUATION."

"IT IS ON THE KNEES OF THE GODS," HE ADDED.

THE CABINET WAS SUMMONED TO MEET AT 11 A.M. (5 A.M. E.S.T.) TOMORROW. AFTER THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES THE PRIME MINISTER WENT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO SEE THE KING.

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*Add London note lead Sept 16 -*  
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LABOR, NAMED A THREE-MAN DEPUTATION TO SEE CHAMBERLAIN TO TELL HIM A PLEBISCITE IN ANY FORM IN THE SUDETEN GERMAN REGION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD MEET RESOLUTE OPPOSITION FROM THE WHOLE LABOR MOVEMENT.

30.24

AT THE BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS IN BIRMINGHAM, WILLIAM CALLACHER, A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, TOLD 500 DELEGATES:

"CHAMBERLAIN DID NOT GO TO NEGOTIATE PEACE WITH HITLER BUT TO BETRAY CZECHOSLOVAKIA."

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VISCOUNT RUNCIMAN, ON HIS LANDING AT CROYDON, SAID HE HAD MADE NO ARRANGEMENTS FOR RETURNING TO PRAGUE.

"IT ALL DEPENDS," HE SAID, "ON WHERE THE JOB LIES." #

1938

BOX WITH LOCHNER

SEP 17 1938 30.24

BERLIN, SEPT 16-(AP)-HERE ARE THE THREE CARDINAL POINTS DESCRIBED TO LOUIS P. LOCHNER, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN BERLIN, BY A MAN IN CONTACT WITH HIGH GERMAN CHANCELLERY OFFICIALS AS HITLER'S DEMANDS ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

1. CESSION TO GERMANY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S SUDETEN GERMAN AREA;
2. BINDING ASSURANCES THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S FOREIGN POLICY BE IN HARMONY WITH GERMANY'S;
3. COORDINATION, AFTER GERMAN ANNEXATION OF SUDETENLAND, OF WHAT IS LEFT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WITH GERMANY'S ECONOMIC SYSTEM--GERMANY, FOR INSTANCE, TO HAVE FINAL SAY ON THE OUTPUT OF THE GREAT CZECH SKODA MUNITION WORKS AND WHERE IT IS SENT. ~~IT~~

PRAGUE THIRD ADD SECOND LEAD CZECH ~~XXX HAVE CONCEALED.~~ 30.24  
 FOLLOWING IS THE OFFICIAL TEXT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ORDER DISSOLVING THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY:

"IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT, THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY HAS BEEN DISSOLVED.

"AT THE SAME TIME, COMPETENT AUTHORITIES HAVE BEGUN MEASURES AGAINST OTHER DISLOYAL ORGANIZATIONS AND HAVE INSTITUTED LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THEM. BY THIS DECISION THEIR FUTURE ACTIVITIES WILL BE RENDERED IMPOSSIBLE."

THESE STEPS ETC., AS BEFORE.

U307PED

PRAGUE, SEPT 16-(AP)-A CZECHOSLOVAK CABINET

MEMBER TONIGHT WARNED THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD NOT AGREE TO ANY PLEBISCITE TO DETERMINE WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE REPUBLIC'S SUDETEN GERMAN MINORITY.

FD917PED

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BULLETIN MATTER

PRAGUE--FIRST ADD PLEBISCITE XXX MINORITY (WHICH MAKE SECOND NIGHT LEAD).

THE STATEMENT WAS MADE BY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS RUDOLF BECHYNE, WHO DECLARED "A PLEBISCITE WOULD BE A SHORTCUT TO WAR." BECHYNE ON PAST OCCASIONS HAS ACTED AS PREMIER DURING THE ABSENCE OF PREMIER MILAN HODZA.

HIS DECLARATION OFFICIALLY GAVE NOTICE THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD NOT PERMIT DISMEMBERMENT OF HER TERRITORY, DESPITE ANY AGREEMENT FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK-SUDETEN DISPUTE WHICH MIGHT BE REACHED BY OTHER EUROPEAN POWERS, SUCH AS ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

FD925PED

PRAGUE SECOND ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD CZECH XXX AND GERMANY.

(TALK OF A PLEBISCITE TO SETTLE THE SUDETEN MINORITY ISSUE WAS SPURRED AFTER HITLER AT NUERNBERG DEMANDED "SELF-DETERMINATION" FOR NEIGHBORING GERMANS, TALK THAT INCREASED AFTER PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S SUDDEN VISIT TO HITLER.)

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BECHYNE'S STATEMENT, GIVEN IN A NEWSPAPER INTERVIEW, FOLLOWED SWIFTLY UPON THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION IN DISSOLVING THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY, THE SUDETEN STORMTROOPERS ORGANIZATION AND THE ISSUANCE OF A WARRANT FOR SUDETEN CHIEFTAIN KONRAD HENLEIN ON CHARGES OF TREASON.

"A PLEBISCITE WOULD BE A SHORT CUT TO WAR, INASMUCH AS IF THERE WERE A PLEBISCITE, NO GOVERNMENT WOULD EXIST IN PRAGUE," HE SAID.

"AND ANY CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT WHICH WOULD PERMIT A PLEBISCITE TO TAKE PLACE WOULD FALL IMMEDIATELY BECAUSE IT WOULD AWAKEN OPPOSITION OF A DETERMINED PEOPLE WHICH WOULD RATHER DIE THAN PERMIT ITS HOMELAND TO BE DISMEMBERED.

"IN ADDITION, A PLEBISCITE WOULD NOT ALTER THINGS; IF NOTHING WORSE HAPPENED IT WOULD MEAN MILLIONS OF GERMANS LIVING IN THE PLEBISCITE DISTRICT WOULD BE OBLIGED TO MOVE INTO THE INTERIOR OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.

30.24-543

"THEN WE WOULD HAVE A NEW MINORITIES PROBLEM AND THE BASIS FOR A NEW PRETENSE TO BRING PRESSURE ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA WHICH WOULD LEAD TO DESTRUCTION OF THEIR LAND.

"IN THIS COUNTRY THERE WILL BE NO PLEBISCITE AND NO INTERNATIONAL POLICE. WE HAVE ESTABLISHED ORDER AND WE ALSO MAINTAIN IT.

"IT IS WELL TO SEE THAT WE ARE IN A POSITION TO CARRY OUT OUR PROGRAM FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL NATIONALITIES OF OUR REPUBLIC WITH COMPLETE JUSTICE.

"I PLEAD TO THE PUBLIC THAT IT HAVE COMPLETE FAITH IN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ARMY."

DISSOLUTION OF THE SUDETEN PARTY AND THE SUDETEN STORMTROOPERS ORGANIZATION WAS ORDERED AFTER A FULL SESSION OF THE CABINET. THE GOVERNMENT PREVIOUSLY HAD LAUNCHED ITS FIRM COURSE OF ACTION WITH THE ORDER FOR HENLEIN'S ARREST AFTER HE BROADCAST A PROCLAMATION THAT HIS FOLLOWERS WANTED UNION WITH GERMANY.

NO TIME WAS LOST IN CARRYING OUT THE DISSOLUTION ORDERS. POLICE IMMEDIATELY SEIZED ALL DOCUMENTS IN THE SUDETEN PARTY REGIONAL HEAD-QUARTERS AT EGER, WITHIN THREE MILES OF THE GERMAN BORDER.

DOCUMENTS ALSO WERE CONFISCATED AT THE HOTEL WELCE IN EGER. POLICE IN PRAGUE WERE DIRECTED TO OCCUPY ALL ROOMS AND QUARTERS OF THE SUDETEN PARTY.

POLICE LIKEWISE WERE INSTRUCTED TO SEIZE ALL RADIO APPARATUS USED IN BROADCASTING ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MESSAGES OF THE SUDETENS.

A DECREE WAS ISSUED PROHIBITING THE WEARING OF UNIFORMS, SUCH AS THOSE OF THE SUDETEN STORMTROOPERS, FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FIRST ANSWER TO THE PROCLAMATION OF BERLIN-SUPPORTED KONRAD HENLEIN WAS THE ORDER LAST NIGHT FOR HIS ARREST. HENLEIN HAS FLED TO GERMANY.

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30.24-543

PRAGUE FOURTH ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD CZECH XXX TO GERMANY.

A GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID THAT A PROTEST WAS RECEIVED FROM THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT AGAINST REPORTED UNUSUAL CZECH TROOP MOVEMENTS IN THE VICINITY OF THE HUNGARIAN BORDER, BUT THAT NO ACTION HAD BEEN TAKEN.

REPORTS FROM SUDETEN TERRITORY SAID QUIET PREVAILED GENERALLY. ONE SHOOTING INCIDENT WAS REPORTED AT TUPABL WHERE AN UNIDENTIFIED MAN WAS KILLED BY MEMBERS OF A MILITARY PATROL WHO SAID HE FIRED AT THEM.

MEMBERS OF THE BRUENN TOWN COUNCIL REFUSED TO SIT WITH SIX SUDETEN MEMBERS, ALTHOUGH THE LATTER SAID THEY DID NOT SYMPATHIZE WITH HENLEIN'S PARTY. THE INCIDENT ENDED WITH THE SUDETENS BARRED FROM THE SESSION.

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THE GOVERNMENT'S FIRM ACTION WAS TAKEN DESPITE ETC., PICKING UP AS

THESE STEPS WERE TAKEN DESPITE THE FACT IT WAS AN OPEN SECRET IN PRAGUE THAT SEVERAL FOREIGN LEGATIONS WERE URGING THAT THE SUDETEN PARTY BE TREATED GENTLY IN VIEW OF THE DELICATE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PRESERVATION OF EUROPEAN PEACE NOW UNDER WAY BETWEEN REICHSFUEHRER ADOLF HITLER AND BRITISH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

AT THE VERY CORE OF THESE NEGOTIATIONS LIES CHANCELLOR HITLER'S DETERMINATION TO "PROTECT" THE SUDETEN GERMANS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

BUT THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT WAS ANGERED BY HENLEIN'S SUGGESTION TO THE WORLD THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA BE DISMEMBERED TO ALLOW UNION OF THE SUDETEN REGION WITH GERMANY.

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THE GOVERNMENT WAS ALARMED ALSO BY THE POSSIBILITY THAT HENLEIN'S APPEAL MIGHT HAVE FOUND SOME APPROVAL IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

SO THE GOVERNMENT ACTED IN WHAT AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN TONIGHT DESCRIBED AS "THE CZECH WAY."

THE ORDER FORMALLY DECLARING THE SUDETEN PARTY AN ILLEGAL ORGANIZATION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WAS APPROVED AT A FULL CABINET

MEETING HELD FOR TWO HOURS IN THE BURG, OLD HAPSBURG CASTLE ON GOVERNMENT HILL.

THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR DIRECTED THAT IT BE PUT INTO EFFECT IMMEDIATELY, AND INSTRUCTIONS WENT OUT TO THE GENDARMERIE THROUGHOUT THE SUDETEN REGIONS TO CLOSE PARTY HEADQUARTERS.

IN MOST OF THESE DISTRICTS MARTIAL LAW PREVAILED, AND IT WAS EXPECTED THE PARTY WOULD BE WIPED OUT AS AN OPENLY ACTIVE FORCE IN THE NATIONAL LIFE WITHOUT INCIDENT.

THE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BOHEMIA, IN WHICH MANY SUDETENS LIVE, ORDERED ALL RESIDENTS OF 63 PROVINCIAL POLITICAL DISTRICTS TO SURRENDER WITHIN 24 HOURS ALL ARMS AND MUNITIONS THEY MAY HAVE STORED IN SECRET PLACES. SEP 17 1938

THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR EARLIER IN THE DAY ON ITS OWN RESPONSIBILITY HAD DISSOLVED THE SO-CALLED F.S. (FREIWILLIGE SCHUTZKORPS, OR VOLUNTARY PROTECTION SERVICE), WHICH WAS A UNIFORMED FORCE RESEMBLING THE STORM TROOPS OF GERMANY'S NATIONAL SOCIALISM.

THIS ACTION WAS FOLLOWED BY A VIGOROUS PRESS CAMPAIGN DEMANDING THAT THE PARTY AS A WHOLE BE WIPED OUT.

TONIGHT THE GOVERNMENT, AFTER CONFERRING WITH LEADERS OF VARIOUS CZECHOSLOVAK POLITICAL PARTIES, YIELDED TO WHAT APPEARED TO BE A POPULAR DEMAND.

OUTLAWING OF THE PARTY WAS ENTHUSIASTICALLY APPLAUDED BY THE CZECHS, WHO WERE SHOWING SIGNS OF INCREASING IMPATIENCE WITH THE DEMANDS OF THE SUDETEN GERMANS.

IN THE SUDETEN SECTIONS THERE WAS A NEW WAVE OF RESENTMENT AGAINST THE PRAGUE GOVERNMENT.

THERE WERE INDICATIONS, HOWEVER, THAT NOT ALL MEMBERS OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY WERE IN SYMPATHY WITH HENLEIN, WHO HAS CONFERRED FREQUENTLY WITH CHANCELLOR HITLER.

AT ASCH AND KARLOVY VARY COMMITTEES OF SUDETEN GERMAN LEADERS VISITED THE AUTHORITIES TO EXPLAIN THEY HAD NOT APPROVED OF HENLEIN'S "ANSCHLUSS" PROCLAMATION.

AN UNANSWERED QUESTION WAS WHETHER THE ACTION OF THESE COMMITTEES WAS A SIGN OF A SPLIT IN THE SUDETEN GERMAN RANKS.

OTTO RITTER, A SUDETEN GERMAN DISTRICT LEADER AT ASCH, TOLD AUTHORITIES NONE OF HENLEIN'S FOLLOWERS KNEW HE INTENDED TO ISSUE THE MANIFESTO. RITTER SAID A "LARGE" PART OF THE SUDETEN GERMANS WERE "DISAGREEABLY SURPRISED."

SEMI-OFFICIAL SOURCES IN PRAGUE SAID DEPUTIES ERNST KUNDT, ALFRED ROSCHE, AND DR. WILHELM SEBEKOWSKY, ALL SUDETEN GERMAN LEADERS NOW IN THE CAPITAL MIGHT BE "INDUCED" TO RESUME MINORITIES NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT "IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES."

ANY OTHER SIGNS OF DISAFFECTION WERE LACKING, HOWEVER.

THE GOVERNMENT IN A GERMAN LANGUAGE RADIO BROADCAST APPEALED FOR CALM AND CHARGED "FOREIGN WIRE-PULLERS ARE SEEKING FROM A SAFE AMBUSH TO DRIVE SUDETEN GERMANDOM INTO CIVIL WAR AND INTO A MOST SERIOUS CATASTROPHE."

THE APPEAL CONTINUED:

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"WHOEVER UNCHAINS CIVIL WAR ACTS AGAINST THE INTERESTS AND LIFE OF THE PEOPLE. NO PROBLEM IS SO COMPLICATED THAT IT CANNOT BE SOLVED BY ARRANGEMENT."

"THE GERMAN <sup>people</sup> IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WILL BE SOLVED IF GOOD WILL ON BOTH SIDES IS PRESENT." #

✓

30.24-545

30.24-545

*Add Paris night leader Sept 16 - x x x U.S. tomorrow*  
 THE LUNCHEON WAS ARRANGED TEN DAYS AGO.

30.24  
 PREMIER DALADIER AND BONNET WERE UNDERSTOOD TO BE READY TO GO TO LONDON AS EARLY AS TOMORROW IF NECESSARY TO CRYSTALLIZE A NEW BRITISH-FRENCH STAND IN THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

LOBBIES OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES WERE EXCITED BY A REPORT THAT REICHSFUEHRER HITLER HAD TOLD PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN IN THEIR BERCHTESGADEN INTERVIEW YESTERDAY THAT GERMANY WAS DETERMINED ON OUTRIGHT ANNEXATION OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN REGIONS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND THAT HE OFFERED IN RETURN ONLY "A PEACEFUL DECLARATION" TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

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WITH THE WAY STILL OPEN FOR NEGOTIATIONS, HOWEVER, FRANCE AND BRITAIN WERE EXPECTED TO MAKE A FINAL EFFORT TO FIND SOME BASIS OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND GERMANY.

BEFORE THE EMBASSY LUNCHEON PREMIER DALADIER CONFERRED WITH SIR ERIC PHIPPS, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, AND AFTERWARD WAS RECEIVED BY KING BORIS OF BULGARIA, WHO, WITH HIS QUEEN, IS IN PARIS INCOGNITO.

WY210PED

TOKYO, SEP 17-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-THE FEDERATION OF JAPANESE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES TODAY RAISED WAR RISK RATES FOR BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN SHIPS DESTINED FOR EUROPEAN PORTS.

30.24

X 67.28

THE SUDETEN GERMAN-CZECHOSLOVAK CRISIS WAS GIVEN AS THE REASON, TOKYO'S STOCK MARKET REACTED UNFAVORABLY TO WAR REPORTS THOUGH PRIOR TO PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT TO ADOLF HITLER PRICES HAD BEEN ON THE UPGRADE.

U1202AED

SEP 17 1938

BIKANER, RAJPUTANA, INDIA, SEPT 16-(AP)-THE MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER, RULER OF NEARLY 10,000,000 PERSONS, TODAY OFFERED ALL HIS RESOURCES TO GEORGE VI IN EVENT GREAT BRITAIN SHOULD BECOME INVOLVED IN WAR. THE MAHARAJAH'S STATE IS THE SEVENTH LARGEST IN INDIA. X 69.42  
 HE MADE A SIMILAR OFFER IN 1914. HE SENT TROOPS TO EGYPT AND PALESTINE AND SAW ACTIVE SERVICE HIMSELF IN FRANCE AND EGYPT.

VIENNA, SEP 16-(AP)-AN ANGRY CROWD OF 200 PERSONS MARCHED TODAY TO A CZECH SCHOOL IN THE MEIDLING DISTRICT AND SMASHED WINDOWS BEFORE POLICE COULD INTERVENE.

X 56.24

THE MOB WAS DISPERSED AND NO ONE WAS HURT. MEIDLING IS VIENNA'S CZECH CENTER.

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ABOUT THE SAME TIME IT WAS LEARNED THAT THE MANAGING EDITOR OF A CZECH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER AND 13 OTHER CZECHS WERE ARRESTED. THE CHARGES WERE NOT DISCLOSED. FOUR OF THOSE ARRESTED LATER WERE RELEASED.

THE EDITOR IS FREDERICK CEPELKA OF THE NEWSPAPER VIDENSKI NOVINY. HE ALSO IS SECRETARY OF AN ORGANIZATION OF THE CZECH MINORITY IN VIENNA.

U827PED

*Add Eger - 18th - x x battle with police*  
 REFUGED IN GERMANY WITH HENLEIN ARE SOME OF HIS CLOSEST COLLABORATORS. DEPUTY KARL FRANK'S EMPTY AUTO WAS FOUND BY ASCH POLICE TODAY IN THE MARKETPLACE. POLICE SAID THEY PRESUMED HE TOO HAD FLED.

EGER AND ASCH BOTH ARE WITHIN A STONE'S THROW OF THE GERMAN FRONTIER AND ARE OVERWHELMINGLY GERMANIC.

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YET IT WAS HARD TO FIND ANYONE WHO ADMITTED MEMBERSHIP IN THE OUTLAWED SUDETEN PARTY. WHITE STOCKINGS, INSIGNIA OF THE PARTY, AND THE "HEIL HITLER" GREETING PREVALENT BEFORE WEDNESDAY HAVE DISAPPEARED.

ONLY THREE COURAGEOUS WEARERS OF WHITE STOCKINGS WERE SEEN IN ASCH TODAY AND NONE IN EGER WHERE A LENIENT SORT OF MARTIAL LAW IS IN FORCE. HENLEIN'S PHOTOGRAPH, HOWEVER, STILL HUNG IN ASCH STORE WINDOWS.

GROUPS IN BOTH CITIES TALKED IN LOW TONES. EGER IS NOT YET BACK TO NORMAL FROM WHAT POLICE CALLED A PLANNED REVOLT. STORES HAVE BEEN CLOSED SINCE THE TUESDAY WINDOW-SMASHING DEMONSTRATION IN WHICH SIX PERSONS WERE KILLED.

SCHOOLS AND MOVIES ARE SHUT. AN ESTIMATED 300 PERSONS FROM EGER AND ASCH HAVE FLED TO GERMANY. HOTELS IN EGER ARE WITHOUT PERSONNEL SINCE CHAMBERMAIDS WENT HOME IN FRIGHT.

POLICE WITH RIFLES OVER THEIR SHOULDERS WALKED EGER'S STREETS TODAY AS OCCASIONAL TRUCKLOADS OF SOLDIERS WITH LIGHT MACHINE-GUNS MOUNTED PATROL OVER THE STREETS. OTHERWISE THERE WAS NO SIGN VISIBLE OF MARTIAL LAW.

ALL ROADS IN THIS SUDETEN REGION HAVE BEEN MINED AND STRATEGIC POINTS IN THE SURROUNDING WOODS LIKEWISE. THERE ARE NO FORTIFIED WORKS, HOWEVER.

I DROVE TODAY OVER ONE HIGHWAY WHICH WAS MINED EVERY FEW MILES.

# Chamberlain and Daladier Meet Today to Draft Answer to Hitler; British Speed National Defense

LEADERS TO DRAFT  
REPLY TO HITLER

British And French Statesmen Will Confer In

Midland Cities Begin To Prepare For Possibility Of Air Raids

[By the Associated Press]

Great Britain and France, fearful of war, pondered the answer they must give to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's demands in middle Europe when

London, Sept. 17 (AP)—Chamberlain and Daladier and Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, to London by plane in response to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's invitation to get a first hand report on his talk with Hitler and to draft an answer.

Undercurrent Of Anxiety  
Undemonstrative Britons gave few signs of fear, but tonight there was an obvious undercurrent of anxiety.

Thousands all over the country flocked through bright fall sunshine to football matches with the apparent fatalistic feeling that if war comes the man in the street can do nothing to stop it.

International tension of the last few days has brought a sudden rush of recruits to centers of the "air-raid precautions" organization and driven municipal authorities to swift activity.

Manchester and other midland cities hastily summoned meetings to consider preparations against air raids. Both officials and private citizens were spurred by the crisis.

The diplomatic schedule calls for a meeting of the British and French leaders at 11 A. M. (5 A. M., E. S. T.). They will be faced with the task of deciding on what they can offer Hitler in his dispute with Czechoslovakia and what they can or will do if this effort for peace collapses.

It was expected Mr. Chamberlain and Hitler would meet, perhaps some time next week, at Godesberg, near Cologne.

If Czechoslovakia were to lose territory, unofficial observers generally thought, Britain and France must work out a broad and ironclad guarantee of new frontiers which both Hitler and his partner in the Rome-Berlin axis Premier Benito Mussolini, would pledge themselves to respect.

Suggests Frontier Revision

In line with this, the British Press Association, a news-gathering organization, which has close official connections, said:

"There are many who argue that the greatest calamity of all would be European war and that in a decision between two evils, one of which is immeasurably greater than the other it would be better to settle the problem by 'rough' justice and by method involving some sacrifice rather than resort to courses which must in the end mean obliteration of Czechoslovakia which would become a battleground. Those who take this point of view suggest that a redrawn line of the Czech boundaries is in the end inevitable."

PLEBISCITE  
IDEA FINDS  
FEW BACKERS

Settlement Which Con-

science Of World Can  
Accept Is Demanded

Paris Publications Abandon Peace At Any Price For Stiffer Attitude

[By Associated Press]

London, Sept. 17 — Justice for Czechoslovakia was the predominating note of the British and French press today amid efforts by the governments of the two nations to avert war over the little republic.

The plebiscite idea to settle the Czechoslovak-German dispute found only a few supporters in Britain. In Paris the press abandoned a "peace-at-any-price" campaign for a stiffer attitude.

The London Daily Telegraph and Morning Post declared:

"Everyone realizes that if peace is to be forged it must be not merely a peace with honor, but peace with justice which the conscience of the world can accept as such."

Guardian Bans Plebiscite

The liberal Manchester Guardian commented:

"To press it (the plebiscite) on the Czechs would be to invite them to confide themselves in the future neither to their own arms and natural defenses nor to the power of trustworthy allies, but to offer themselves naked before the good faith and moderation of Herr Hitler when they, 7,000,000 people facing 80,000,000, stand in the road of his aggrandizement."

On the other hand, the London Daily Mail, outspokenly in favor of friendship with dictators, asserted:

"Self-determination was one of the foundation stones of the (post-war) peace treaties. That being so, neither France nor any other democratic country could logically go to war today to prevent a plebiscite."

Times Urges Just Solution

And the London Times, which created a furor recently with the suggestion that the Czechoslovaks should cede their Sudeten area to Germany, declared: "It must be borne in mind . . . that in German eyes . . . the one possible solution is inclusion of the Sudeten population within the Reich."

"The double purpose of the British Government remains in any case unmistakable—to find a just solution while throwing its whole weight against a violent attempt at settlement," the Times added.

The conservative Sunday Times said

it was time for each to do "a little serious preparatory thinking as to what our individual part ought to be in the wartime scheme of things" in keeping with a policy of "hope for the best and be prepared for the worst."

The newspaper urged strengthening of air-raid precautions and said "at this moment hundreds of thousands of Germans are shifting earth and mixing concrete in order to multiply their frontier fortifications. They are working under orders."

"Let freedom-loving British citizens show what can be done by voluntary action—at the behest only of their own public spirit—to strengthen the A. R. P. (Air Raids Protection) organization in all its parts."

The French press, from left to right, still insists all efforts must be bent toward peace, but at the same time considerable attention is given to the theme of Czechoslovakia's rights.

The Paris newspaper Le Temps said it was now up to France and England "to see what possibilities may exist for an accord taking into account the demands of the Sudeten Germans to return to the Reich and the necessity of maintaining the existence of the Czechoslovak republic with the dignity necessary to all independent states."

Writing in Le Populaire, former Socialist Premier Leon Blum said:

"The position taken by Hitler may well be an extreme one excluding all thought of conciliation. And above all—which is far graver—he apparently accepts and confronts in advance all efforts to preserve peace by justice."

that the price of peace the detachment of preponderantly Germanic regions from Czechoslovakia and strict autonomy for other Sudeten areas.

London Speculation Curbed

London, Sept. 17 (AP)—Sober consideration today curbed British conjecture as to what Adolf Hitler asked Thursday when he received Prime Minister Chamberlain at his Obersalzberg Mountain chalet near Berchtesgaden and what Chamberlain might recommend to meet Hitler's demands.

Almost without dissent, however, conservative commentators agreed

PARIS IS READY  
TO MEET FORCE  
IF NECESSARY

Daladier To London Today To Meet Premier

30.24-547

30.24-547

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 17—Premier Edouard Daladier and Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, will fly to London tomorrow to seek with British Ministers a common front in the Czechoslovak crisis which may mean peace or war in Europe.

The call from London for the conference was taken in informed French quarters to mean that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler had made strong demands regarding Czechoslovakia and the decision on what answer is to be given must be taken quickly.

Plane Held In Readiness

The summons was received by the two French statesmen from the British Government after Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain had informed his Cabinet of his three-hour talk Friday with Hitler.

Daladier's airplane had been held in readiness for such an invitation since Chamberlain flew to Berchtesgaden to see the Führer.

Daladier To Carry Staff Of Six

Daladier announced he would be accompanied by a staff of six on the mission—besides Bonnet. The other members of the party will be:

ALEXIS LÉGER, Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry.

JULES HENRY, former Charge d'Affaires at Washington and director of Bonnet's staff.

CHARLES ROSCHAT, director of the European department of the Foreign Ministry.

ROGER GENEVRIER, director of Daladier's staff.

JACQUES KEYSER, Radical-Socialist expert on foreign affairs and special aide to Daladier.

Because of the size of the delegation, Daladier decided to use an air France passenger plane, leaving Le Bourget Field at 8 A. M. (2 A. M., E.S.T.) for the hour-and-a-half-flight to Croydon Airdrome outside London.

Cabinet May Meet Tomorrow

Other members of the French Cabinet, canceling week-end appointments in the country, remained in Paris for a meeting, probably Monday, to consider the results of the Anglo-French conference.

The official French attitude has been that any German effort to settle the Nazi quarrel with Czechoslovakia over her 3,500,000 Sudeten German minority by force must be met by force, but

that no efforts should be spared to find a peaceful solution.

Willing To Negotiate First

In other words, it was stated, if Germany should invade Czechoslovakia, France would fight for her ally, but if Berlin accepted diplomatic negotiations she would bring all her influence to bear for concessions from

Praha.

Officials were silent on the Chamberlain-Hitler interview in advance of tomorrow's Anglo-French conference.

Daladier worked until midnight last night with military and civil advisers.

Today he conferred with Guy La Chambre, Air Minister, and then with Bonnet and Vice-Premier Camille Chautemps, attended a luncheon given by President Albert Lebrun in honor of the King and Queen of Bulgaria.

Charles Pomaret, in answer to a threatened strike by Paris construction workers, declared that measures would be taken to insure the continuation of any work affecting national defense.

The workers engaged in a wage dispute with their employers, called the strike for Monday, and in a meeting today refused to change their stand.

who had been leaning toward a "peace at any price" policy were being converted to a firmer attitude.

In that light Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet were expected to discuss in London the conference between Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain and Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany Thursday in Berchtesgaden, Germany.

Premier Daladier's plane was kept in readiness for a takeoff to London at a moment's notice.

Worried By Nazi Union Some members of the Government were still in the dark as to the cause of Chamberlain's quick return to London yesterday after the talks with Hitler about the Sudeten German minority's demands to leave Czechoslovakia and join Germany.

## FRENCH OFFICIALS RALLY BEHIND PROGRAM TO AID CZECHS IF NAZIS ATTACK

Paris Support For Praha Stiffens When Heads Of  
Parliament Declare Government Must  
Respect Alliances

Premier Impressed By Herriot And Jeaneney  
Stand Against "Peace-At-Any-Price" Policy  
Of Some In Cabinet

Paris, Sept. 17—A stiffening of the French Government's support of Czechoslovakia was reported today in informed political circles.

The resolution to aid the Central European ally in case of invasion by Germany was said by observers in the Chamber of Deputies to be strengthened by frank talks of Premier Edouard Daladier; former Premier Edouard Herriot, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and Jules Jeanneney, president of the Senate.

The Premier was said to have been impressed by the firmness with which the heads of the two Parliamentary branches were reported to have insisted France must respect her alliances.

Bar "Peace At Any Price"  
The opinion was expressed in these circles that many Cabinet members

tiate any solution to the Czech-German crisis. Editorials such as "the time has passed for diplomatic negotiation" and "Czechoslovakia must be blotted off the map" were particularly disquieting to the French.

A threatened strike by thousands of construction workers in Paris brought a statement by the Minister of Labor, Charles Pomaret, that measures would be taken to insure the continuation of any work affecting national defense in spite of a possible strike. The workers, at a meeting this morning, refused

to budge from their decision to strike Monday for higher pay.

Premier Daladier conferred with Air Minister Guy La Chambre during the morning and with Bonnet and Chautemps attended a luncheon given by President Lebrun in honor of the visiting King and Queen of Bulgaria. Dispatches from Rabat, French Morocco, said native chieftains had promised unconditional help to France in case of war.

Speeds War Preparations

While France waited she continued preparations. Daladier worked until midnight with military and civil advisers.

Underground air-raid shelters for workers in Government office buildings were said to be almost completed. Bags of sand were delivered to the world-famous Louvre and other museums to bolster them against air bombardments. Protective measures were urged for the great French cathedrals.

Special anxiety was felt for the famed thirteenth century glass in the Chartres Cathedral, only a mile from one of the main French military air fields.

Paris Nurses Put On Gas Masks

PARIS, Sept. 17 (AP)—Nurses in the American Hospital of Paris received gas masks and flashlights today. The flashlights were added so they could continue work if lighting systems were damaged during an air raid.

### French Fleet Ordered To Resume Maneuvers

War Games In Mediterranean Will  
Last Four Days

Toulon, France, Sept. 17 (AP)—The French Mediterranean fleet received orders today to resume maneuvers off the south coast of France Tuesday.

Two divisions of cruisers, one division of destroyers, a flotilla of submarines and several squadrons of airplanes were assigned to the exercises.

The war games, to last four days, were said by officials to have been

ordered "to complete the program of training and firing" undertaken in earlier summer maneuvers.

DEMOS BANNED.  
THIRCHVILLE, France, Sept. 17 (AP)—The French Government today banned all public demonstrations Sunday in the frontier region around the Maginot Line fortifications facing Germany.

## HENLEIN FORMS SPECIAL FORCE OF SUDETENS

Organizes Free Corps To  
Fight Czechs If War  
Develops

By P. L. LOCHNER  
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, Sept. 17—The German Czechoslovak crisis was pushed one more dramatic step forward today as Konrad Henlein, outlawed Sudetan German party leader, announced formation along both sides of the German-Czechoslovak border of an armed "free corps" of army-trained Sudetens.

Established with the obvious approval of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, the "free corps" will be composed chiefly of men trained in the Czechoslovak army who have fled into Germany.

To Be Drilled And Armed

They will be drilled, armed and organized against the day when they may be commanded to rush against the Czechoslovak army or police.

For the present, however, according to a spokesman at the German Foreign Office, their function simply will be that of letting the Sudeten German minority in Czechoslovakia know that "they haven't been forgotten."

The "free corps" will be formed along the border in Germany's provinces of Silesia, Saxony and Bavaria.

and, it was stated, in Czechoslovakia.

Excited Crowds Gather

Newspapers carrying the first accounts of Henlein's action sold as fast as they appeared on streets throughout Berlin tonight.

Germans eagerly snatched the papers from dealers and excited crowds gathered on street corners to discuss

the latest development in the Czechoslovak crisis.

The Berliner Volkszeitung, an afternoon paper which seldom publishes more than two editions, had a fifth edition on the streets tonight emblazoning: "Sudeten Germans Take Up Arms; Konrad Henlein Calls Out Sudeten Free Corps."

Henlein announced formation of the armed force in a proclamation setting forth grievances against the Czechoslovak Government and concluding:

"We therefore assume for ourselves emergency rights which nations have taken at all times by taking to arms and organizing a 'Sudeten free corps.'"

Proposed Size Not Disclosed

The proclamation was addressed to "tens of thousands of fellow countrymen" who were "forced to flee" to Germany. Proposed size of the corps was not immediately learned. Most recent figures published by the German press stated 27,000 refugees had entered Germany from Czechoslovakia, including, of course, women and children. The total has been mounting rapidly.

Henlein, sought by the Czechoslovak Government as a traitor since his proclamation Thursday urging union of Germany and the Sudeten German regions, was understood to be in Germany, although the proclamation was dated at Asch, Czechoslovakia.

To Prevent Sudden Bloodshed

The "free corps" was said to avoid bloodshed, Wilhelm Sebekovsky, Sudeten party press chief, told a gathering of Berlin correspondents tonight when pressed for details as to how it would operate.

However, he said, the corps will pursue unswervingly the aim of "liberating" their country and "protecting" Sudeten Germans still in Czechoslovakia, especially "those who have been unable to seek refuge in Germany and the wives and families of those who had succeeded in escaping."

Formation of the "free corps" followed by one day the Praha Government's dissolution of the Sudeten German party and came two days after Praha issued orders for Henlein's arrest as a traitor.

Text Of Proclamation

The text of the proclamation follows: "Sudeten Germans:

"September 10, 1938, Sudeten Germanism was summoned by Konrad Henlein to form the Sudeten German home front with the honest intention to safeguard essential rights of Germanism in the Czech state through equitable compromise with the Czech people.

"For five years Sudeten Germanism gave proof of this intention.

"Today it is necessary to state that

all efforts to find this compromise in peaceful labor have failed on account of the Czech tyrants' unconciliatory will to destruction.

"Whereas, We have endeavored to strengthen the readiness among Sudeten Germans to live peaceably side-by-side with Czechs, hatred against everything German was stirred up on the Czech side.

SEP 18 1938  
Asch, Praha Regime

"Whereas, Furthermore, the Praha Government, through speeches, promises and negotiations in the most hypocritical manner, gave a false impression of readiness for conciliation, Czech parties fanned the chauvinism of Czech people to extremes.

"Whereas, The Praha Government, through speeches, promises and immaterial concessions designedly attempted to mislead world public opinion, the most reckless fight for destruction was continued against non-Czech peoples with the aid of all means at the disposal of the state by organs of the same Government and by Czech combative organizations purposefully supported and advanced by it.

"During the last weeks Czech tyrants dropped their masks.

Also Accuses Benes

"The Praha Government is no longer master of the situation . . . Mr. Benes at this very moment persists in lying to and deceiving his people as regards the true situation. He is too much of a coward to acknowledge before Czech workers and peasants that his policy has collapsed.

"His last hope he sees in a European catastrophe.

"Knowing full well the consequences, he turns Bolshevik-Hussite hordes in uniform, in the shape of hate-filled Czech soldiery, loose upon defenseless Sudeten Germans.

"Nameless misery has befallen our Sudeten homeland.

Millions Remain In Alien Power

"Tens of thousands of my fellow-countrymen who have done nothing else but stand by their nationality

were forced to flee across the borders in order to escape losing their lives or being taken away as defenseless hostages.

"But millions are remaining in alien power. The situation has risen to the highest extremity.

"We therefore assume for ourselves emergency rights which nations have taken at all times by taking to arms and organizing a 'Sudeten Free Corps.'"

The Foreign Office spokesman said formation of the corps "also is intended as a warning and counterbalancing measure to the Czech mobilization."

### Refugees Still Fleeing To Reich

Many fugitives have reported troop activity on the Czechoslovak side of the frontier. Especially at Troppau, in northern Moravia a few miles from the German border the fugitives reported unusual activity. They said the city looked like a huge army camp.

From a nearby munitions depot at Ottendorf, they said, munitions were being brought up continuously into the frontier fortifications.

It was assumed here announcement of formation of the Free Corps would electrify the Sudeten Germans. Germans recall how the German Free Corps in 1919 fought against Bolsheviks in the Baltic States and also in Bavaria. Gen. Franz von Epp, Chancellor Hitler's governor for Bavaria, was an officer of such a corps.

Almost simultaneously with announcement of establishment of the "free corps" came a statement from German passenger and freight lines operating on the Elbe river that they had ceased crossing the border to Czechoslovakia.

The Boerse reopened quietly firm, with small gains resulting from repurchases of stocks thrown on the market Friday.

The statements of Neville Chamberlain, British Premier, upon his arrival in London yesterday after his meeting with Chancellor Hitler, as well as prospects for a second meeting in a few days, awakened hopes an open conflict might yet be avoided.

Underlying problems remained, however. The Sudeten spokesman in his interview tonight said continuation of the Sudeten Germans within the framework of the Czechoslovak republic had become impossible.

### Claims Solid Support

All Sudetans, he said, now solidly back Henlein's program of "back to the Reich." Efforts to find a peaceful solution have failed "owing to the dilatoriness of the Praha Government," he said.

Asked whether a plebiscite under international control was still possible, Sebekovsky said only Henlein could answer the question.

The German press and radio campaign of recrimination against the Czechs assumed even more alarming proportions. Most of the vituperative words in the German language have been invoked to picture the Czechs as "murderous barbarians."

The fugitive situation also lent itself to superlative color writing.

Homeless Total Put At 27,000  
"Twenty-Seven Thousand Report Terror" is one dramatic headline tonight. The published number of homeless Sudeten Germans seeking refuge in Germany increased from 15,000 to 27,000 by noon today.

The press reported there was plenty for the Nazi welfare organization to do.

The Nazi party's commissary department, which arranged for quarters and supplies of food for 500,000 Nazis during the Nürnberg party congress which ended Monday has been simply transferred to refugee duty.

Hundreds of camps, according to an official Nazi party communique, have been erected, there being fifty-five in Saxony alone. Silesia and Bavaria too are studded with such camps.

To relieve the camps along the border, the Nazi party announced erection of supplementary camps, especially in Thuringia and in the Halle-Merseburg district.

What to do with the refugees is not so big a problem as was the Austrian refugee situation after the ill-fated attempt of Austrian Nazis to seize the Government by murdering Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss in 1934.

Trained Men In Henlein's Corps  
For one thing, Henlein's order to form a "Free Corps" will absorb all men trained in the use of arms. For another, Germany at that time was coping with an unemployment problem and refugees added to the burden.

Today Germany is looking high and low for workers in view of the gigantic rearmament, road and building construction program. As soon as able-bodied refugees arrive, therefore, they are rushed off to work, provided they are not needed in the "Free Corps."

### Housewives Drafted

The dearth of manpower was best illustrated by two events which became known to this correspondent today:

The first was that thousands of housewives received orders to place themselves at the disposal of the "Air Protection Bund." This league, controlled by the Air Ministry, has charge of instructing the civilian population in the use of gas masks, arranging for bomb-proof cellars, etc.

These housewives are drafted for a three-day course in Red Cross work and the use of gas masks. Until recently there were enough males available for this duty.

The second was the fact Jewish physicians were advised where they must serve in the event of war. This correspondent understands the army simply insisted there were not enough experienced non-Jewish doctors in Germany to cope with a major situation.

## War Orders For Jewish Physicians

Doctors, Some With Revoked  
Licenses, Told Where To Re-

### port For Service

Berlin, Sept. 17 (AP)—Jewish physicians whose licenses had been ordered revoked, have been notified exactly to which military unit they must report in case of war, it was learned reliably today.

The report was taken to indicate the urgency with which Nazis regard the present crisis arising from German and Czechoslovak differences over minority rights.

From 6,000 to 7,000 Jewish doctors in Germany were forbidden in a decree August 2 to practice after September 30. There were few exceptions to the ban, which closed a chapter in a systematic drive against Jewish doctors which began December 29, 1937, when 3,000 were dropped from staffs of private hospitals.

### Peace Hopes Raised

In informed German quarters, hopes for a peaceful solution of the Sudeten crisis were raised anew by the proclamation issued by Sudeten Deputy Leader Ernst Kundt in Czechoslovakia calling for patience among his followers.

The fact that Kundt pinned his faith to conversations between Adolf Hitler and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was regarded here as an indication the two statesmen may have come closer to a solution than was at first thought.

It was argued that if Kundt were not convinced that the outcome of the conversations would be favorable to the Sudeten cause, he would not have attempted to restrain Sudeten Germans.

### Skeptics Reassured

Political circles which only a day ago were skeptical that Chamberlain would return to Germany for a renewal of negotiations were reassured.

Almost simultaneously with publication of the Kundt proclamation, the Propaganda Ministry asked newspapers and news associations to name their representatives to the second conference, at Godesberg, not later than Monday because each name must be passed upon.

While Hitler's newspaper mouthpiece stressed suggestions for a Czechoslovak plebiscite to settle the quarrel and repeated the Chancellor's sharp words that "behind this warning stands a nation united in spirit and determined in will," Germany continued quietly to put the nation more and more on a war basis.

### Hotel Workers Drafted

Hotels were combed for possible workers on the new system of fortifications of the western frontier across from France. The number of waiters became smaller daily.

Foreign commercial attaches, bankers and economists said they could

not explain how Germany has financed her large-scale preparedness measures. They pointed out that new government reports show the foreign trade balance is again turning against Germany but that nevertheless there is no

sign of letup in expenditures for war purposes.

While newspaper readers got the impression that armed conflict still was a possibility despite Anglo-German peace negotiations, officially Germany insisted there will not be a war.

Hitler, it is determined to keep his country out of war. To many observers it seemed to become clearer hourly that the Chancellor expects British and French to help him settle the Czech dispute.

Hitler decided yesterday to increase the number of women who enter labor camps every six months from 30,000 to 50,000.

The Koelnische Zeitung, a Cologne newspaper, said editorially: "For every delay (in settling the dispute) the Praha Government must pay a surcharge. The compound interest mounts steadily."

Citizens received a shock through a sudden announcement by the National Air Defense League that almost every house must be provided with bomb and gas proof shelters.

### Hitler Adamant

Hitler, meanwhile, was reported adamant in wanting a virtual protectorate over all Czechoslovakia.

Without waiting to see results from a second meeting of Hitler and Chamberlain several British firms recalled their Berlin representatives, who left promptly for London.

On the other hand, eighty British engineers and economists continued a tour of inspection of the new Nazi-built super-highways.

Newspapers printed demands for the early separation of the Sudeten German part of Czechoslovakia and its immediate return to the fatherland.

### "Must Be Done Today"

The influential Tageblatt declared: "The operation must be done today—the doctors of autumn, 1938, agree this is imperative in view of the man-handled right of self-determination."

Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter prominently displayed foreign suggestions for a plebiscite in Sudetenland as a remedy for the dispute.

The press violently attacked what newspapers called the "blood dictatorship" of President Eduard Benes, of Czechoslovakia, and demanded his resignation in order to "extinguish a dangerous firebrand" in the heart of Europe.

"Time Ripe For Benes' Exit"  
Voelkischer Beobachter declared:

"The time is ripe for Benes to make his exit from the European stage just

as his state must be scratched off the European map.

"The world permitted itself to be deluded in taking for democracy what from the very first day was a dictatorship of the Czechs."

After attacking Benes personally the newspaper continued:

"That is the Benes who was permitted to decide the fate of Europe for twenty years and who is responsible for a state that from the day of its origin was the source of unrest and the plague of Europe."

"Europe must join hands against Benes and his Bolshevik followers and in a united front repair the injury done to 3,500,000 persons during the past twenty years, extinguish the dangerous firebrand and thereby guarantee peace."

The Tageblatt asked: "Can, may or will Europe, which is struggling with all its strength to preserve peace, put up with the establishment of a second Spanish conflagration?"

"The world must now recognize Praha for what it is, an incendiary center in the heart of Europe!"  
The Air Protection League declared that "each compatriot must help set up the air-raid shelter intended for him and contribute building material and furniture and as much money as he can afford."

### Czech Arrests Reported

Rumors persisted that Czechs living in Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig and Dresden were being arrested as hostages or in retaliation for shootings involving Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia.

Authorities here, however, emphatically denied the reports, but admitted there was a "number of detentions" in Vienna, where 200 persons smashed windows of a school in the Czech district and fourteen persons, including an editor of a Czech-language newspaper, were arrested on undisclosed charges. Four of the Czechs were released.

German officials estimated that 16,000 Sudeten Germans have fled from Czechoslovakia into Germany—with the stream of fugitives continuing.

German officials estimated that 16,000 Sudeten Germans have fled from Czechoslovakia into Germany—with the stream of fugitives continuing.

## Czech-Reich Trade Pact Went Into Effect Sept. 1

By Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Official notification was made today that a German-Czechoslovak commercial agreement concluded in Berlin on Aug. 26 became effective as of Sept. 1.

The agreement covered rearrangement of commercial relations necessary after German absorption of Austria. The main question, on future supplies of Czechoslovak light, on which many Austrian industries had de-

pendent, was settled by agreement on slight reductions in amounts shipped from Czechoslovakia.

There the women and children were housed in hastily established barracks in dance halls, assembly halls, gym-

# 20,000 Sudetens Elude Czechs To Enter Reich

Under Cover Of Darkness, Fugitives Carry Babies  
Across Border—Patrol—Town  
Completely Abandoned

By Robert F. Schildbach

Sachsental-Georgenthal, Germany (opposite the Czechoslovak frontier), Sept. 17 (AP)—Sudeten Germans continued to pour into Germany today, despite strict vigilance of Czechoslovak border patrols. Latest official figures placed their number at 20,000.

When I arrived here in the early morning the border guards were keeping the otherwise dark territory lighted by firing flares into the sky so they could see fleeing Sudetens.

The hillsides of this frontier territory is mostly covered with woods, with

stretches of cultivated land between, which the Sudetens must cross to reach the German side. It is here that the border patrol has its chance of catching them.

The border line runs through the middle of the main road of this town.

### Town Is Deserted

Roads switching from the main road into Czechoslovakia are heavily barricaded with steel rails sunk into concrete about a foot apart and six lines

deep, making it impossible for any vehicle or pedestrian to pass through.

About a stone's throw south of here lies the village of Schwaderbach, where one of the most serious clashes occurred Wednesday. Until then Schwaderbach was inhabited by approximately 2,000 Sudetens and 20 Czechs, but now it is absolutely deserted.

### Windows Smashed

I ventured across the frontier into the village and passed through the empty streets between rows of houses with windows smashed and business buildings with signs torn down. Travelling along the frontier, I met hundreds of Sudetens who had managed to cross into Germany, many of them leading children and carrying babies in their arms.

### Relieve Labor Shortage

At the village of Brundobra, they were being received and cared for by German authorities. After a short rest they were being sent to towns and cities further from the border.

nasiums and schools. The men were being sent to Saxony to relieve the labor shortage.

## All Czechoslovakia Placed Under Control Of Military Officials

By Associated Press

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 17.—The Czechoslovak Cabinet tonight decreed a nation-wide state of emergency, a form of martial law, driving home to every citizen the grave Central European situation.

Exercising extraordinary powers reserved for times of great national danger, the Cabinet abridged constitutional rights of Czechoslovak citizens in the interest of national safety.

Security of person was abolished, meaning that persons are subject to arrest without warrants and can be held without charge.

### New Curbs Placed On Press

New restraints were placed on the press.

Letters may be opened by Government representatives.

Homes may be searched and the right of free assembly was suspended.

The state of emergency, effective at once, was decreed for a three-month period.

Martial law already is in effect in sixteen Sudeten German districts where grave disorders involving the pro-Nazi Germanic minority broke out after Adolf Hitler's Nürnberg speech Monday night.

### Gives Government New Weapon

The new decree suspended constitutional rights throughout the republic giving the Government another

30.24-549

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weapon to back its firm stand for preserving Czechoslovakia's internal peace in the face of Sudeten demands for annexation by the Nazis.

Germany's charge d'affaires tonight threatened Czechoslovakia with retaliation on Czechs living in Germany to offset moves against members of the Sudeten German minority in Czechoslovakia.

The charge, Andor Hencke, told Premier Milan Hodza that just as many Czech subjects would be arrested in Germany as Sudeten Germans were taken into custody in Czechoslovakia, where their party has been dissolved officially.

#### Threatens Executions

The diplomatic warning came while formation of a Sudeten German "free corps" spurred Czechoslovak deter-

mination to resist dismemberment and suppress possible disorders.

In addition Hencke was reported to have told the Premier that if any executions of Sudeten Germans were carried out under courts-martial, the same number of Czechs would be executed in Germany.

Almost at the same time the Czech legation in Berlin was lodging a protest against arrest of Czech subjects in numerous German cities and demanding the release of forty gendarmes said to have been kidnapped near the Czech-German frontier.

Approximately 800,000 Czechoslovak soldiers and police were reported to be under arms prepared for all eventualities, and advices from the frontier said military construction work was being pushed.

Rigid martial law was being maintained in sixteen Sudeten German districts.

Through its legation in Berlin, the Praha Government protested to the German Foreign Ministry against what was termed the kidnapping of forty Czech gendarmes on Thursday night while they were en route to reinforce gendarmerie at Schwaderbach.

#### Seized By Sudeten

Schwaderbach was the scene of a fierce engagement between gendarmerie and an attack force of 2,000 Sudeten Germans. The forty reinforcements had been ordered to Schwaderbach from an interior station. The men were said to have been traveling by truck when Sudetens seized them and carried them across the border into the German province of Saxony.

The Berlin Legation demanded prompt delivery of the forty men together with their arms to Czechoslovak soil and also protested against

the arrest of Czechs in various German cities.

Organization on the Czechoslovakian border of a "free corps" of armed men hostile to the Czechoslovak Government was proclaimed in Germany by Konrad Henlein, fugitive leader of the outlawed Sudeten German party.

#### Kundt Issues Appeal

The party was ordered dissolved yesterday and shortly before Henlein's proclamation a Sudeten German answer came in an appeal for patience issued by Ernst Kundt, Sudeten Deputy.

Kundt, a top leader of the dissolved party, advised the Sudeten Germans:

"Do not let yourselves be confused by this party liquidation. Remain inwardly what you always were and wait until Adolf Hitler and Chamberlain have ended their fateful conversations."

The difference between the aggressive policy of Henlein, who demands union of Sudeten German regions with Germany, and the moderate stand taken by Kundt was seen as marking dissension in the minority ranks.

#### Regarded As More Moderate

An authoritative source, however, said it was impossible to estimate how many Sudeten Germans might follow Kundt's policy and how many might follow Henlein, but that the lines probably would be more clearly defined in the next few days.

Kundt has been regarded as a Sudeten German who generally was more moderate in his demands than Henlein and it was stated that Henlein's sudden call for union with Germany unquestionably caught Kundt and a number of other leaders by surprise.

Another quarter of the Germanic minority was heard from tonight when the German Christian Socialists, the German Democratic party and the Agrarian and German Social Democrats proclaimed a belief there was a good outlook and good basis for continuation of negotiations with the Government.

#### Czechs Expected To Fight

The proclamation was issued to the Sudeten Germans.

Through these developments there appeared to be little doubt that Czechoslovakia would fight rather than have peace at any price.

It was reported that President Eduard Benes had informed Viscount Runciman, unofficial British mediator, before his departure yesterday for London, that annexation of any Czechoslovak territory by Germany would have to be accomplished by force.

Government officials declined either to confirm or deny this report.

President Benes already has told the nation that justice in time would be given to all nationalities, that the

republic must be preserved and that the nation stood ready to make sacrifices.

Rudolf Bechyně, Minister of Railways, underlined the Government's resolve with a declaration that the Czechs would rather die than permit dismemberment of the republic.

#### Slovak Pledge Allegiance

He also said a plebiscite would be a "short cut to war."

## CHIEF APPEALS TO SUDETENS TO WAIT FOR HITLER

Kundt Asks Followers To Be Patient Until End Of Parleys

SEP 18 1938  
By the Associated Press

Praha, Sept. 17—Ernst Kundt, Sudeten Deputy, appealed today to the German minority to be patient as Czechoslovak authorities prepared for possible disorders when Sudeten German communities realize their chief political party has been outlawed.

Police, gendarmes and troops received special instructions for preserving order in Sudetenland.

Kundt, as floor leader of the dissolved Sudeten German party, issued a proclamation exhorting Sudeten Germans to "wait" until Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain "have ended their fateful conversations."

#### Kundt Virtual Leader

Sudeten German circles said Kundt had become virtual leader of the minority after Konrad Henlein, Wilhelm Sebekowsky and other leaders fled to Germany. As a Deputy, he has Parliamentary immunity.

"Under political pressure of short-sighted elements which even now have not comprehended with what far-reaching decisions Europe is faced in this seriously critical situation," his proclamation read, "the Government has deemed it expedient to liquidate the activity of the people's political organization of Sudeten Germanism."

#### "In Tune With Conditions"

"Reserving steps in tune with conditions, I tell you in my capacity of leader of your parliamentary group:

"Do not let yourselves be confused by this party liquidation. Remain inwardly what you always were and

wait until Adolf Hitler and Chamberlain have ended their fateful conversations."

News of cabinet orders dissolving the Nazi-supported Sudeten German party immediately, disbanding the uniformed Sudeten Storm Troop organization and prohibiting the wearing of uniforms for political purposes was broadcast, but the full impact of the vigorous action was not expected until later today.

The Czech Government ordered the

establishment of a Ministry of Propaganda with Hugo Vavrečka, former Minister to Austria, in charge.

Police were instructed to seize all radio apparatus used for broadcasting announcements and messages of the Sudeten party.

Other developments added to the tension of the situation which the world fears may produce war.

Rudolph Bechyně, Czechoslovak Minister of Railways, gave official notice Czechoslovakia would not permit dismemberment of her territory and would not agree to any plebiscite to determine the future of the Sudeten German minority of 3,500,000 people.

#### Sudetens Disagreeing

There was evidence of disaffection among the Sudeten Germans themselves.

Members of the Brunn town council refused to meet with six Sudeten members, who were barred from the session even though they protested they did not sympathize with the Sudeten German party led by Konrad Henlein, who fled to Germany after issuing a manifesto demanding union of the Sudeten area with Germany.

Committees of Sudeten German leaders at Asch and Karlovy Vary explained to authorities they disagreed with the "anchluss" proclamation of Henlein, whose arrest for treason has been ordered.

#### Strike Center Watched

Czech authorities particularly watched for possible outbreaks at Reichenberg, where a general strike has been called, and at Komotau, Warnsdorf, Aussig, Eger, Asch and others of the sixteen communities under martial law.

Citizens of Bohemia province turned over thousands of pistols, rifles, shotguns and other weapons to gendarmerie stations in compliance with the regional government's orders that residents of sixty-three political districts must surrender secretly-stored arms and ammunition within twenty-four hours. Many Sudetens live in the area.

#### Grenades, Rifles Found

Authorities reported the discovery of a large supply of arms in small buildings near Hennersdorf. They said

three boxes of hand grenades, ten automatic rifles and 2,000 rounds of ammunition were seized there and several men arrested.

Police seized all documents in the Sudeten German party headquarters at Eger, near the German frontier. Papers were confiscated in the Hotel Welce in Eger.

Authorities said leading Sudeten Germans had fled Czechoslovakia, including Henlein and members of his family and Deputy Karl Frank and his family.

The Government awaited a definite outcome of a conference between Prime Minister Chamberlain, of Great Britain, and Chancellor Hitler in Berchtesgaden Thursday.

The tenor of general comment in Praha seemed to be that the Czechs are determined to fight to protect the present boundaries and will resist any movement designed to keep peace in Europe at the price of dismembering the republic.

A single shooting incident was reported in Tupabl village in the Caubau district, where an unidentified man fired on a military patrol and was killed when the patrol returned the fire.

## CZECH BORDER BRISTLES WITH MEN AND STEEL

All Traffic Stopped And Inspected By Guards With Bayonets

Slaying Of Soldier Brings Stricter Surveillance

SEP 18 1938  
By the Associated Press

Reichenberg, Czechoslovakia (Near the German Frontier), Sept. 17—A frontier bristling with soldiers, steel and fortifications guarded Czechoslovakia's independence tonight against possible invasion.

One kilometer (three-fifths of a mile) from the red and white barrier at Hradek, which marks the line between Germany and Sudetenland, guards with fixed bayonets halted all traffic for rigid inspection.

Travelers wishing to go to the fron-

tier line were required to be accompanied by an armed infantryman.

#### Soldier Killed By Sniper

Surveillance was stricter today because last night a soldier who was on duty near a textile factory in a fortified zone was shot and killed.

Men who heard shots hastened to the scene, but the guard was dead. The authorities said there was no indication of the identity of the attacker or attackers. The shooting took place within 200 yards of the border.

Inside the border town of Hradek, sentries carrying rifles paced the streets near the branch railway line to Reichenberg.

Mounted machine guns poked their dull black noses out of second-floor windows which commanded the main streets and the town square.

#### Town Quiet Politically

The number of troops was not impressive, but their precision and attention to duty showed military control throughout the zone.

The political dispute in Reichenberg, one of sixteen communities under martial law, has faded into the background with what residents called the "flight" of Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German leader, into Germany.

They said there had been no disorders for days and only "small arguments" between groups of Sudeten Germans and German Social Democrats.

#### General Strike Virtually Over

The general strike called in Reichenberg Thursday virtually has died away. Street cars were running, stores were open and factories were operating.

A hotel proprietor laughed when asked by a French tourist if any restaurants were open.

"No one missed anything because of the strike," he said. "It still is in effect, but you would never know it."

In addition to the border fortifications—some underground and some in plain sight—military engineering squads were hastily constructing auxiliary lines more than three miles behind the border.

#### Positions Were Concreted

Most of the new positions are machine-gun nests with reinforced concrete dugouts and heavy wooden abutments. Their sloping fronts are covered with sod, making them almost invisible.

These nests are placed at angles to the paved highway leading from the border.

Engineering detachments were working openly in the fields.

Asked for the meaning of the work, a young Czech officer declared:

"For the last twenty years our Government has been rebuilding this part of Czechoslovakia. More money has gone into the so-called Sudeten area than anywhere else."

#### Will Not Let Area Go

"We have built roads and schools. We have reestablished Bohemia as an industrial and agricultural center, as it was for hundreds of years before."

"We are not going to give it away to anyone or let anyone take it from us if we can help it."

One of the few evidences of martial law in Reichenberg was the number of new recruits among the state police. Men between 25 and 30 years of age have been enrolled and put on patrol duty.

Only a few soldiers on duty in the streets of Reichenberg during the day and a few more went on duty after 7 P. M.

No civilians are allowed on the streets after 8 P. M. unless they have obtained special passes from the military authorities.

Special police make regular inspections of all hotels at night. Travelers then must show their passports or other identification papers.

## Czechs Harbor 1,000 in Masaryk Stadium

PRAGUE, Sept. 17 (AP).—The athletes' dressing rooms of the great Masaryk Stadium—where the famed Sokol gymnast congresses are held—has become a haven for refugees from Sudetenland.

Authoritative estimates today placed the number of refugees in Prague at 3,500. Most of them were Sudeten Germans who said they or their families were members of the Social Democratic Party and not followers of Konrad Henlein.

More than 1,000 were being cared for in the Stadium under the direction of Sister Miluse Kapsova, head of the Czechoslovak Red Cross.

For Sister Kapsova, who cared for the late President Masaryk, "father of the Czechoslovak Republic," in his last illness, it was one of the biggest jobs of her life.

Only impoverished refugees for whom the Prague municipality is caring were sent to the Masaryk

Stadium. Most of them were women and children and many were sick.

All were hungry. Use of the athletes' dressing rooms was in inspiration of the middle-aged, blue-eyed, efficient and intensely patriotic sister.

Awakened at night to be told of special trains bringing refugees, she had to find a roof for them quickly.

Hundreds of refugee children romped up and down the Stadium field on the biggest playground ever had seen.

## Red Army Massing Rumor Denied

Moscow Apparently  
Making No Move  
to Aid Czechs

MOSCOW, Sept. 17 (AP).—The question most foreign observers in Moscow still are trying to answer tonight is what Soviet Russia would do if Czechoslovakia were invaded.

But if any preparation has been made for launching a large-scale military action in the west it has been carefully concealed on this side of the border.

Reports abroad that 750,000 men are massing in the Ukraine or that several divisions are near the junction of the Soviet Russian, Polish and Rumanian borders cannot be confirmed here.

The last time any army figure was authoritatively mentioned was in 1936, when the late Marshal Mikhail Tukhachevsky said 1,500,000 men were under arms.

(A mutual assistance pact pledges Soviet aid to Czechoslovakia in event France moves to resist aggression against the Czech Republic.)

Some foreign diplomats and military observers here are convinced Soviet Russia would not budge, no matter what happens in Czechoslovakia.

Others predict any Soviet aid to the Czechs will be similar to the help given Government Spain.

On the other hand, Czechoslovak circles appear convinced Moscow would throw its full weight into the struggle if France acts, and they take it for granted France will act.

The Communist Party newspaper

Pravda today described Prime Minister Chamberlain's Berchtesgaden trip as "an attempt to deceive public opinion and reach an agreement with an aggressor under the banner of peaceful gestures."

"If France will take as strong a hand as that now taken by the Czechoslovak Government," Pravda said, "no efforts of Chamberlain can make the Czechs retreat before the aggressor."

## Mussolini Will Speak Today On Czech Problem

Rome, Sept. 17 (AP).—Premier Benito Mussolini set out today for Trieste to deliver a speech tomorrow in which he was expected to emphasize Italy's view that the Sudeten Germans of Czechoslovakia must be given the right of "self-determination."

Il Duce will advance the program as necessary to save Europe from war, it was expected.

He will speak in a territory, which, like Czechoslovakia, was a part of Austro-Hungary before the World War.

May Deal With Jewish Policy  
Trieste is the most Jewish of any Italian city and il Duce was expected to deal also with Italy's anti-Semitic campaign and to discuss the city's economic condition.

The entire Fascist press again presented the apparently inspired demand for a plebiscite in which the Sudeten Germany would vote on union with Germans. An open letter to Viscount Runciman, British mediator in the Czechoslovak crisis, advocating Czechoslovakia be divided into racial states, appeared Wednesday in Mussolini's Milan newspaper, *Il Popolo d'Italia*, and was generally credited to il Duce.

Union of the Sudeten German districts with Germany was the principal point of the proposal.

Other Czech Groups Send Appeal  
Mussolini will arrive at Trieste tomorrow morning from Venice aboard the destroyer *Camicia Nera*, escorted by eight war vessels. Twenty special telephone lines were run into Trieste to facilitate world-wide dissemination of his address.

Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, wrote today in the newspaper *Il Giornale d'Italia* that telegrams to il Duce from heads of the Slovak Council and the Hungarian Revisionist League proved the minority problem in Czechoslovakia was not confined to Sudetens and demanded "full solution on all fronts."

"These peoples are all alive, individual and today in revolt," Gayda wrote. "They are not moved by ideology but by national consciousness."

Milan Paper Assails Benes

The Milan newspaper *Il Corriere della Sera*, characterizing Praha as "Danger No. 1," said: "There is slight doubt that any reasonable and peaceful systemization of Czechoslovakia signifies the death of the Government of Benes (President Eduard Benes) and his associates."

"And there is nothing more merited than this civil death. They have sold their country to foreigners in insane sectarianism, have agreed to become provoking agents to create a *casus belli* in Europe and have designed to make universal Bolshevism triumph. If war does not break out their fate is sealed."

The bitterness of attacks on Benes caused observers to recall that the Fascist press once charged that Benes told a French Minister he favored "suppressing Mussolini." Some diplomats saw the present campaign, in part, as reaction to Benes' reported remark.

## Political Differences Spread To Tennis Court

Davis Cup Star, A Sudeten German, Quit Czech Team At Tournament In Italy

Merano, Italy, Sept. 17 (AP).—The Sudeten German-Czechoslovak differences spread today to the international tennis courts.

Roderick Menzel, Czechoslovak Davis Cup star, quit the Czech team playing in the Mussolini tennis trophy tournament saying that as a Sudeten German he no longer considered himself a Czechoslovak citizen.

Menzel's withdrawal came as he was about to defend Czechoslovakia against France in the semi-finals.

## Hungary Sends Troops To Border Positions

Passenger Trains From Czechoslovakia Greatly Delayed By Military Moves

Budapest, Hungary, Sept. 17 (AP).—Hungary has taken counter measures to alleged Czechoslovak troop concentrations along the Hungarian border and has drawn up troops on her side of the line, well-informed sources said today.

Reports from travelers and other sources said passenger trains in Czechoslovakia were greatly delayed because of the tremendous military transport.

Hungary protested yesterday against alleged massing of troops along her boundary line, and the activity of Czechoslovak airplanes this side of the border.

Last night, reliable sources said, Hungarian troops entered their positions opposite the Czechoslovak fortified zone, moving up through villages darkened by military order.

Many Hungarians were called to the colors and manufacturers received or-

ders to report immediately all men they want exempted from military service in order to maintain military deliveries.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. 17 (AP).—The official Rumanian Gazette tomorrow will publish a government decree by which women may be called into military service and mobilized in case of war.

A government spokesman said they would be ordered to do patriotic duty suitable for women.

## FINNS RESENT RUSS PLANES

Protest In Moscow Against Flying Across Frontier

Helsingfors, Finland, Sept. 17 (AP).—The Finnish Foreign Office today ordered its Moscow legation to register a protest against "gross violation" of Finland's frontier yesterday by Soviet planes.

The Foreign Office said the planes crossed the Karelian isthmus, a neck of land in the southeast corner of Finland directly north of Leningrad.

THIRD LEAD BRITISH  
LONDON, SEPT. 17—(AP)—THE BRITISH CABINET CONVENED IN ITS  
SECOND SESSION AT 3 P.M. TODAY TO WORK OUT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S  
POLICY TOWARD CZECHOSLOVAK-GERMAN QUARREL HANGING AS A DARK  
THREAT TO EUROPE.  
THE SESSION WAS THE FOURTH THIS WEEK AND CLOSELY FOLLOWED A  
TWO-HOUR MORNING MEETING AT WHICH THE FATE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND  
THE MOMENTOUS CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AND  
CHANCELLOR HITLER WERE CONSIDERED.  
THE FIRST MEETING BROKE UP AT 1:30 P.M., WITHOUT ANY ANNOUNCEMENT  
OF BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.  
THE MINISTERS ARRIVED FOR THE AFTERNOON MEETING AT NO. 10  
DOWNING STREET IN SMALL GROUPS AFTER THEIR LUNCH, AND OPENED THE  
NEW SESSION PROMPTLY.  
CROWDS AROUND THE PRIME MINISTER'S COMBINATION HOME AND OFFICE  
GREW STEADILY WITH THE ARRIVAL OF WEEK-END HOLIDAY VISITORS IN  
LONDON.

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30.24-551

VISCOUNT RUNCIMAN, THE BRITISH MEDIATOR IN PRAGUE, SAT THROUGH PART OF THE MORNING SESSION AND THEN WENT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO LUNCH WITH KING GEORGE.

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN GAVE A FULL REPORT TO THE CABINET ON HITLER'S TERMS FOR KEEPING EUROPEAN PEACE, AND A DECISION ON BRITAIN'S FUTURE COURSE WAS BELIEVED RESERVED FOR THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

MT849AED  
RUNCIMAN, WHO FLEW BACK FROM PRAGUE FOR THE CABINET MEETING REPORTED ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S ATTITUDE WHICH APPEARED TO BE DETERMINATION TO PRESERVE THE REPUBLIC'S INTEGRITY EVEN AT THE COST OF WAR.

AS THE CABINET MET, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY SAW SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN, PERMANENT UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND GOT A REPORT FOR WASHINGTON ON THE BERCHTESGADEN PEACE-OR-WAR TALKS.

SEP 18 1938

MEANWHILE, IN BIRMINGHAM, THE COMMUNISTS IN ANNUAL SESSION, CONTINUED THEIR CROSSFIRE AT THE GOVERNMENT WITH THE PARTY'S SECRETARY ISSUING A REPORT CHARGING THAT "THOSE WHO REFUSE TO ATTACK CHAMBERLAIN, THOSE WHO WANT TO SACRIFICE THE CZECH PEOPLE AS ABYSSINIA AND SPAIN ARE BEING SACRIFICED TO THE FASCIST TIGERS, ARE NOT ONLY TRAITORS TO PEACE AND HUMANITY NOW BUT ARE STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMIC AND MILITARY BASIS OF FASCISM TO ATTACK THE BRITISH PEOPLE IN THE FUTURE."

THE PEACE TERMS X X X ETC., FOURTH GRAPH FIRST LEAD

SEP 18 1938

JS954AED

LONDON, SEPT 17-(AP)-A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM PRAGUE TODAY SAID ERNST KUNDT, PARLIAMENTARY LEADER OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY, APPEARED IN A PROCLAMATION TO SUDETEN GERMANS TO

SEP 18 1938

AWAIT THE OUTCOME OF "FATEFUL CONVERSATIONS" BETWEEN ADOLF HITLER AND BRITISH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

MT629AED

LONDON--FIRST ADD CZECH (REUTERS) X X X NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

THE REPORT SAID KUNDT REFERRED TO THE GOVERNMENT'S SUSPENSION OF SUDETEN ORGANIZATIONS AND DECLARED:

"DO NOT ALLOW YOURSELVES TO BE LED ASTRAY BY THE SUSPENSION OF THE PARTY. REMAIN WHAT YOU WERE AND WAIT UNTIL ADOLF HITLER AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN HAVE CONCLUDED THEIR FATEFUL CONVERSATIONS.

"WHETHER PARTIES OR PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ARE TO REMAIN OR NOT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS NO LONGER THE DECISIVE ISSUE.

"WHAT IS DECISIVE IS THE FATE OF SUDETEN GERMANISM AND OF OUR HOMELAND. UNTIL THE DECISION IS TAKEN, REMAIN FIRM AND LET YOUR NERVES BE AS OF STEEL."

MT637AED

SEP 18 1938

ADD DALADIER, BONNET AND VICE PREMIER CAMILLE CHAUTEMPS DISCUSSED THE CRISIS YESTERDAY WITH UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM C. BULLITT AND SUMNER WELLES, UNITED STATES ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE IMPRESSION WAS GIVEN THEY WERE HOPEFUL OF PREVENTING WAR.

SEP 18 1938

CANNES, FRANCE, SEPT. 17-(AP)-THE DUKE OF WINDSOR TO ALL APPEARANCES IS TAKING NO NOTICE OF THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

SEP 18 1938

1938

FOR WEEKS THE DUKE'S DAILY ROUTINE HAS BEEN GOLD AND SWIMMING. HIS EVENINGS ARE SPENT QUIETLY WITH THE DUCHESS AT THEIR CAP D'ANTIBES CHATEAU.

MR. AND MRS. HERMAN H. ROGERS, AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS, HAVE BEEN THEIR FREQUENT COMPANIONS.

THE WINDSORS ARE EXPECTED TO GO TO PARIS SOON TO STAY UNTIL CHRISTMAS WHEN THEY WILL RETURN TO THE RIVIERA FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

APL 02215 -EDB-635PED

SEP 18 1938

THIS DECLARATION WAS SEEN AS LEAVING LITTLE DOUBT  
ADD PRAGUE X W TO WAR.  
IMMEDIATE  
THAT THERE WOULD BE OBJECTIONS TO A PROPOSAL BY ANY NATION OR

NATIONS FOR A PLEBISCITE, WITH INTERNATIONAL POLICE DOING THE PATROLLING, OR FOR ANNEXATION OF ANY SUDETEN LAND BY GERMANY.

PLEDGES OF ALLEGIANCE FROM THE POWERFUL SLOVAK SECTION IN THE NATION AND THE OPPOSITION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OLD ~~BOHEM~~ BOHEMIAN NOBILITY TO CUTTING UP THE NATION'S TERRITORY FURTHER SOLIDIFIED THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

A DEPUTATION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NOBILITY CALLED

ON PRESIDENT BENES AND RECORDED THEIR STAND AGAINST ANY CHANGE IN THE PRESENT ~~EX~~ BOUNDARIES OF THE REPUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CLOSELY WATCHED REPORTS FROM LONDON AND OTHER CAPITALS AS TO WHAT LEADERS OF OTHER POWERS MIGHT HAVE IN MIND FOR THE FUTURE OF THIS LITTLE STATE.

THERE WAS A FEELING THAT A DEFINITE SHOW-DOWN ~~WAS~~ <sup>WOULD</sup> HINGE UPON POSSIBLE PROPOSALS TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT AFTER A FURTHER CONFERENCE BETWEEN REICHSFUHRER ADOLF HITLER AND BRITISH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

IN THE BRATISLAVA SECTION, IN SOUTHERN CZECHOSLOVAKIA ~~NEAR~~ <sup>GERMAN</sup> AT THE ~~FRONTIER~~ FRONTIER, THE AUTHORITIES ISSUED AN ORDER REQUIRING CITIZENS TO TURN OVER ALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION WITHIN 24 HOURS.

SEP 18 1938

CITIZENS OF ~~BOHEM~~ BOHEMIA PROVINCE, ~~WHERE~~ WHERE MANY SUDETENS LIVE, ALREADY HAD TURNED OVER THOUSANDS OF WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION IN RESPONSE TO ORDERS OF THE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT REQUIRING RESIDENTS OF 63 POLITICAL DISTRICTS TO SURRENDER ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

1938

30.24-553

30.24-553

THE DEATH OF A CZECH SOLDIER DURING THE NIGHT AT HRADEK  
 WAS THE ONLY NEW INCIDENT REPORTED ~~IN~~ TODAY. THE SOLDIER WAS  
 NEAR THE GERMAN BORDER  
 ON PATROL DUTY WHEN HE WAS SHOT ~~DOWN~~ BY AN  
 UNIDENTIFIED ATTACKER OR ATTACKERS.

LAP ALLENS 20TH 1938

SEP 18 1938  
OL 545P

BULLETIN

LEAD DAY

PRAGUE, SEPT. 17-(AP)--THE CZECHOSLOVAK  
 GOVERNMENT TONIGHT ANNOUNCED IT HAD PROTESTED TO GERMANY AGAINST  
 THE REPORTED KIDNAPPING OF 40 MEMBERS OF THE CZECH GENDARMERIE  
 ALONG THE TENSE GERMAN-CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER. SEP 18 1938

THE GENDARMES DISAPPEARED THURSDAY NIGHT WHILE  
 BEING SENT AS REINFORCEMENTS FROM ~~THE~~ <sup>AN</sup> INTERIOR STATION <sup>BY TRUCK</sup> TO THE  
 BORDER TOWN OF SCHWADERBACH WHERE SERIOUS RIOTING WAS TAKING PLACE.

OFFICIAL REPORTS SAID THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGA-  
 TION IN BERLIN HAD DEMANDED PROMPT RETURN OF THE GENDARMES TO  
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA TOGETHER WITH THEIR ARMS AND AMMUNITION. SEP 18 1938

THE GENDARMES WERE ALLEGEDLY KIDNAPPED BY  
 SUDETEN GERMANS AND CARRIED INTO ~~GERMAN~~ SAXONY, GERMAN  
 TERRITORY.

THE LEGATION ALSO PROTESTED AGAINST THE ARREST  
 OF CZECHS IN NUMEROUS GERMAN ~~CITIES~~ CITIES.

(EDS: PICK UP PREVIOUS  
 AN ESTIMATED 800,000, ETC FIRST GRAPH.

22000 WWS40P

SEP 18 1938

SECOND LEAD CZECH

BY LARRY ALLEN  
 PRAGUE, SEPT. 17-(AP)--AN ESTIMATE 800,000 MEN WERE  
 REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY TONIGHT TO BE UNDER ARMS AND PREPARED TO  
 RESIST ANY INVASION ~~AND~~ TO REINFORCE PATROLS EXERCISING MILITARY  
 RULE IN SUDETEN GERMAN REGIONS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE PROCLAMATION OF KONRAD HENLEIN, THE SUDETEN FUEHRER,  
 CALLING FOR ORGANIZATION OF A HOSTILE FORCE OF "FREE CORPS"  
 MEN ON THE REPUBLIC'S BORDERS CAUSED THE GOVERNMENT <sup>to</sup> STIMULATE ITS  
 PREPARATIONS. SEP 18 1938

APPARENTLY THERE WAS LITTLE DOUBT CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD  
 FIGHT RATHER <sup>than</sup> ACCEPT A PEACE AT ANY PRICE PROGRAM.

IN SOME QUARTERS IT WAS REPORTED PRESIDENT BENES HAD  
 INFORMED VISCOUNT RUNCINAM BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FOR LONDON TO  
 HEAR THE GERMAN ~~TERMS~~ TERMS IMPARTED TO PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN

ANNEXATION OF ANY CZECHOSLOVAK TERRITORY WOULD HAVE TO BE IMPOSED BY FORCE.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WOULD NEITHER AFFIRM NOR DENY THE REPORT.

JUST BEFORE HENLEIN ISSUED HIS CALL TO ARMS OF SUDETEN IN GERMANY, ANOTHER SUDETEN LEADER, DEPUTY ERNST KUNDT, APPEALED TO HIS FOLLOWERS TO BE PATIENT WHILE THE <sup>SEP 18 1938</sup> ~~TRANS-GERMAN~~ NEGOTIATIONS PROCEED.

<sup>PRAGUE 17 ADD.</sup> THE CZECH GOVERNMENT ORDERED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MINISTRY OF PROPAGANDA WITH HUGO VAVRECKA, FORMER MINISTER TO AUSTRIA, IN CHARGE.

POLICE WERE INSTRUCTED TO SEIZE ALL RADIO APPARATUS USED FOR BROADCASTING ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MESSAGES OF THE SUDETEN PARTY.

AUTHORITIES SAID LEADING SUDETEN GERMANS HAD FLED CZECHOSLOVAKIA, INCLUDING HENLEIN AND MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY AND DEPUTY KARL FRANK AND HIS FAMILY.

SEP 18 1938

PREMIER MILAN HODZA, AFTER THE GOVERNMENT HAD ORDERED THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY, RECEIVED BASIL NEWTON, BRITISH MINISTER TO PRAGUE, AND THE RUMANIAN MINISTER, M. CRUSCESU, IN CONFERENCE.

A GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID A PROTEST WAS RECEIVED FROM THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT AGAINST A REPORTED UNUSUAL MOVEMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS IN THE VICINITY OF THE HUNGARIAN FRONTIER. IT SAID NO ACTION HAD BEEN TAKEN.

THE GOVERNMENT AWAITED A DEFINITE OUTCOME OF A CONFERENCE BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND

CHANCELLOR ADOLF HITLER OF GERMANY IN BERCHTESGADEN THURSDAY. OFFICIALS SAID, MEANWHILE, THAT THE PRESERVATION OF THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THIS REPUBLIC WAS PARAMOUNT, AND GAVE EVIDENCE OF THIS DETERMINATION BY STRIKING QUICKLY TO ELIMINATE THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY.

THE TENOR OF GENERAL COMMENT IN PRAGUE SEEMED TO BE THAT THE CZECHS ARE DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO PROTECT THE PRESENT BOUNDARIES AND WILL RESIST ANY MOVEMENT DESIGNED TO KEEP PEACE IN EUROPE AT THE PRICE OF DISMEMBERING THE REPUBLIC.

INFORMED SOURCES POINTED OUT THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT BELIEVED SUCH A FIRM STAND WAS NECESSARY, FOR IF IT WAS AGREED THAT THE SUDETEN GERMANS SHOULD HAVE A PLEBISCITE AND BE BROUGHT UNDER GERMAN CONTROL, THAT WOULD NOT END, BUT MERELY START, CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S TROUBLES.

SEP 18 1938

THESE SOURCES SAID THAT SUCH ACTION WOULD LEAVE THE WAY CLEAR FOR ALL OTHER MINORITIES--HUNGARIANS, POLES, RUTHENIANS, RUSSIANS--WITHIN THE REPUBLIC TO START CLAMORING FOR AUTONOMY, BESIDES MEANING THE LOSS OF TERRITORY AND THE SUDETEN MOUNTAINS, VALUABLE AS A NATURAL FORTRESS AGAINST INVASION.

REPORTS REACHING PRAGUE SAID IN VARIOUS COMMUNITIES AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED BETWEEN THE MODERATE GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND SUDETEN GERMANS REGARDING THE ADMINISTRATION OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

A SINGLE SHOOTING INCIDENT WAS REPORTED IN TUPABL VILLAGE IN THE CAUBCAUBU DISTRICT, WHERE AN UNIDENTIFIED MAN FIRED ON A MILITARY PATROL AND WAS KILLED WHEN THE PATROL RETURNED THE FIRE.

AUTHORITIES SEEKING TO CONFISCATE HIDDEN STORES OF AMMUNITION IN THE SUDETEN TERRITORY REPORTED THE DISCOVERY OF A LARGE SUPPLY OF ARMS IN SMALL BUILDINGS NEAR HENNERSDORF. THEY SAID THREE BOXES OF HAND GRENADES, TEN AUTOMATIC RIFLES AND 2,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION WERE SEIZED THERE AND SEVERAL MEN ARRESTED.

30.24-555

30.24-555

A BELIEF THAT THE ARMS WERE OF GERMAN ORIGIN WAS EXPRESSED BY  
 AUTHORITIES. SEP 18 1938

BECHYNE SAID, IN A NEWSPAPER INTERVIEW;

"ANY CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT WHICH WOULD PERMIT A PLEBISCITE TO  
 TAKE PLACE WOULD FALL IMMEDIATELY BECAUSE IT WOULD AWAKEN THE OPPOSI-  
 TION OF A DETERMINED PEOPLE WHICH WOULD RATHER DIE THAN PERMIT ITS  
 HOMELAND TO BE DISMEMBERED.

"IN ADDITION, A PLEBISCITE WOULD NOT ALTER THINGS; IF NOTHING  
 WORSE HAPPENED, IT WOULD MEAN MILLIONS OF GERMANS LIVING IN THE  
 PLEBISCITE DISTRICT WOULD BE OBLIGED TO MOVE INTO THE INTERIOR OF  
 THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.

"THEN WE WOULD HAVE A NEW MINORITIES PROBLEM AND THE BASIS FOR A  
 NEW PRETENSE TO BRING PRESSURE ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA, WHICH WOULD LEAD  
 TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE LAND.

"IN THIS COUNTRY THERE WILL BE NO PLEBISCITE AND NO INTERNATIONAL  
 POLICE (AS HAS BEEN SUGGESTED IN OTHER COUNTRIES). WE HAVE ESTABLISHED  
 ORDER AND WE ALSO MAINTAIN IT.

"IT IS WELL TO SEE THAT WE ARE IN A POSITION TO CARRY OUT OUR  
 PROGRAM FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL NATIONALITIES OF OUR REPUBLIC  
 WITH COMPLETE JUSTICE.

"I PLEAD TO THE PUBLIC THAT IT HAVE COMPLETE FAITH IN THE GOVERN-  
 MENT AND THE ARMY."

SEVERAL FOREIGN MINISTERS, MEANWHILE, WERE REPORTED URGING THAT  
 SUDETEN GERMANS BE TREATED GENTLY BECAUSE OF THE DELICATE NATURE OF  
 PEACE NEGOTIATIONS UNDER WAY BETWEEN HITLER AND CHAMBERLAIN.

MANY CZECHS APPLAUDED THE OUTLAWING OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY  
 BECAUSE OF GROWING IMPATIENCE WITH SUDETEN DEMANDS.

C335AED

BERLIN, SEPT 17-(AP)--THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGATION SAID TODAY IT  
 HAD LEARNED OF AT LEAST 16 CZECHOSLOVAK CITIZENS WHO HAVE BEEN  
 ARRESTED IN BERLIN SINCE YESTERDAY.

ONE OF THOSE ARRESTED, IT SAID, WAS A MAN NAMED STRIHAVKA,  
 PRESIDENT OF THE CZECH SOKOL CLUB. SOME OTHERS WERE SAID TO BE  
 CZECHOSLOVAK JEWS.

THE LEGATION DECLARED THERE HAD BEEN A FEW MORE ARRESTS OF  
 CZECHOSLOVAKS IN VIENNA, WHERE 14 MEN WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY  
 YESTERDAY, AND ALSO AT CHEMNITZ BUT THAT IT HAD NOT BEEN INFORMED OF  
 ARRESTS ELSEWHERE IN GERMANY.

GERMAN OFFICIALS DISCLAIMED ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THE REPORTED  
 ARRESTS.

MT1026AED

SEP 18 1938

BERLIN, SEPT 17-(AP)--(DNB GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY) REPORTED  
 TODAY FROM EGER, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THAT RIFLE VOLLEYS WERE HEARD AT  
 DUSK FRIDAY EVENING IN THE EGER INFANTRY BARRACKS YARD, AND QUOTED  
 SLOVAK SOLDIERS AS SAYING FOUR SUDETEN GERMANS WERE SHOT AS DESERTERS.

DNB ALSO DISTRIBUTED A VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER STORY FROM EGER  
 SAYING THAT A DIPLOMATIC CAR CARRYING TWO ATTACHES OF THE GERMAN  
 LEGATION AT PRAGUE AND A BEOBACHTER CORRESPONDENT WAS STOPPED NEAR  
 LUELENZ BY CZECH GENDARMES WHO TORE DOWN THE SWASTIKA EMBLEMS AND  
 BULLIED THE OCCUPANTS. THE VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER IS ADOLF HITLER'S  
 NEWSPAPER.

SEP 18 1938

HF858AED

LONDON, SEPT. 18--(SUNDAY)--(AP)--PREMIER EDOUARD

RENE DALADIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BONNET ARRIVED AT

CROYDON AIRDRONE AT 9:26 A. M. (9:26 A. M., E. S. T.) TODAY

1938

TO CONFER WITH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN ON THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

THEY WERE GREETED BY CHAMBERLAIN AND FOREIGN SECRETARY VISCOUNT HALIFAX AND PREPARED TO GO IMMEDIATELY TO THE PRIME MINISTER'S HOME AT 10 DOWNING STREET TO DISCUSS REICHFUHRER ADOLF HITLER'S PEACE TERMS.

OMH 438A

SEP 18 1938

BERLIN, SEPT. 17-(AP)-DNB (GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY) REPORTED TONIGHT THAT FUGITIVE SUDETEN LEADER KONRAD HENLEIN CROSSED INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA TODAY AND SPENT AN HOUR AT FALKENAU BEFORE RETURNING TO GERMAN SOIL.

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID HENLEIN RETURNED BY WAY OF EGER, BORDER TOWN ONCE THE CENTER OF HIS ACTIVITIES BUT NOW SWARMING WITH GENDARMES AND POLICE LOOKING FOR MEMBERS OF HIS OUTLAWED PARTY.

SEP 18 1938

BERLIN REPORTS THAT HENLEIN HAD BEEN IN EGER WERE CALLED "LAUGHABLE" BY CZECHOSLOVAK POLICE IN EGER.)

AT HABERSBACH OTHER BORDER TOWN, DNB SAID HENLEIN STOPPED TO LEARN DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK

SUDETEN CRISIS.

THE DISPATCH FAILED TO MENTION WHERE IN GERMANY HENLEIN WAS STAYING.

APL SHANKS 00040 -EDS-823PED

SEP 18 1938

TRIESTE, ITALY, SEPT. 17-(AP)- AT LEAST 140,000 PERSONS, INCLUDING GERMANIC AND SLAVIC PEOPLES WHO BECAME ITALIAN CITIZENS IN THE WORLD WAR SETTLEMENT, ARE EXPECTED TO HEAR PREMIER MUSSOLINI SPEAK HERE TOMORROW.

THEY WILL GATHER IN THE MAIN SQUARE OF TRIESTE TO HEAR IL DUCE SPEAK FROM A HUGE PODIUM. THE STAND WAS LABELED WITH THE LETTER "M" IN HEROIC, IMPERIAL STYLE. THE CITY WAS DECKED WITH FLAGS AND BUNTING AND PAINTED SALUTATIONS TO THE PREMIER.

SEP 18 1938

WALLS WITHIN THE CITY AND FOR 20 MILES OUTSIDE ALONG THE HIGHWAY THAT WINDS IN ALONG THE ADRIATIC WERE FRESHLY PAINTED WITH THE WORDS "DUCE" "DUCE" IN ENORMOUS LETTERS AND WITH SUCH FASCIST SL-GANS SUCH AS "OUR FAITH IS MUSSOLINI."

THE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN TOLD IN THE PRESS THAT

SEP 18 193

A

**CAME HERE**

**ROME-BERLIN AXIS.**

SEP 18 1938

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THE GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAVE  
~~RECENTLY~~ BEEN POLITICALLY OPPOSED TO THE PRO-NAZI  
SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY. THE STATEMENT, D.N.B. SAID, WAS BEING

1938

READ BY LEAFLET FROM "PERSON TO PERSON" IN THE SUDETEN GERMAN DISTRICTS ABOUT AUSSIG, BRUEX, REICHENBURG, VABLONZ, AND WARNSDORF. IT WAS QUOTED AS FOLLOWS:

"WE OFFICIALS AND MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PARTY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA ~~WE~~ DECLARE IN THIS HOUR OF DIREST NEED OF OUR HOMELAND THAT WE DESIRE TO STRETCH OUT OUR HANDS TO OUR GERMAN ~~ENEMIES~~ COMPATRIOTS DESPITE ALL CLASS BARRIERS AND OPPOSING VIEWPOINTS HITHERTO HELD."

D.N.B. REPORTED SIGNERS OF THE STATEMENT SAID THEY NOW WERE WILLING TO ~~BE~~ PATCH UP PAST DIFFERENCES WITH THE SUDETEN GERMANY PARTY.  
SHANKS THIRD 2045..HTH..445P

SEP 18 1938

*Buchanan*  
ADD XX WOMEN  
ALL RUMANIAN FACTORIES MANUFACTURING GOODS NEEDED *have been* IN CASE OF WAR ~~WERE~~ ~~OFFICIALS~~ PUT UNDER MILITARY CONTROL, MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM AT PRESENT TO MEET CIVILIAN DEMANDS.

BUDA'S APL 02245 -EDB-550PED  
OTTAWA, SEPT.17-(CANADIAN PRESS)-PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA DECLARED TODAY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT WAS PREPARED TO "SUMMON PARLIAMENT FORTHWITH" IF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE EUROPEAN CRISIS DEMANDED.

THE PRIME MINISTER ISSUED A STATEMENT WHICH HE SAID WAS TO ANSWER INQUIRIES CONCERNING "THE POSITION OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

IN REGARD TO THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL EUROPE."

HE ENDORSED BRITISH EFFORTS TO PRESERVE EUROPE'S PEACE WHICH, HE SAID, "IS THE PRESENT AND ESSENTIAL TASK."

WM221PED

ASCH, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, SEPT. 17--(AP)--MOST PEOPLE ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS STRATEGIC GERMAN-CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER HAVE REACHED THE CONCLUSION THAT THERE WILL NOT BE WAR NOW OVER THE SUDETEN GERMAN DISPUTE.

THEY MAY BE BADLY INFORMED, BUT THAT IS WHAT THEY SAY THEY BELIEVE.

SEP 18 1938

LESS THAN A WEEK AGO THESE PEOPLE, WHO WOULD BE CAUGHT IN THE CENTER OF A CONFLICT BETWEEN GERMANY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THOUGHT OTHERWISE. GENERALLY, ~~THE~~ TENSION HAS DECREASED.

~~THE~~ THE NOW LEADERLESS SUDETENS WERE SO CERTAIN ADOLF HITLER WAS GOING TO ENTER CZECHOSLOVAKIA AS HE DID AUSTRIA THAT THEY CAUSED SUFFICIENT DISORDERS TO BRING DOWN UPON THEMSELVES

THE ARMY WITH ARMORED CARS AND TANKS. BUT HITLER HESITATED. THEIR LEADER, KONRAD HENLEIN, FLED.

SO DISMAY IS SPREADING THROUGH THE MOST ARDENT ADVOCATES OF UNION WITH GERMANY.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE SUDETENS IN THIS AREA WANTED

30.24-559

30.24-559

ANNEXATION BY GERMANY. ~~T~~ ARE SOME WHO WANTED MERELY AUTONOMY  
WITHIN THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE.

ALONG WITH THIS WEEK'S EXODUS TOWARD GERMANY THERE HAS  
BEEN ANOTHER EXODUS--~~NOW~~ ALSO OF SUDETENS--TOWARD PRAQUE. BOTH  
~~NUMBERS~~ WERE OF ABOUT EQUAL SIZE.

THE SUDETEN PARTY WAS BEING LIQUIDATED FORMALLY TODAY  
FOLLOWING THE GOVERNMENT'S DECREE OUTLAWING IT YESTERDAY. THE  
DECREE MEANT LITTLE IN EGER, THE PARTY'S NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,  
FOR ~~NUMBERS~~ TROOPS ALREADY HAD PUT THE  
HEADQUARTERS OUT OF BUSINESS.

HEADQUARTERS NOMINALLY WERE SET UP IN ASCH, BUT HENLEIN  
AND HIS LIEUTENANTS FLED IMMEDIATELY, SO THE NEW HEADQUARTERS  
NEVER FUNCTIONED.

NO SOLDIERS WERE STATIONED <sup>NEAR</sup> ~~IN~~ EITHER SIDE OF THE FRONTIER  
HERE. THE GERMAN SIDE WAS PATROLLED BY THE USUAL CUSTOMS GUARD.  
ON THE CZECHOSLOVAK SIDE, ~~SM~~ SMALL GROUPS OF SOLDIERS WERE  
STATIONED ALONG THE MAIN ROADS TO SEARCH AUTOMOBILES FOR WEAPONS.  
CROWDS OF CURIOUS GERMANS <sup>STOOD</sup> ~~STAND~~ ALL DAY AT THE FRONTIER

GAZING INTO CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BUT THEY ~~SEE~~ <sup>SAW</sup> NOTHING BUT THE  
ROOFS OF ASCH. BEER HALLS ON THE GERMAN SIDE ~~ARE~~ <sup>WERE</sup> CROWDED.

APL WHITELEATHERS FIFTH 0800 DM 6A  
BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON, SEPT 17-(AP)-ADOLF ~~HITLER~~ <sup>SEP 18 1938</sup> HAS GUNS, TANKS AND  
AIRPLANES, BUT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA HAVE BUTTER, OIL,  
COTTON, GRAIN, IRON AND COAL--AND THE LATTER WILL WIN OUT IN  
THE LONG RUN, SOME AMERICAN EXPERTS SAID TODAY.

ANALYZING THE ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH GROUP  
AS OPPOSED TO THE GERMAN-ITALIAN GROUP, THE EXPERTS CONCLUDED  
THE FIRST COMBINATION WOULD FAR OUTLAST THE SECOND IN EVENT THEY  
BECOME ENGAGED IN WAR.

THE SAME EXPERTS WHO LAST WEEK SAID HITLER WAS "TALKING THROUGH  
HIS STEEL HELMET," WHEN HE SAID A BLOCKADE OF GERMANY WOULD PROVE  
AN EXTREMELY INEFFECTIVE WEAPON, SUMMED UP THE ECONOMIC SITUATION  
OF THESE WORLD WAR ALLIES AS FOLLOWS:

GREAT BRITAIN: INSUFFICIENCY OF FOODS IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY  
OFFSET BY ABUNDANT PRODUCTION IN THE DOMINIONS WHICH CAN BE IMPORT-  
ED IF, AS IS WIDELY PRESUMED, BRITAIN RETAINS COMMAND OF THE  
SEAS. SUFFICIENCY OF COAL AND IRON. NO PETROLEUM OR COTTON  
BUT THESE, TOO, CAN BE IMPORTED THROUGH CONVOYS.

GREAT BRITAIN BEGAN LAST SPRING, THROUGH A SPECIAL ACT OF PAR-  
LIAMENT, TO STORE PRIME MATERIALS FOR USE IN CASE OF EMERGENCY.  
SHE HAS MADE MUCH PROGRESS IN TWO DIRECTIONS. LARGE STOCKS ARE  
NOW STORED UP BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND DISTRIBUTING CONCERNS HAVE  
BEEN INDUCED TO COOPERATE IN BUILDING UP PRIVATE STORES.

SOME TIME BEFORE THE ACT WENT INTO EFFECT THE GOVERNMENT UNDERTOOK TO PUT ASIDE QUANTITIES OF SUGAR AND WHALE-OIL.

FRANCE: FULL SUFFICIENCY OF FOODS, COAL AND IRON. LACKS PETROLEUM AND COTTON. FRANCE IS IN AN EVEN BETTER POSITION THAN BRITAIN.

SOVIET RUSSIA: MORE SELF-CONTAINED THAN EVEN THE UNITED STATES. HER TROUBLES WOULD COME THROUGH INADEQUATE INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE LARGE CREDITS ABROAD AND LARGE GOLD HOLDINGS WHICH COULD BE USED FOR FOREIGN PURCHASES, WHEREAS GERMANY AND ITALY HAVE RELATIVELY VERY SMALL FOREIGN HOLDINGS.

BRITAIN'S GOLD HOVERS AROUND \$2,690,000,000, AND FRANCE'S \$2,428,000,000. IN ADDITION, BRITISH SUBJECTS HAVE STOCKS AND BONDS IN THE UNITED STATES ALONE TALLING AROUND \$1,400,000,000, AND SHORT-TERM CREDITS OF AROUND \$1,000,000,000; AND FRANCE HAS SECURITIES HERE AMOUNTING TO AROUND \$300,000,000, AND SHORT-TERM CREDITS OF ABOUT \$300,000,000.

MOREOVER, BRITAIN COULD LIQUIDATE LARGE HOLDINGS IN CANADA, IF NECESSARY, AND COULD ALSO CONSCRIPT A CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY OF GOLD WHICH HAS BEEN HOARDED BY HER SUBJECTS IN THE LAST SEVEN YEARS.

THE EXPERTS SAID BRITAIN COULD PAY FOR FOREIGN PURCHASES OF NEARLY TWO YEARS THROUGH HER CREDITS ABROAD.

SM106PES NM

WASHINGTON, SEPT 17-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SERIES OF CONFERENCES ON THE TROUBLED INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, INFORMED OFFICIALS SAID TODAY, HAVE CLARIFIED THE ADMINISTRATION'S IDEAS AS TO THE POSSIBLE EFFECT OF A EUROPEAN WAR ON THE UNITED STATES.

ALTHOUGH OFFICIALS INSISTED NO CONCLUSIONS HAD BEEN REACHED, THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADVISERS WERE REPORTED IN AGREEMENT AS TO WHAT MIGHT BE THE EFFECT ON THE NEUTRALITY LAW, TRADE AGREEMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

THESE ASPECTS WERE DISCUSSED AT A TWO-HOUR CABINET SESSION YESTERDAY. EARLIER MR. ROOSEVELT HAD CONFERRED WITH SECRE-

TARIFF HULL AND MORGENTHAU AND, SEPARATELY, WITH NORMAN H. DAVIS, CROSS CHAIRMAN WHO FORMERLY WAS AMERICAN AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE IN EUROPE.

STEPHEN F. EARLY, PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY, WHO DISCLOSED THE SUBJECTS OF THE CABINET DISCUSSION, EMPHASIZED THAT THERE WAS NO "WAR SCARE." HE SAID THE DISCUSSIONS DID NOT GO BEYOND THESE MATTERS.

THOUGH NOT MINIMIZING THE GRAVITY OF THE EUROPEAN SITUATION, OFFICIALS SEEMED IN ACCORD THAT THE BEST ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES AT PRESENT WAS TO KEEP QUIET.

HOW GRAVELY THE SITUATION WAS REGARDED, HOWEVER, WAS INDICATED BY THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION TO CANCEL HIS SCHEDULED CONSTITUTION DAY ADDRESS TODAY AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., SO AS TO REMAIN IN THE CAPITAL. HE ARRANGED INSTEAD TO SPEAK BY RADIO. EDITORS: 10:15 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, ALL MAJOR CHAINS).

THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS NOT YET RECEIVED AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CHAMBERLAIN-HITLER MEETING, BUT THE IMPRESSION IS GROWING IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HERE THAT THE BRITISH AND GERMAN LEADERS DISCUSSED NOT ONLY THE CZECH-GERMAN DISPUTE, BUT ALSO A GENERAL EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT DESIGNED, IN CHAMBERLAIN'S EYES, TO PROMOTE PERMANENT PEACE.

THERE WAS SPECULATION WHETHER CHAMBERLAIN HAD BROUGHT BRITAIN DIRECTLY INTO THE SETTLEMENT, POSSIBLY THROUGH A COLONIAL ANGLE.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS HERE WERE FOLLOWING THE DEVELOPMENTS CLOSELY, BUT MOST, LIKE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, WERE CHARY OF PUBLIC COMMENT.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN POLICY WAS CRITICIZED, HOWEVER, BY REP. FISH (R-NY) WHO SAID IN A BROADCAST ADDRESS THAT IT HAD ERRONEOUSLY ENCOURAGED GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO BELIEVE THE UNITED STATES WOULD JOIN THEM IN EVENT OF A EUROPEAN WAR.

HE REFERRED TO THE PRESIDENT'S CHICAGO ADDRESS LAST OCTOBER

30.24-561

30.24-561

ADVOCATING A QUARANTINE OF AGGRESSOR NATIONS AND SAID THE ADMINISTRATION'S FOREIGN POLICY HAD BEEN ONE OF "BLUFF AND BLUSTER."

"IT HAS ALARMED THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND CAUSED A WAR PSYCHOLOGY TO SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE NATION," HE SAID.

SENATOR TYDINGS (D-MD) PREDICTED CONGRESS WOULD BE CALLED INTO SESSION IMMEDIATELY IF EUROPE WENT TO WAR. HE EXPRESSED THE OPINION CONGRESS WOULD "HAVE ITS HANDS FULL" IN CHARTING A COURSE WHICH WOULD PREVENT THIS COUNTRY BEING DRAWN INTO ANY SUCH CONFLICT.

HY154AES

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 16-(AP)-FEDERAL OFFICIALS BRUSHED UP TODAY ON THE GOVERNMENT'S VAST POWERS FOR CONTROL OF AMERICAN FINANCES IN CASE OF A EUROPEAN WAR.

THEY MADE IT PLAIN, HOWEVER, THE EXTRAORDINARY POWERS AUTHORIZED BY LAW WOULD BE EMPLOYED ONLY IN A SERIOUS EMERGENCY AND INSISTED NO RESTRICTIONS WOULD BE IMPOSED AUTOMATICALLY IF WAR BREAKS OUT ABROAD.

BESIDES THE AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT TO EMBARGO SHIPMENTS OF MUNITIONS TO BELLIGERENTS UNDER THE NEUTRALITY ACT, FINANCIAL AGENCIES OF THE GOVERNMENT COULD TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS IN EVENT OF A MAJOR WAR:

30.24

1. THE SECURITIES COMMISSION COULD CLOSE THE STOCK EXCHANGES FOR 10 DAYS ON ITS OWN INITIATIVE AND FOR 30 DAYS WITH THE PRESIDENT'S APPROVAL.

2. THE TREASURY COULD IMPOSE FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL TO REGULATE THE TRANSFER OF FUNDS FROM AND TO THIS COUNTRY.

3. THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD COULD CURB SPECULATION BY RESTRICTING OR PROHIBITING THE USE OF BANK CREDIT FOR MARGIN TRADE-

ING.

4. THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION HAS VIRTUALLY BLANKET AUTHORITY TO BUY SECURITIES AND TO FINANCE OTHER AGENCIES. THIS COULD BE UTILIZED IF FOREIGN HOLDERS OF AMERICAN SECURITIES TRIED TO LIQUIDATE IMMEDIATELY OR IF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS SEQUESTERED AMERICAN HOLDINGS OF THEIR NATIONALS TO GET CASH FOR SUPPLIES.

SOME OFFICIALS SAID THE LATTER DEVICE MIGHT BE USED WIDELY BECAUSE THE JOHNSON ACT PROHIBITS WAR DEBT DEFAULTERS FROM BORROWING ANY MORE MONEY HERE UNTIL THEY PAY UP.

A HIGH TREASURY OFFICIAL SAID RECENTLY IT WAS LIKELY THE TREASURY WOULD RESTRICT THE BUYING AND SELLING OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES TO SOME EXTENT IF A EUROPEAN WAR CAUSED HUGE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENTS OF FUNDS.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE, ALLIED WITH THIS COUNTRY SINCE 1936 IN THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT FOR MONETARY STABILIZATION, PROBABLY WOULD BE CONSULTED IMMEDIATELY ON THE FUTURE OF THAT UNDERSTANDING.

TO PREVENT DEMORALIZATION OF THE MARKET IN EVENT FOREIGN HOLDERS OF SECURITIES ATTEMPTED TO UNLOAD PRECIPITATELY, OFFICIALS SAID THE GOVERNMENT PROBABLY WOULD SPONSOR FORMATION OF AN INVESTMENT POOL TO BUY UP THE FOREIGN SECURITIES. THUS THE LIQUIDATION COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED IN AN ORDERLY MANNER.

FOREIGNERS HAVE BEEN SENDING HUNDREDS OF MILLION DOLLARS TO THE UNITED STATES IN RECENT WEEKS IN THE HOPE THAT THEIR WEALTH WOULD BE SECURE HERE. IN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF SEPTEMBER, THE TREASURY BOUGHT \$276,025,315 WORTH OF GOLD, INDICATING ABOUT THAT MUCH FOREIGN MONEY WAS SENT HERE. THE TOTAL OF FOREIGN-OWNED SECURITIES HERE HAS BEEN ESTIMATED IN EXCESS OF \$7,600,000,000.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 17-(AP)-DIPLOMATS STRIVING TO PREVENT THE WORLD FROM BEING PLUNGED INTO ANOTHER GREAT WAR ARE HAUNTED BY MEMORIES OF THE LAST WORLD CONFLICT. HERE IS WHAT IT COST IN HUMAN LIVES AND SUFFERING, ACCORDING TO WAR DEPARTMENT COMPILATIONS:

ALLIES SEP 18 1938	KILLED AND DIED	WOUNDED	PRISONERS AND MISSING	TOTAL CASUALTIES
RUSSIA	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000	9,150,000
FRANCE	1,357,800	4,266,000	537,000	6,160,800
BRITISH EMPIRE	908,371	2,090,212	191,652	3,190,235
ITALY	650,000	947,000	600,000	2,197,000
UNITED STATES	126,000	234,300	4,500	350,300
JAPAN	300	907	3	1,210
RUMANIA	335,706	120,000	80,000	535,706
BELGIUM	13,716	44,686	34,659	93,061
OTHER ALLIES	60,222	177,899	183,276	413,397
CENTRAL POWERS				
GERMANY	1,773,700	4,216,058	1,152,800	7,142,558
AUSTRO-HUNGARY	1,200,000	3,620,000	2,200,000	7,020,000
TURKEY	325,000	400,000	250,000	975,000
BULGARIA	87,500	152,390	27,029	266,919
TOTAL ALL POWERS	8,538,315	21,219,452	7,750,919	37,494,186

## GERMANY.

A BRIEF, GUARDED COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS KEY MINISTERS HAD BEEN IN AN ALMOST CONTINUOUS 12-HOUR CONFERENCE WITH THE FRENCH PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER AND HIS FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BONNET, SAID ONLY THAT THEY HAD REACHED A "COMPLETE AGREEMENT" ON A POLICY TO BE ADOPTED "WITH A VIEW TO PROMOTING A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK QUESTION."

IT ADDED SIGNIFICANTLY THAT THE "TWO GOVERNMENTS HOPE THAT THEREAFTER IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO CONSIDER A MORE GENERAL SETTLEMENT IN THE INTERESTS OF EUROPEAN PEACE."

TO INFORMED OBSERVERS THE COMMUNIQUE INDICATED, HOWEVER, THAT THE TWO GREAT EUROPEAN DEMOCRACIES HAD DECIDED AGAINST FIGHTING TO PRESERVE THE UNITY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA AS THAT COUNTRY IS NOW CONSTITUTED.

DESPITE OFFICIAL SECRECY THROWN ABOUT THE MINISTERIAL DECISIONS AND FRANCE WOULD SEEK TO INDUCE THE CZECH REPUBLIC TO HAVE GUARANTEE IN GERMANY HER TERRITORY WHICH IS PREPONDERANTLY GERMAN-POPULATED.

IN RETURN, THIS REPORT SAID, BRITAIN AND FRANCE WOULD PROPOSE THAT THEY TOGETHER WITH GERMANY, ITALY, POLAND, HUNGARY AND RUMANIA GIVE A SEVEN-POWER GUARANTEE AGAINST VIOLATION TO NEW BOUNDARIES OF THE NATION OF THE CZECHS AND SLOVAKS.

THIS REPORT SAID THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY THIS PROPOSAL WOULD CANCEL HER DEFENSIVE ALLIANCES WITH RUSSIA AND FRANCE IN EXCHANGE FOR THE SEVEN-POWER GUARANTEE.

THE CZECH-GERMAN CONFLICT WAS NOT SOLVED, HOWEVER BY THE BRITISH-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

EVEN IF HITLER ACCEPTS THE ANGLO-FRENCH TERMS IT WAS UNCERTAIN IF CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD MAKE THE CONCESSIONS DEMANDED EVEN THOUGH REFUSAL PROVOKED A NAZI INVASION.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK GOVERNMENT WARNED BRITAIN AND FRANCE AS THEIR

# Anglo-French Parley, Yielding to Hitler

FOURTH LEAD BRITISH

BY J.C. STARK

LONDON, SEPT. 19--(MONDAY)--(AP)--BRITAIN AND FRANCE APPARENTLY DECIDED TODAY TO DROP RESISTANCE TO ALL OR PART OF ADOLF HITLER'S DEMANDS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

IN RETURN THEY HOPED TO GET A GENERAL EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT WITH

Retakes on Roll #8

30.24 - 427

449

511

1,000,000 men will be in the field on fall maneuvers by mid-September.

It was reported unofficially that the commission might take steps to put the French army on a mobile footing, should it be necessary to back up promises to defend Czechoslovakia if she were invaded by Germany.

The Cabinet yesterday re-affirmed that promise unanimously, a foreign ministry spokesman announced.

The commission's forty-four members form so large a percentage of the total number of deputies that it often is called the Little Chamber, and it was said to be concerned particularly with the accelerated preparations along the French frontier.

The unheralded visit of Chancellor Hitler to the border Monday, opposite a point where French troops now are maneuvering, increased that concern.

## DALADIER PICKS POSSIBLE FOES AND WAR ALLIES

French Premier Said To Have Named Germany, Italy And Hungary

Tells Chamber Army Group England, Russ And Czechs Are Friends

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Aug. 31—Members of the Chamber Army Committee disclosed tonight that Premier Edouard Daladier by implication had aligned Germany, Italy and Hungary as potential enemies of France in a possible European war.

As allies of France, members said, Daladier grouped England, Russia and Czechoslovakia.

The Premier, who also is National Defense Minister, spoke at a secret session of the forty-four-man committee of the Chamber of Deputies, called to consider the effect on France of the unprecedented maneuvers in Germany.

Used Secret Information

It was indicated he used information gathered by French diplomats and secret agents for a detailed analysis of the potential opposing forces should war arise from the minority dispute in Czechoslovakia.

confederation stands. It said a confederation congress would be summoned "eventually" to consider a means of meeting "this attack on social legislation."

Previously Daladier had told the Army Committee at its afternoon session that the French military machine was at its highest efficiency since the World War.

Presented Questionnaire

A questionnaire, said to have been approved previously by Daladier, was submitted to the Premier-Defense Minister by Committee Chairman Edmond Miellet.

Replying to it, Daladier drew a complete picture of the European crisis centering on relations between Germany and Czechoslovakia and guardedly furnished some facts and figures on German, Italian and other armed forces which had been gathered by the French secret service.

Daladier also outlined France's own defense plans on all frontiers, including the Pyrenees.

Called Into Session

Parliament is in recess until late in autumn, but the Army Committee was called into session on the insistence of an Alsatian Deputy, Alfred Wallach, that it was necessary to ascertain France's military position in the face of German maneuvers unprecedented since the World War.

Daladier's report did not stop with strictly military information. An official communique said he gave the Deputies "details on war stocks and supplies, on labor and on industry of the principal foreign powers."

The Premier reviewed production figures of French arms factories, emphasizing an increase in their output last year through greater efficiency and extension of working hours.

Army Head Watches Maneuvers

As the Premier addressed the grave-faced committeemen in Bourbon Palace, Maj. Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, chief of the general staff, and members of his staff watched mock warfare in the Besancon area near the strategic intersection of the Swiss, German and French frontiers.

Some 30,000 soldiers were engaged in the exercises. Foreign observers found it highly significant that emphasis in the games was placed on steady attack instead of the usual division between attack and defense.

Bonnet Sees Bullitt

It was pointed out that France's immediate concern was not the fear she might be attacked by Germany, but that she herself might be forced to attack Germany in event of a Nazi blow against Czechoslovakia, with whom she has a mutual assistance pact.

Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, conferred this afternoon with United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt and Soviet Russian Ambassador Jacob

Surits.

The Foreign Office said Bullitt called on a "general information visit."

## BRITISH PRESSURE USED ON SUDETENS

Mission In Praha To Get Henlein To Be More Conciliatory

Belief There Will Be No War Gains Ground In Czechoslovakia

[By the Associated Press]

Praha, Aug. 31—Britain's unofficial mission to mediate the dispute between the Czechoslovak Government and the Germanic minority today put pressure on the leaders of the Sudeten German party to show greater willingness to negotiate.

F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, adviser to Viscount Runciman, mediator-in-chief, conferred with Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten German party leader, this afternoon at Marienbad. Later Runciman was visited by Ernst Kundt, a subleader and member of the Czechoslovak Parliament.

There was no disclosure of the specific subjects discussed at either conference, but it was known both Kundt and Henlein were urged to accept the latest Government proposals as a basis for negotiation.

Nazis Reported Split

A growing split in the Nazi-styled Sudeten party complicated solution of the dispute in which the party leadership, supported by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, has demanded autonomy for the 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans which the Praha Government has been unwilling to concede.

The radical element of the party wanted to reject a Government compromise suggestion, but a more conservative faction, fearful of a war which would be fought in Sudetenland, has urged acceptance of the Government's proposals as a basis for discussion.

The more conservative wing is following the leadership of Kundt as opposed to the following of Deputy Karl Frank. Henlein has not spoken the decisive word.

Await British Word

The Sudeten Government negotiations made little progress because Berlin's reaction to a message borne today from London by the British Ambassador to Germany was awaited. This is supposed to be a British admonition that Germany not resort to arms in support of the minority.

It all simmered down to the question

of what Hitler's intentions were and no one in Czechoslovakia appeared to know. But the strain on the ordinary Czechoslovak citizen was lessened. A belief that there would be no war was gaining ground.

Czechoslovakia's several minorities today began demanding to know precisely what the Government's new compromise proposals are. These other minorities include Hungarians, Ruthenians and Poles.

No Official Report Of Plan

There has been no specific announcement, but the Foreign Office and other Government bureaus, without committing themselves, have permitted the impression to gain currency that the Government has proposed self-governing cantons in the fashion of the Swiss Federation.

Members of the Hungarian minority led by Janos Esterhazy, and Sudeten Germans both said they had no official knowledge of the Government's plans.

Minority leaders charged that the Government was giving the world the impression of willingness to compromise, but actually it was avoiding a specific definition of its proposals.

Whatever the plan may be, the Sudeten party issued a categorical denial that the Government compromise had been rejected.

"We want to see it first," said a party spokesman.

## Moscow Paper Urges Nations

### To Take "Practical Measures"

Editorial Asks Democracies To Agree On Some Collective Action In Nazi-Czech Crisis

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Aug. 31—The Journal De Moscou, which usually reflects the Soviet Government's foreign policy views, today asserted "concerted practical measures" by the great powers were necessary to prevent German aggression in Czechoslovakia, "not mere diplomatic conversations."

The publication's editorial was interpreted in some quarters to mean Soviet Russia, linked with Czechoslovakia and France by mutual-assistance pacts, would wash her hands of any responsibility in the present crisis unless France and Great Britain agree on some collective action.

"Hitler considers the operation of the Soviet-Czech mutual-assistance pact as conditioned on prior French aid to Czechoslovakia—the victim of aggression," the journal said.

Expects France To Stay Out

"For this reason he expects that if France remains passive, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, being no longer formally bound, possibly might abstain from intervening in the con-

"Whether these considerations which are true or not, it is evidently useless to expect from Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain any declaration—and even less any action—which could be capable of frustrating these calculations.

"Sir John Simon's speech at Lanark shows this clearly.

"The policy of Laissez Faire and even encouragement to aggression, which has been systematically adopted by the bourgeois democracies, has only excited the appetites of aggressors and confirmed them in the certainty their acts will go unpunished."

Points To Litvinoff Address

A joint examination of the present situation by countries interested in preserving the existing order in Europe and the adoption of "concerted practical measures" is necessary, the paper said, "not mere diplomatic conversations."

The Journal recalled that Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar, in a speech last June diagnosed the central European situation as "not dangerous in particular for the U. S. S. R., but primarily for the little countries and secondly for the states responsible for post-war international order—that is England and France.

Navy Purge Completed

Should a general conflict grow out of the Czechoslovak crisis, the Red Navy will be prepared to play an active role by having swept its decks clean of "wreckers and enemies of the people."

Evidence is accumulating that the purge revealed February 23 by Klement Voroshiloff, Commissar of War, has virtually eliminated the influence of those who advocated a cautious naval policy, stressed coast defense preparations and discouraged plans for long-range naval operations.

Some foreign military observers who have been closely watching changes of navy personnel say nearly sixty per cent. of all officers above the grade of captain have been replaced in the past year.

Commissar Voroshiloff indicated in February the execution of Admiral Vladimir R. Orloff, former commander-in-chief of the Red navy, who

was reported removed from his post September 30, 1937, and Admiral A. K. Sivkoff, who recently had been replaced as commander of the Baltic fleet.

Other Admirals Removed

Besides those two liquidations, numerous other officers have been removed. They include Admiral M. V. Victoroff, who succeeded Orloff as commander-in-chief a few months ago, and Vice-Admiral Yakoff, chief of the Caspian flotilla.

The Soviet Commissar for Naval Affairs, Peter Alexandrovich Smirnov, is missing, and also Commissar Arasov of the political administration of the Pacific fleet, and Admiral Popov, chief of staff of the Pacific fleet.

An article published Sunday in the navy newspaper Red Fleet, indicated many officers had been eliminated because they had espoused "defeatist" theories of naval strategy or had attempted to spread such theories at the instigation of foreign intelligence services.

BERLIN, AUG. 31—(AP)—THE OLD ALLIES, BEER AND

POLITICS, ARE HAND-IN-HAND IN THE SUDETEN GERMAN CONFLICT.

SUDETEN BEER IS BEING USED FOR PROPAGANDA IN GERMANY.

ADVERTISERS MUST SAY SUDETEN BEER IS NOT FOREIGN

BEER."

BERLIN BEER HALLS WHERE IT IS SOLD HAVE PROPAGANDA

1538  
CARDS WITH MAPS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA SHOWING WHERE "THREE AND A HALF MILLION GERMANS LIVE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BORDER POSTS."

THE CARDS GIVE "IMPORTANT FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT SUDETEN ~~GERMAN~~ GERMAN BEER."

*Statements*  
AMONG THESE ~~FACTS~~ ARE THAT THE SUDETENS ARE "WAGING A HEAVY FIGHT OVER THEIR HOMELAND AND THEIR JOBS, BUT THEY HOLD THEIR GERMAN CULTURE IN HIGH ESTEEM AND FIGHT FOR IT."

ALSO:

"IN THE PURE GERMAN SECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA LIVE MORE GERMANS THAN DANES IN DENMARK, NORWEGIANS IN NORWAY OR GREEKS IN GREECE. IT HAS ALMOST AS MANY INHABITANTS AS SWITZERLAND. SUDETEN GERMANY IS TWICE AS BIG AS SAXONY, IS ~~BIGGER~~ BIGGER THAN ALSACE-LORRAINE AND AS LARGE AS BELGIUM."

APL WHITELEATHERS 01145 MM R2KA  
STUTTGART, GERMANY, AUG 31-(AP)-JOSEPH BUERCKEL, ADOLF HITLER'S

FEDERAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE REUNION OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY, SIGNIFICANTLY STRESSED THE NAZI "BLOOD TO BLOOD" DOCTRINE TODAY AS APPLYING TO SUDETEN

GERMANS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

"BLOOD PREVAILS OVER BAYONETS," HE TOLD THE GERMANS ABROAD CONGRESS. "OUR NEW NATIONAL DYNAMIC FORCES TAKES NO HEED OF ARTIFICIAL FRONTIERS."

"THE CASE OF AUSTRIA SHOWS THAT ONLY STATES SUPPORTED BY STRONG PEOPLES HAVE A RIGHT TO EXIST. THE NATIONAL IDEAL IS WELTANSCHAUUNG

(WORLD OUTLOOK) OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, WHETHER THE WORLD LIKES IT OR NOT. WHAT OTHERS SAY CANNOT ALTER FACTS.

"THIS WELTANSCHAUUNG FIGHTS FOR ITS RIGHTS TO EXIST--IT REFUSES TO BE FORCED INTO A FOREIGN STRAITJACKET.

"THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY, TOO, HAS FORMED A SOLID FRONT TO FIGHT FOR EXISTENCE."

REFERRING TO THE WESTERN FRONTIER, WHOSE FORTIFICATIONS HITLER HAS JUST BEEN INSPECTING, BUERCKEL SAID, "WE AREN'T PREPARING FOR WAR BUT WANT TO PREVENT IT."

CHOOSING THE CONGRESS FOR AN ACCOUNT OF HIS STEWARTSHIP IN WHAT NOW IS KNOWN AS OSTMARK (EAST MARCH OF GERMANY), BUERCKLE LAMBASTED FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS FOR STORIES ABOUT PERSECUTIONS OF JEWS AND CATHOLICS IN AUSTRIA.

"THE PRESS HAD BETTER CONFINE ITSELF TO PERSECUTIONS BY JEWS ABROAD OF ALL THAT'S GERMAN," HE SAID SARCASTICALLY.

MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE IN AUSTRIA, HE ADMITTED.

"PRICES OF COMMODITIES MUST COME DOWN, CHURCH DIFFERENCES MUST FINALLY BE STRAIGHTENED OUT AND--THERE STILL ARE TOO MANY JEWS AMONG US."

BE855PFD  
CRISIS BOX

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AUG. 31

MUCH OF EUROPE FEARED TODAY A WAR WOULD BREAK OUT OVER THE DISPUTE BETWEEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND HER GERMAN-SPEAKING MINORITY. HERE IS WHAT THE DISPUTE IS ABOUT:

ALONG THE BORDER OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CARVED FROM THE REMAINS OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR TO GIVE CZECHS AND SLOVAKS INDEPENDENCE, ARE SOME 3,500,000 SUDETEN GERMANS--SO-CALLED BECAUSE THEY LIVE SOUTH OF THE SUDETES MOUNTAINS.

IN HIS PARLIAMENT SPEECH OF FEBRUARY 20, REICHSCHEHRER ADOLF HITLER DECLARED THAT TO THE GERMAN REICH BELONGED THE PROTECTION OF 10,000,000 GERMANS ALONG THE BORDER WHO COULD NOT OBTAIN FOR THEMSELVES "THE RIGHTS TO GENERAL, HUMAN, POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL FREEDOM."

"GENERAL RIGHTS" HE DEFINED AS "SELF-DETERMINATION OF PEOPLES," THE SLOGAN OF PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON WHO URGED THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT.

whether the dock workers would be mobilized and required to work under military order, but the decree gives the Premier that power.

Sengalese troops have been used on the week-ends to keep perishable merchandise moving, but the Government decided the army should take over entire control.

The action was seen as closely connected with the Czechoslovak crisis.

Smooth operation of French communications with its North African reservoir of troops and raw materials is vital to the national defense. Requisition of the port came only a few hours after the highest ranking French officials of Tunisia and Morocco were ordered to cut short their vacations in France and go back to their posts.

## 50 British Warships Begin Drill

### Part of Home Fleet Starts Usual Cruise of Ten Weeks in North Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Half a hundred warships of Britain's home fleet steamed out of Portsmouth and other home bases today for a cruise of ten weeks in the North Sea, fully provisioned and armed for active service at any moment, as usual.

The 33,500-ton battleship *Queen Elizabeth*, flagship of Admiral Sir Charles M. Forbes, fleet commander-in-chief, led the procession of fighting ships northward.

Until November 17 the fleet will operate from its old world war bases, Invergordon, Rosyth and Scapa Flow—the last famous for the sinking there of Germany's wartime fleet. (The rebuilt German navy began "routine" maneuvers in another part of the North Sea on August 26.)

#### Gun Practice Chief Object.

For the first time, the fleet had with it the aircraft carrier *Argus* carrying radio-controlled "Queen Bee" planes, targets for actual anti-aircraft fire. Informed sources said that anti-aircraft practice would form the principal problem of these maneuvers.

Conforming with the practice of recent years, all ships were fully equipped with stores and ammunition for any emergency.

The Admiralty announced a last-minute change in the program of the cruise—described as the usual fall exercises—to make sure that both the eastern and western approaches to the English Channel will be closely guarded during the next two weeks.

Admiral Forbes, commander-in-chief, decided to send the battleship *Royal Oak* and the Fourth Destroyer Flotilla to Portland, the powerful naval station almost directly opposite Cherbourg, France. The Admiralty said the sudden

change, for which Admiral Forbes was solely responsible, was made to give the *Royal Oak* a shakedown following a number of changes in personnel, including a new captain.

#### German Fleet in North Sea.

The ten weeks' fall cruise started today. It was described by the Admiralty as absolutely normal and will take many craft off the Scottish coast for fleet exercises in gunnery and torpedo firing in the North Sea. (The German fleet began routine maneuvers in another part of the North Sea August 26.)

The *Royal Oak* will not make an actual shakedown cruise but will remain in Portland to enable the new personnel to get accustomed to the ship before proceeding north to Invergordon on Cromarty Firth, where the British grand fleet spent

STIRING-WENDEL, France, On the Maginot Line, Sept. 6.—The reinforced armies of France and Germany, their exact strengths closely guarded secrets, stood watch over the border zones tonight, awaiting the outcome of the Czechoslovak crisis.

Germany and France have taken military measures unparalleled in recent years. The French have even gone so far as to mine a number of railroad and highway bridges along their frontier zone. This precaution caused loud laughter from Germans talking to Frenchmen from behind the high wire barricades that mark the frontier at Rosbruck, near Forbach.

"We have no intention of attacking France," a husky German customs guard at Rosbruck said, "but we are taking plenty of defensive precautions."

German troops garrisoned in the new Siegfried line apparently were engaged in manoeuvres around their new positions. At Stiring-Wendel frontier station several rounds of machine-gun fire and occasional rifle shots could be heard in the hills above Saarbrücken.

"They have been doing a lot of that in the last few days," a chief of French Mobile Guards at the

border said. "They should know they can't scare us."

One of the most striking things in the Maginot zone is the few troops that are seen moving along the roads. The normal garrison of the line is generally given at about 100,000 men, but officers in the zone said they thought 350,000 would be a "conservative" estimate of the garrison's strength.

Along the ruggedly fortified line, however, the biggest group of soldiers seen marching in uniform was below 100. But the barracks are filled to capacity, and the underground forts were said by officers to have all the troops they could accommodate.

Troop trains brought thousands of reservists up to the line but dropped them off at tiny hamlets where they disappeared underground. While truck trains of supplies moved up.

But with the real fortifications of the Maginot line several miles from the border, the only French soldiers Germans could see were a few sentries around the little cement pill-boxes along the Rhine, at Strasbourg and in the Moselle Valley. The only German soldiers Frenchmen could see were the few stationed at the new blockhouse beside each road leading into Germany.

#### THE 8 KARLSBAD DEMANDS

Henlein Asked Autonomy for Sudeten Territory

## Big French and German Forces at Border; Soldiers Gibe at Moves on Opposite Sides

By The Associated Press.

The Henleinist party's eight demands on the Czechoslovak Government, which have figured so prominently in the Prague negotiations, were put forward by Konrad Henlein in a speech at the conference of his Sudeten German party in Karlsbad April 24. They were:

1. Full equality of Sudeten Germans and Czechs, that is, abandonment of the fundamental conception that Czechoslovakia is a Czechoslovak State with a German minority.

2. Recognition of "the Sudeten group of the German race" as a unified "legal personality" to enable it to defend its position of equality in the State.

3. Establishment and recognition of the boundaries of the territory in Czechoslovakia settled by Germans.

4. German autonomy throughout this territory in every department of public life.

5. Particular legal guarantees for those settled outside "the closed settlement area" of their race.

6. Removal of "all injustices done to the Sudeten Germans since 1918 and reparation for all damage they have suffered thereby."

7. German State employes for all German districts.

8. Full liberty for Germans to proclaim their Germanism and their adherence to "the ideology of Germans."

ment for our people had begun.

#### First Party Convention

One year after this catastrophe a new symbol arose from the chaos of misfortune and despair. Destiny had called me to carry this. Four years later the first party convention of the Nazi movement was held . . .

Now we meet again for the tenth time. What, however, my fellow citizens, has become of Germany since!

Does it not seem as if destiny prescribed this road for the German people and Reich in order to purify and ripen us all for this greater community of all Germans which in the future is to be looked upon as a prerequisite for continuation of our people? . . .

Perhaps in the future one may speak of a miracle that destiny worked on us. Be that as it may, at the beginning of this miracle stood belief—the belief in the eternal German nation. . . .

The creative bearer of this rebirth is the National Socialist party. . . .

It had to cleanse Germany of all parasites for whom the distress of the Fatherland and of the people was a source of personal enrichment.

It had to recognize the eternal values of blood and soil and raise

## Excerpts From Hitler's Proclamation to Party

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 6 (A. P.).—Outstanding passages from Chancellor Adolf Hitler's proclamation today at the tenth annual Nazi party congress follow:

We came to Nuremberg this year more deeply moved than ever before. For many years the party conventions have not only been a festival of joy and pride but have become a source of consciousness.

Old fighters come here in the joyful hope to see again many old acquaintances of the "long struggle for power, and thus they greet themselves in this city as fighting comrades of the greatest German revolution.

This year, for the first time, the circle has been drawn much wider.

The National Socialist Reich has absorbed new German fellow citizens. Many of them are in our midst for the first time in this sacred hour . . .

It was in these months twenty years ago that Germany's internal decay began. It was not an external enemy that broke our front, but creeping poison in the interior started the decay.

The weakness of a half-way government thus became the reason for the greatest catastrophe for the people and the State in our history. A few months later, Germany already seemed lost forever. A period of deepest depression and shameful discouragement

them to the level of the governing laws of our life. It had to begin to fight against the greatest enemy that threatened to destroy our people: the international Jewish world enemy. Its task was to cleanse the German nation

tion, our race and our culture from this enemy. . . .

#### No Pacts Desired

Several weeks ago an English paper wrote that I had a burning desire to conclude a pact with several States on various subjects, because otherwise it would not have been possible for me to appear before the party convention this year.

I never had nor have this intention.

I come before you, my old party comrades, not with a pact but with seven new German districts of my own homeland.

It is a greater Germany that in these days appears for the first time in Nuremberg, as the insignia of the old Reich have returned into this old German city.

They were carried here and accompanied by six and a half million Germans who, today, spiritually unite here with all other men and women of our people.

Stronger than ever, they are embraced by happy consciousness of membership in a great, indissoluble community. What every man carries within himself, all carry. . . .

The return of Austria into the Greater German Reich gives us an additional task for the coming here. Politically, the construc-

tion of National Socialism in this territory can be regarded as essentially completed.

#### Hopes to End Unemployment

Economically, its [Austria's] incorporation in the large sphere and powerful rhythm of German life will make rapid progress.

Several months ago I expressed the confident hope that we would succeed in removing unemployment in this section of the Reich in from three to four years.

Today, I can be more precise about this hope: already at the end of next year the unemployment crisis in Austria will be completely overcome.

Today, we are only suffering from two real economic troubles: First, the need of laborers, and especially skilled laborers in industry and, second, the need of farm hands. . . .

Through the grace of God, this year we have an abundant harvest. Through the energetic measures of Goering [Field Marshal Hermann Goering, head of the Four-Year Plan for German self-sufficiency] it has been possible in spite of bad harvests in preceding years to enter the new year with large reserves.

With these reserves and the rich yields of this year's crops we

without food worries for to come. However, we want to remain frugal. It is our will to store a reserve of bread grain which, under all circumstances, will protect us from every need. . . .

In addition, I ask you, my fellow countrymen, to consider: Whatever the future may bring, one thing is certain—one cannot foretell what world economic relations will be. For if it should occur to other people instead of

increasing their production to destroy it, then a shortage of exchange goods will sooner or later ruin this so-called world trade.

#### Assails Democratic Plans

It is, therefore, more important to keep one's own economy in order, which is, at the same time, the best contribution for possible betterment of world trade. World trade will not be revived through seemingly learned but in reality meaningless phrases of Democratic statesmen, but only can be aided through the putting into order of their own slowly dying Democratic economic life.

So long as statesmen, instead of worrying about their production and bringing their own economics to order, prefer to argue with the authoritarian States in general phrases of partly schoolmasterly and partly fault-finding content, they not only do nothing for restoration of the so-called world economy, and especially world trade, but on the contrary harm it.

Germany in any case can say of itself that thanks to its continued increasing internal production it has become not only an increasing buyer of its own products but also of foreign products. . . .

On the whole, German economy is being so constructed that at any time it can be completely independent from other countries and stand on its own feet.

#### No Fear of Blockade

And this is succeeding. The idea of blockading Germany can even now be buried as an entirely ineffective weapon. The National Socialist State, with energy that is peculiar to it, has drawn lessons from the lessons of the World War. And now as before we hold to the fundamental principle that we would rather limit ourselves in this or that field should it become necessary in order to make ourselves independent from foreign countries.

Above all, the following decision always will stand at the top of our economic actions: security of the nation goes ahead of everything else.

Its economic existence is, therefore, to be secured materially in its fullest measure with our own standard of life and our own liv-

ing space. For only then can the German Army be in a position at all times to take the freedom and interests of the Reich under its strong protection.

And then Germany will be also of higher value as a friend and ally for any one. If I say this on the occasion of the tenth party congress, then I do it in contented satisfaction that also politically, as well as economically, the period of German isolation is over.

The Reich has great and strong world powers as friends.

#### Pleased by Italian Program

Party comrades! More threatening than ever, Bolshevik danger of the destruction of nations rises above this world. A thousand-fold, we see the activities of the Jewish virus in this world pest. . . .

I think I can say in my name and yours how deeply happy we are in face of the fact that another great European power, out of its own experience, its own decision and on its own road, shares the same conception and has drawn the most far-reaching conclusions. . . .

Whatever the way and developments the fascist and National Socialist revolutions must take because of their own obvious needs, and however independently the two historical revolutions originated and developed, it is fortunate for all of us that in all great, vital questions of our

time we find this mutual spiritual attitude, which in this world of unreason and destruction leaves us more and more humanly together.

This new spirit brings the two peoples together according to their inner convictions. . . .

#### Rejoices Over Annexation

We want to give our deepest thanks to the Almighty for the success of the union of old Austria with the new Reich. Through His bounty He has allowed the German nation a great victory without its being necessary to stake the lives or the blood of our people.

May Germans never forget that this never would have been possible without the united strength of the entire nation in National Socialism!

From the morning of March 12 the flags of the new Reich were carried over the frontiers they were no longer, as before, the insignia of a conqueror but a symbol of the all-encompassing unity of all Germans.

The war flag carried by our young army into the new districts had become the standard of victory in the hard struggle in Austria. This time an idea first conquered and united a nation!

For us and for all who come after us the country of the Germans will now always be only Greater Germany!

TRANSPORTATION. IN A SPEECH HE MADE AT THE TIME OF HIS ABSORPTION OF AUSTRIA HE SAID GERMANY WAS SO GLAD TO GET RID OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN JEWS SHE WOULD PLACE EVEN HER DE LUXE LINERS AT THEIR DISPOSAL.

GERMAN JEWS ARE NOW COMING TO THE UNITED STATES AT THE RATE OF NEARLY 100 A DAY, BUT THEIR EMIGRATION TO MOST OTHER COUNTRIES HAS BEEN COMPARATIVELY SMALL.

## ADOLF HITLER TURNS TO DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH ENGLAND

ASSERTS PRAHA OF AFFAIR NOW

NOT MASTER Charges Dilatory Tactics

WASHINGTON, SEPT 6-(AP)—SECRETARY OF STATE HULL IS SEEKING, THROUGH THE PERMANENT REFUGEE COMMITTEE SET UP IN LONDON, TO INDUCE CHANCELLOR HITLER TO PERMIT JEWS TO LEAVE GERMANY ON A METHODICAL, REGULAR QUOTA BASIS.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LONDON COMMITTEE HAVE DESCRIBED THE PRESENT TREATMENT, EXPULSION AND EMIGRATION OF JEWS AS CHAOTIC.

SPECIFICALLY, THEY WANT HITLER TO REFRAIN FROM THRUSTING SOME THOUSANDS OF JEWS UPON THE WORLD ONE MONTH AND ALLOWING ONLY A FEW GO OUT ANOTHER MONTH.

AT THE SAME TIME THEY WANT HITLER TO LIBERALIZE HIS TREATMENT OF EMIGRATING JEWS BY PERMITTING THEM TO TAKE MORE OF THEIR CAPITAL WITH THEM. THEY ARE NOW LIMITED TO EIGHT PERCENT OF THEIR HOLDINGS.

THE COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVES (MYRON C. TAYLOR, FORMERLY HEAD OF THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION IS THE AMERICAN VICE-CHAIRMAN) HOPE ALSO THAT HITLER MAY PROVIDE THE JEWS WITH FREE

suspended.

On the other hand, Hitler now will deal more intensively with Britain in an effort to convince her that the Czechoslovak Government is the master of the situation in the state. Hitler's intention the Sudeten Germans cannot be expected to owe loyalty to such a state.

News of the Mahrtsch-Ostrau incident reached Henlein as he lay abed with an attack of grippe. He arose immediately and got in touch with Hitler.

#### Hitler Enraged

The Führer, according to informed sources, was so enraged at the news that he ordered the Sudeten Germans to break off all negotiations with the Czechoslovak Government.

The thunderbolt from Czechoslovakia

the labor service whose ranks he reviewed today.

#### Speaks To Conscripts

Speaking to Germany's conscript army today, Hitler told them their spades "being wielded in the east, north and south, but especially in the west"—on the French border—were playing a vital part in German defense. His speech culminated a labor rally on the Nazi Congress' third day as 40,000 conscripts stood before him in pouring rain.

Observers interpreted his reference to labor battalions' work "especially in the west" as admission Germany has been perfecting new fortifications on the border facing France.

The bleachers were crowded with

#### And Failure To End Border Incidents

Sends Henlein Back To Probe Clash Which Led To Newest Rupture

By LOUIS F. LOCHNER

Associated Press Berlin Correspondent

Nürnberg, Germany, Sept. 7—Chancellor Adolf Hitler turned tonight to direct negotiations with Great Britain in an effort to end a border incident which he feared might lead to a European catastrophe over the Czechoslovak minority crisis.

The Führer made the move in exasperation over what he charges are dilatory tactics on the part of the Czechoslovak Government in its negotiations with the Sudeten German minority and over the Government's failure to prevent further incidents in the German border regions.

At the same time he sent Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germans, back to Czechoslovakia for a personal investigation of today's incident at Mahrtsch-Ostrau over which Sudeten German-Czechoslovak negotiations were broken off today.

Henlein, who had just arrived at the Nazi party congress here yesterday, was ordered to return in a few days. He did not give up his hotel room.

#### Negotiations Broken Off

Pending Henlein's report on the border incident to Hitler, the minority negotiations in Czechoslovakia will be

came shortly after a high Government spokesman had reported Hitler in effect previously had told Henlein concerning Prague's latest offer of concessions: "Don't accept—ask for more and you'll get it."

In dealing directly with Britain now, Hitler's aim would be to get the British to put sufficient pressure on Praha to gain maximum concessions for the Sudetens.

#### British Envoy To Stay

Significantly, Sir Neville Henderson, the British Ambassador, alone of the foreign envoys attending the Nazi congress, plans to remain at Nürnberg during the rest of this week.

While some, including Hugh Wilson, United States Ambassador, are returning tonight to Berlin and others are to be guests of the German Government on an excursion into Austria, the British diplomatic representative is holding himself in readiness for a summons from Hitler.

If Hitler knew anything about the Mahrtsch-Ostrau reports late this afternoon when he entertained foreign diplomats at tea, there was nothing in his demeanor to betray it.

#### Avoids Politics

He studiously avoided talking politics and in a brief welcome merely expressed belief that what is happening in Nürnberg is important not only to Germany but to all Europe.

The French Ambassador, Andre Francois-Poncet, responding in behalf of the diplomatic corps, said that though the diplomats represented many views they had two things in common—a great interest in Germany and a desire for peace.

Hitler then spoke individually to the diplomats, chatting animatedly about

100,000 spectators despite the down-pour.

#### Half Hour Of Meditation

After the review of drenched labor conscripts, only a sample of the hundreds of thousands enrolled in the Labor army, and Hitler's five-minute speech to them, the marching conscripts returned to Zeppelin Field for a half hour of "meditation."

Individual youths recited verses with chanted choruses that glorified Hitler as the man who awakened a sleeping Germany and to whose service all labor youths now are devoted.

Stronger than any enemy power and whatever wishes to be German must belong to Germany," the battalions chanted.

Germans were heard to mutter, "That means the Sudetens."

#### Nazi Press Shows Ire Over Border Incident

Berlin, Sept. 7 (AP)—Angry outbursts reverberated again tonight in the German press over the border incident at Mahrtsch-Ostrau, Czechoslovakia, which led to rupture of negotiations between the Czechoslovak Government and the Sudeten German minority.

Part of the press ire was based on the fact the incident occurred while the Sudeten Germans were making counter-proposals in Praha to avoid—according to inspired German comment—a definite breach.

"The situation in Czechoslovakia has become extremely acute," said the National Zeitung, organ of Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering.

#### Runciman Hoodwinked

The inspired Deutscher Dienst, cor-

Press Halls at Czechs.  
BERLIN, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—An angry German press railed at Czechoslovakia today for imposing martial law in several Sudeten man towns.

There was no official indication of intended action.

A DNB (official German news agency) dispatch from Eger, Czechoslovakia, said today that the Sudeten German party reported a total of thirteen Sudetens were killed yesterday by State police, customs and Treasury guards and communists.

The dispatch said that four Czechs also had been killed. Among Sudeten fatalities were several members of the Sudeten vigilance service.

DNE, quoted informed quarters as denying foreign reports of a partial German mobilization.

Chancellor Hitler kept his own counsel at Berchtesgaden, his Bavarian mountain home. But his mouthpiece, the newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter, led the press accounts.

"Shooting, outrages, murder, martial law," the paper blared with stories of the deaths of Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovak disturbances.

"No one can imagine that Sudeten Germans are inclined to remain in such a state," the Nazi press declared.

One person close to the Government privately defined Germany's position as one of "watchful waiting"—an attitude which "may change any minute."

"Let the world and especially our Western democracies remember what our Fuehrer said in his Nuremberg speech," he added.

Chancellor Hitler at Nuremberg on Monday night promised the Sudeten German minority of Czechoslovakia aid if they needed it to establish the right of "self-determination." He also admonished the Czechoslovak Government to negotiate an understanding with the Sudeten leaders.

Call Henlein Demand Logical.

Nazi quarters regarded yesterday's demand by Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten party leader, for revocation of martial law steps as logical demands, in view of the strained situation, but not an ultimatum.

The newspaper arguments had a familiar ring of the days before Austrian annexation—that a responsible government no longer was "master of the situation."

The Berliner Boersen Zeitung declared, for example: "With lively acclaim of a friendly press of Western democracies the Czechs maintained time and again they were in position to guarantee order and peace in the land. In what a state Czech order and peace really is—that is demonstrated by the latest bloody incidents."

Solid pages were devoted to stories

or the Sudeten deaths yesterday, with headings like these:

"Alien police, military with armored cars rage against German population."

"Increasing Czech terror." "New horrible wave of bloody terror." "Gendarmes volleys upon peaceful assemblies."

The papers contended responsibility now rests more with Paris and London because an "appeal to Czechoslovakia would be worthless."

Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's National Zeitung declared that European statesmen would

have to decide within the next few days whether denial of the right of self-determination to the Sudetens was worth fighting for.

Machine Gun Seized.

GENEVA, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The Czechoslovak delegation to the League of Nations announced today that Czech police at Schwabedach had captured a machine gun from Sudeten rioters.

The delegation said the police determined that the machine gun had been brought across the frontier from Germany.

## MACHINE GUNS USED AGAINST PRAHA TROOPS

### Soldiers Retake Police Station In Border Town After Battle

### 40 Gendarme Reinforce- ments Reported Abducted Into Germany

SEP 15 1938

[By the Associated Press]

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 14.—Thousands of Sudeten Germans armed with hand grenades, rifles, pistols and machine guns today battled Czechoslovak gendarmes at several towns in Sudetenland—some of the fatal fighting within gunshot of the German border.

An official announcement said the Sudetens' grenades and machine guns were "probably obtained from abroad."

At least twenty-three were slain and seventy-five wounded in northwest Bohemia.

2,000 Sudetens Attack

One of the most serious outbreaks

occurred at Schwaderbach, a town directly on the German border, where 2,000 Sudeten Germans launched an attack upon and occupied a gendarmerie station.

The attackers were reported to have moved in from German soil. Just before midnight tonight Schwaderbach was reported to be in the possession of Czechoslovak troops after fighting in which several were killed. The military was said to be in full control.

Private dispatches said, however, that forty Czech gendarmes had been kidnapped at Schwaderbach and taken into Germany. They were reported to have been captured by Sudeten Germans as they were rushed to the scene of fighting as reinforcements.

Sudetens Held Off

A Czechoslovak Government radio broadcast described the arms of the rioters and said the Sudetens were thoroughly organized for action bordering on rebellion.

The official report of the clash at Schwaderbach said:

"A very serious incident occurred at the frontier opposite the German city of Sachsenberg. The situation is particularly serious because the elements resisting Czechoslovak authorities are armed not only with rifles and pistols but with hand grenades and machine guns probably obtained from abroad."

Could Cross Border

"The elements combating the authorities (at Schwaderbach) were in a situation which enabled them to cross the international border at will."

"There was loss of life, but the authorities proceeded cautiously to prevent greater loss and because they did not wish to risk creating an international incident."

Government reports on the total dead and wounded in clashes since Chancellor Hitler's speech at Nuremberg Monday said the dead totaled twenty-three, of whom thirteen were Czechoslovaks, including policemen and soldiers, and ten Sudeten Germans.

Fourteen of the seventy-five wounded were listed as Sudeten Germans, thirty-seven Czechoslovak soldiers and gendarmes, and the remainder unidentified civilians.

Says Measures Are Adequate

The Government radio declared the security measures of the Government were adequate to overcome every outbreak. It was said over the radio that there were indications an organized rebellion had been attempted, otherwise such arms as were used would not have been brought out and fighting would have been on a smaller scale.

The radio announcer said, however, that reports of the battle should be accepted with reserve. He said an effort had been made to create the impression that Czechoslovakia was in a state of rebellion, but that this was not true.

There was a machine-gun battle at Eger, at the very tip of Czechoslovakia's western border jutting into Germany. Official Government reports issued tonight said the battle occurred at the Sudeten German regional party headquarters, and that after the fighting a quantity of arms of foreign manufacture were seized by Czechoslovak police.

From Prague, Sept. 15, 1938  
A dispatch to one Praha newspaper said four persons were killed in this fight at Eger.

Official Government reports late tonight said police approached the hotel housing the headquarters to make a search upon suspicion that arms were cached there. As they neared the building police were machine-gunned, whereupon they hurled hand grenades into the building and forced an entry.

Inside they said they found a clerk of the Sudeten party who had come

from Praha with ten others of the party. The others were not found.

There is martial law in effect in Eger, and courts to try offenders were expected to start operating immediately.

Earlier Sudeten party headquarters in Praha said fighting which started yesterday was continuing today at Haberspirk, with from ten to fifteen Czech gendarmes dead and probably a similar number of Sudeten Germans. The party reported heavy tanks were used to break up demonstrations.

"Warm" Fighting Admitted

A Government source denied this report, although it was said there had been "warm" fighting at this town. All was quiet now with a total of only four killed, this source added.

Police Hold Their Fire

One private report of the Schwaderbach fighting, which was not yet fully investigated, said eleven persons were killed, but other advices indicated only six to eight police had died.

Schwaderbach lies directly across the border from the German town of Sachsenberg. Hence, when the Sudetens started the attack, it was said, the police were ordered to hold their fire lest Germans on the other side of the border be injured.

Such an incident might be even more serious than the disorder which Czech authorities were trying to put down.

There were no figures on the numbers participating in scattered, minor clashes elsewhere.

Heavy Tanks Aid Police

The Praha Government, despite the proclamation of military rule for ten districts of Sudetenland, regarded the fighting today as a police action. However, heavy tanks were used to aid police at Haberspirk.

Sudeten headquarters charged that the Haberspirk fighting, which began Tuesday, resulted from "Communist provocation."

Talk of a plebiscite for the 3,500,000 Sudetens persisted in Praha, but it was generally felt that the Government would not agree to any such proposal. One Czech newspaper has said the nation would rather fight than accede to a plebiscite.

Nevertheless, there were reports that Deputy Ernst Kundt, one of Konrad Henlein's lieutenants in leadership of the Sudeten German party, was coming here to talk with Premier Milan Hodza.

Break in Negotiations

The break in negotiations between the Czechoslovak regime and the Nazi-style Sudeten party otherwise appeared complete, if not irreparable, because there was no machinery on the Sudeten side for negotiation.

Henlein, whose position at the head of the Sudeten party is comparable to the leadership Adolf Hitler exercises over Nazis in Germany, told members of the British Mediation Commission in a conference at Asch, Henlein's home, that he had decided to dissolve the committee.

Unofficial British mediators, headed by Viscount Runciman, for weeks have been trying to bring the Government and the committee together on some basis for negotiations.

Not Proper Atmosphere

Henlein told F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, Runciman's chief aide, that in view of acts of violence in the Sudeten region, the party felt that the proper atmosphere for negotiation no longer existed.

Henlein, as Fuehrer of the Sudeten party and author of the eight-point autonomy demands enunciated April 24 at Karlovy Vary, alone had authority to discuss or permit to be discussed any new approach to settlement.

After Hitler's Speech

The Praha government had come forth with a plan for cantonal self-government for most of the Sudetens when Hitler made his defiant speech last Monday night at Nuremberg. But in the midst of consideration of the government's offer last week the Sudeten committee suspended negotiating on the ground that a Sudeten Deputy had been struck by a riding car in a Sudeten police clash at Maehrisch-Osttau (Moravska Ostrava).

Later the negotiations were re-

sumed, but no progress was made pending Hitler's foreign policy pronouncements at Nuremberg. The Hitler speech, a promise of protection which many Sudetens interpreted as meaning that "the day of deliverance is at hand," brought a wave of disorders which reached their height in today's fighting.

Martial law, first declared over eight districts of Sudetenland and extended today to Komotau (Chomutov) and Graslitz (Kraslice), brought an ultimatum-like warning from Henlein last night. The note to Prague gave Premier Milan Hodza six hours in which to lift military rule and restore control to local authorities.

Prague ignored the warning and—among other precautionary measures—commandeered motor busses in Prague to rush troops into the regions under military control. Confronted with reports that several classes of army reservists had been called to bolster Czechoslovakia's armed forces, officials explained that

in normal times reservists were constantly entering or leaving active service.

Today many troops were concentrated in the turbulent border zone and Sudetenland bristled with the arms of soldiers sent there to support local police in suppressing Sudeten demonstrations. A fleet of army tanks was stationed at Eger. Many residents of the horseshoe-shaped zone jutting into Germany fled their homes and came to Prague.

### Czechoslovakia Ponders Chamberlain's Intent

Citizens Don't Want Count  
SEP 15 1938

PRAGUE, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Conflicting opinions were voiced here tonight over the scheduled conference between British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Adolf Hitler on the Czechoslovak-Sudeten crisis.

The reaction of the average Czech was that Chamberlain should not make any overture to the German Fuehrer designed to guarantee the peace of Europe if Czechoslovakia was to be sacrificed.

Informed Czechs asserted not only that any such move would be resented, but that Czechoslovakia as a nation stood ready to defend its integrity.

### Hoarding Spurs Fear Of Shortages In Praha

Food Commodities Bought Up, And  
Government Acts To Prevent

SEP 15 1938

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Hoarding prompted by war fears caused a shortage of some food commodities in Praha tonight.

Merchants said there was no food

shortage in Czechoslovakia, but that the sudden rush by householders to lay in emergency supplies caught them short-handed.

Government authorities acted immediately to prevent profiteering.

## GERMANS FIND PREMIER'S ACT UNPARALLELED

### Nation Conscious Of His- torical Significance

Of Conference  
SEP 15 1938  
By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Associated Press Berlin Correspondent

Berlin, Sept. 14.—Methodical Germans searched in vain tonight for a historical parallel to the dramatic decision of Britain's Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to visit Reichsfuehrer Hitler.

Chamberlain's eleventh-hour request and Hitler's affirmative reply for a heart-to-heart talk on the Czechoslovakia crisis was the most startling event in a day of rapid-fire developments, which included unofficial advice from the United States Consulate to American tourists to go home.

Kaiser's Telegrams Recalled

Germans agreed Kaiser Wilhelm's telegraphic exchange with Czar Nicholas of Russia on the eve of the World War was the nearest parallel to Chamberlain's action.

They found this in no wise comparable, however, to the unusualness of tomorrow's meeting between the Premier of the mighty British Empire and the undisputed master over the virile, reborn nation of 75,000,000 Germans.

Every German was conscious that history of the gravest consequence would be made between the two Government heads at Hitler's Berchtesgaden retreat in the Bavarian mountains.

No sooner had the news of Chamberlain's coming been announced than friends called one another on the telephone and groups in restaurants and theaters eagerly bought up early editions of newspapers in the hope of learning more.

That Germany again was a world power which can even induce the British Prime Minister to come into its confines at a moment of highest

international tension was more than counterbalanced by the feeling of relief at the possibility that war might yet be averted over the Czechoslovak-Sudeten dispute.

"Given the fact that the row's meeting must be of the nature of a give and take. If it were to be a one-sided proposition, they suggested that Chamberlain need not come.

At the same time, it was set forth that the least Hitler could agree to would be complete autonomy for the Sudetens within the framework of the Czechoslovak state.

While putting great hopes into the impending meeting, Germany did not put all its eggs into one basket.

Divisional army maneuvers are scheduled to start tomorrow in the mountains only a few miles from the

Czech border. These maneuvers are a part of a general scheme envisaged long before the Nürnberg party rally, which Hitler brought to a close with his historic speech Monday.

It was learned that the significance of the maneuvers may prove great in case things go wrong at Berchtesgaden.

#### Airports Regulated

As further preparedness measures, all military airports in the vicinity of Berlin were placed on emergency schedules. Not only flyers, but teachers of flying as well as mechanics were placed in barracks.

Hitherto personnel of these airports, such as mechanics and teachers, left the premises on completion of their day's work to join their families.

Official commentators pointed out Hitler's emphatic insistence upon liberty and justice for the Sudetens in Czechoslovakia in his speech Monday before the Nürnberg Nazi Congress, although he was careful not to call for immediate union with Germany.

That this union is Germany's final goal is clearly understood by Britain and France, advices from German embassies in London and Paris indicate.

It was expected that only one person beside Hitler and Chamberlain would attend the Berchtesgaden conference when the two powerful statesmen meet. He is Paul Schmidt, expert translator, who has attended more intimate political confabs with foreign statesmen than any other German.

#### Translated For Hoover

Ever since the days of Gustav Stresemann and Heinrich Brüning, post-war chancellors, Schmidt's assistance has been invoked when important foreigners conferred with the highest German officials.

Schmidt was present when Hitler and Viscount Halifax conferred on November 19, 1937, on the central European situation. Schmidt also was interpreter when former President Hoover visited Hitler last March 8.

Whatever may come out of the meeting, Hitler already has gained a victory in another quarter. Word received tonight from Memel, Lithuania, said the Defense Minister had liberated a number of Memel Germans who had been given jail sentences in connection with recent incidents there.

(Memel, a territory of 1,099 square miles with a population of 151,960, was detached from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles and made a semi-autonomous state in Lithuania.)

Before the radio broke the evening concert broadcast to inform the nation that Chamberlain was coming, Germans had spent an anxious day

without a hint of the Führer's next move in the Czechoslovak-Sudeten dispute.

The news was received too late for late evening papers, which continued to hammer away angrily at charges of "Czech murder of Sudeten Germans." Page-long accounts were given over to stories of disorders near the border in which thirteen Sudetens were reported killed.

Factors which added up to give Germans a day of nervousness included:

Stern warnings to beware of spies. A rush by civilians to buy gas masks.

A continuing press campaign against Czechoslovakia, but much less heated than immediately after Hitler's Monday night speech at Nürnberg.

Continuation of sectional military maneuvers with exercises in East Prussia.

Requisition of private automobiles in increasing numbers, to be shipped westward for use in building fortifications facing France. Air-raid practice blackouts.

Members of the United States consulate staff said their advice to traveling Americans had been given after inquiries from numerous United States citizens about what to do in face of the grave central European situation.

American residents of Berlin were not advised to leave the country, however, officials said.

It was generally expected that Hitler would make some move—if only a public statement to follow up his defiant address before the Nürnberg Nazi Congress.

Munich and Nürnberg were expecting "unannounced" blackouts tonight and Berlin expected a "lights out" order tomorrow night. Accordingly Nürnberg's gay decorations for the recent Nazi congress gave way to somber black.

So great was the demand for material to blackout windows that black cloth could not be bought in many parts of Germany, including Berlin. Black paper was substituted.

There was also a rush for gas masks.

Private Berlin dealers said they could not fill orders placed today before the end of October.

Nazi welfare organizations, however, urged the populace in radio broadcasts and through the press to provide themselves immediately with the so-called "people's gas masks," which are distributed only through Nazi organizations.

Enough "people's gas masks" were on hand to supply the need, Nazi welfare workers said.

Hand-in-hand with these precautionary measures went stern warnings to the population to beware of spies. Newspapers like "Der Angriff," organ of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, joined in the warnings.

With the approval of the supreme military command, the press released popular articles showing how, through careless, talkativeness, treason could inadvertently be committed. The penalty for this, it was impressively pointed out, is death.

A D. N. B. (German official news agency) dispatch from Eger, Czechoslovakia, said that the Sudeten German party reported that thirteen Sudetens were killed yesterday by "state police, customs and treasury guards and Communists." The dispatch said that four Czechs were killed.

#### Newspapers Report Exodus

Dramatizing the Sudetens' situation still further, newspapers ran accounts saying that whole villages of these Germanic people were deserted in a flight across the border into neighboring German towns. One example cited was Breitenbach, from which it was said all residents fled except two old women who stayed behind to tend cattle. Other villages mentioned were Waldmuenchen, Hasselbach and Schwaderbach.

The press campaign centered on three points:

1. Demands for a plebiscite in which the 3,500,000 Sudeten Germans would determine their future status.

2. Efforts to place the responsibility for the present situation on Czechoslovak President Eduard Benes.

3. Depiction of Czechoslovakia as a state in which law and order were totally lacking.

The tone of the press, however, was much less flamboyant than immediately after Hitler's Nürnberg address, and emphasized "solemn confidence" in government quarters that war could yet be averted.

At the same time D. N. B. reported that thirty-six foreign military attaches accredited to Berlin were attending military maneuvers in East Prussia from September 13 to 18. The implication obviously was that these men would not be off in that corner of the nation, across the Polish Corridor from the rest of Germany, if they feared immediate conflict.

## GERMAN LEADER TO TALK WITH VON RIBBENTROP

### Calls Foreign Minister to Munich to Decide

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Chancellor Adolf Hitler today called Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to meet him at Munich to discuss what Germany might do in the face of what Nazis called the "new situation" in Czechoslovakia.

Germans generally expected Hitler to make some move, if only a public statement, in view of his defiant warnings to Czechoslovakia in Monday night's speech at Nürnberg, in which he proclaimed his will to protect the Sudeten Germans.

The German Government has maintained complete silence so far on new disorders in the Sudeten area and the Prague Government's emergency measures to suppress them.

While Hitler and the Foreign Minister conferred in the brownstone Nazi headquarters in Munich, a multitude of rumors circulated in Berlin, causing considerable excitement. Most of the rumors, such as the reported closing of the Czechoslovak-German frontier and the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Prague, were promptly denied by officials.

Press Ralls at Czechs. Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels considered the situation so serious that he departed from custom and personally gave his views to Berlin's chief editorial writers and correspondents of provincial newspapers at the morning press conference.

The Nazi press meanwhile railed at Czechoslovakia for imposing martial law in Sudeten German towns, declaring that "Europe is under the stamp of terror."

The official German news agency, DNB, quoted "informed quarters" as denying foreign reports of a "partial German mobilization."

Hitler's own newspaper, Voelkischer Beobachter, carried detailed accounts of the disorders in Czechoslovakia under the headline: "Shootings, outrages, murder, martial law."

### Nazis Swell With Pride Over Premier's Appeal

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—The dramatic eleventh-hour appeal of Prime Minister Chamberlain for an audience with Reichsfuehrer Hitler electrified diplomatic quarters in Berlin tonight. Nazi chests swelled with pride that no less a person than the British Prime Minister should ask to see the Fuehrer so urgently.

"This climax speaks for itself," said a Propaganda Ministry spokesman almost joyfully.

## AMERICANS URGED TO QUIT GERMANY

### U. S. Consulate in Berlin Advises Citizens.

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—American travelers have been "unofficially and informally" advised by the American Consulate here to return home "if they could conveniently alter their European travel plans," officials said today.

Members of the Consulate staff disclosed that many American citizens had inquired what they ought to do in view of the critical situation in Central Europe. The officials said, however, that American residents of Berlin have not been advised to leave Germany.

The consulates of other countries have given their nationals similar advice.

[Secretary Hull declared in Washington today according to the Associated Press, that American consuls in Europe have no special orders to start American travelers back home, but may do so at their own discretion. The consuls are well within their standing instructions, associates added, if they suggest to Americans that it might be wiser to quit Europe.]

The general nervousness was likewise reflected among foreign business firms in Germany. Two British concerns, for instance, sent all their British employees home to England today, leaving German representatives in charge. Some Frenchmen living in Germany were also leaving.

Officials denied published reports of a conference of Hitler and military leaders at Berchtesgaden, his retreat in the Bavarian Mountains. They said that Hitler was not at Berchtesgaden today, but was at Munich, whither he had summoned Von Ribbentrop.

### Goering Recovering From Illness

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (A. P.).—Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, No. 2 man of the Nazi regime, today was reported by his adjutant to be "recovering nicely" at his sumptuous hunting lodge near Berlin.

The adjutant said he would be back at work in a few days. Goering became ill suddenly at Nürnberg September 11 while attending the tenth annual congress of the Nazi party. He is suffering from inflammation of the right leg.

## Plebiscite Barred From Discussions, French Understand

Paris, Thursday, Sept. 15.—Consideration of a plebiscite for the Sudeten Germans has been excluded from any suggestion Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain will make to Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler in their Berchtesgaden meeting tomorrow, semi-official French circles close to the Foreign Office declared today.

Although these sources said it was impossible to determine what results are likely to come from the British Prime Minister's search for peace, they said flatly that Britain and France were particularly in accord on that point.

Diplomatic quarters in Paris expressed the opinion yesterday that influential sections of both British and French governments had been won over to a plebiscite as a last resort to prevent war, temporarily splitting both Cabinets.

Complete Accord Stressed. Complete accord of the British and French governments on Chamberlain's visit to Hitler was stressed here, and Chamberlain, it was said, will have a free hand with French support.

The principal feature of Chamberlain's mission, it was said here, will be to inform the German Führer in a firm but conciliatory manner of the true position of the French and British governments.

Repeated doubts have been expressed by informed diplomatic sources here that Chancellor Hitler himself is

aware of the extent of cooperation between London and Paris.

Hitler May Not Have Heard. These circles have suggested that Anglo-French discussions of policy have failed to filter through the Reichsfuehrer's circle of advisers.

Announcement of Chamberlain's flight brought a sigh of relief in Paris diplomatic quarters tonight.

The news was greeted with obvious relaxation of tension at the Foreign Office, where it was said the decision for the Prime Minister's visit to Berchtesgaden was made "in common" between Britain and France.

Premier Edouard Daladier, in a statement, disclosed he had taken the initiative to promote the direct negotiations.

Made Personal Contact. Explaining and had established personal contact with Chamberlain late yesterday, Daladier said "this was with the view to examining with him the possibility of exceptional procedure which would permit examining with Germany the most efficacious methods of assuring a friendly solution of the difference which separates the Sudetens and the Praha Government and consequently maintain the peace of Europe."

"I am then particularly happy over an agreement on these viewpoints of two friendly governments."

Despite the French initiative, however, a spokesman at the Quai d'Orsay said Chamberlain would go to Berchtesgaden without informing France exactly what he may propose to Hitler.

"Danger Very Grave." "France completely approves the visit," he added. "It is necessary because the danger was very grave."

The decision on Chamberlain's trip was made at conferences in Paris between Premier Daladier and Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador, it was said.

Just before the final arrangements were made Daladier and Chamberlain held a private telephone talk.

Not for an instant, however, despite the lifting of the clouds for the immediate future, will there be a relaxation of French military precautions. Informed quarters said the government had completed plans for mobilization of enough reservists to have 4,000,000 men under arms in the empire, if necessary.

American observers hailed the announcement of the impending Chamberlain visit as the "best news for a long time."

France's preparations for mobilization were in addition to the precautionary operations that have brought an estimated 2,000,000 men under arms already in France, some hundreds of thousands of them in a Maginot line facing Germany.